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50 pcs. Bonnet, Mayed, Silk, ex-

tra value at \$1. 150 pes. Black Guinet Silk, at \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.85, and \$2. 200 pcs. Our Monopoly Black Silk, with a rich Satin Finish, at \$1.40, \$1.75, \$1.85, and \$2; the best value for the money ever of-

125 pcs. American Improved Black Silk at \$1.25 and \$1.50, warranted to wear, and guaranteed the best value in the city.

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100 pcs. Combination Striped Pekins at \$1; never before offered for less than \$1.50. At \$1.50 a full line of Cheney

Bro.s' Brocades, in all the new designs and colorings. 150 pcs. Satin de Lux (Brocades), our own importation, new and elegant at \$1.90.

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Our Fall Importation of BLACK, COLORED, and FANCY VEL-VETS just received. They were

manufactured especially for our trade, and for quality and beauty of finish cannot be equaled. 200 pcs. Black Trimming Velvets at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and upwards, extra quality and

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300 pcs. Combination and Plain Pekin Velvets in Colored and Black Fine Qualities and elegantly finished, at \$3.

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Satins, Golden Wheel manufacture, our own importation, at \$1

per yard. Examination Solicited. Past, present, and future, our prices have been, are, and always will be, from 10 to 20 per cent less than any other house in the city.

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Chicago, Aug. 27, 1880.

MATT FISHER.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 75 and 77 Randolph-st.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

Gen. Weaver Begins His Greenback Crusade in New England,

Delivering a Sanguine Speech at Fareuil Hall, Boston, Last Night.

State Committee in Maine Announces Himself in Full

Sympathy with the Re-

The Chairman of the Fiat

publican Cause. Gen. Ben Harrison Forcibly Pre-

Porte, Ind. A Strong and Unantwerable Defense of the National Election Laws.

sents the Issues at La

With a Brilliant and Searching Denunciation of the State-Rights Doctrine.

Secretary Dorsey's Views on the Campaign and Its Outcome in the Western States.

Gen. Grant Makes a Garfield Speech at a Galena Ratification Meeting Yesterday.

NEW ENGLAND.

TRISH SPEAKERS FOR MAINE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Bosron, Aug. 27.—Republican Irishmen will speak at the rally in Lewiston, Me., tomorrow evening. They are Judge Morrison, of Chicago; Col.J. R. O'Beirne, of New York, and Mr. Looney, a young Irish lawyer of Portland. Judge Morrison had recently been speaking with great effect to Irish voters in Vermont. Col. O'Beirne was Colonel of a New York regiment. Mr. Looney is a grad-uate of Colby University, and a rising lawyer of Portland. This effort to separate the Irish from the Democrats and take them over to the Republicans has provoked a sharp atto the Republicans has provoked a sharp attack by the Portland Argus (Democratic) upon the Portland Press (Republican), which shows how close and bitter is the contest now razing in Maine, and how each party is struggling to its utmost for success. The Argus charges the Press with having circulated a catechism of questions against the Republicans by that means. The Press repulies: licans by that means. The Press replies: Alarmed by the fact that a considerable num-ber of young Irishmen of America are showing a disposition to break the political shackles which have so long bound their race to the Democratic party, the managers of that party have devised characteristicity more and dis-Democratic party, the managers of that party have devised characteristically mean and dishonest tricks to check the movement. They have issued a circular containing a catechism abusive of the Catholic Church, marked "Revised from the Portland Pross." It seems hardly necessary to say that the whole thing is a rank fabrication. The thing as put forth in the Democratic circular and published in the Argus is a wicked falsehood, and those who publish it know it to be such, of Joshua Nye and the enforced Prohibition party.

A CLERGYMAN WRITES to the Kennebec Journal: Let it be understood that the clergymen o Let it be understood that the clergymen of Maine deprecate the movement to form at this time a State Temperance party; let every temperance man remember that the Republican party is the only party by which any aid has been given or can be hoped for from an advancement of this cause. It has given the State one of the best and most efficiently executed Prohibition laws in the country as the result of the movement. J. Nye & Co. must be defeated by Daniel F. Davis.

To morrow evening. Senator. Allieop. of

To-morrow evening Senator Allison, of Iowa, will speak in Granite Hall at Augusta. GEN. WEAVER SPOKE to a large audience in Faneuil Hall to-night but had no encouragement to give to his party of Greenback success this year. He exhorted them to hold on, and prophesied that they were the party of the future. "The mission of Greenbackers," he said, "is to take up the cause of labor against capital, and to restore civil government in republican form as well as name to the "is to take up the cause of labor against capital, and to restore civil government in republican form as well as name to the country." The speech was demagogic in exciting the poor against the rich, but he was evidently sincere in his utterance. He detailed the results of his recent campaign in Alabama, and said that State should have been carried by the Independents by from 20,000 to 40,000 majority. In private to-day Weaver read a letter from a prominent Alabamian, saying fraud was practiced openly and unblushingly all over the State. Counties that gave large majorities for the Greenback and Republican candidates were, under the new system of counting, reported as giving most astonishing majorities for the Democratic nominess. In some precincts of Wilcox County returns show a larger Democratic vote than the total number of males over 21 years of age, as shown by the last census, of all parties combined. From Green and Archer Counties the same kind of returns have been received, and it is now evident that

have been received, and it is now evident that

THERE WAS A PRECONCERTED MOVEMENT on the part of the Democratic managers to make an immense majority, probably in the hope of crushing out all opposition, but they will not succeed. "There is a little band of us here," said the writer, "who are determined to stand up for our rights, and to vote them to the last. We will run a candidate for Congress in opposition to the Democratic nominee, and if we could receive a fair count and aid of the United States Supervisors we would elect him." Weaver makes the following claims for his party: "We expect to carry West Virginia, Arkansas, Texas, and Mississippi. Opposition to the Democrats will be thoroughly united, and in all of these States the Democracy is undeniably in the minority. In other States of the South the strength of the opposition is increasing. In West Virginia, Arkansas, and Texas there is no doubt but we shall have a fair count. The question depends upon whether a fair count is given us. In Mississippi the opposition will poll 100,000 votes. We are growing very powerful in Michigan, and shall carry that State. In Ilowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas we shall largely increase our vote. We shall gain three or four Congressmen in Missouri, and one in Arkansas.

WEAVER'S MISSION TO MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEAVER'S MISSION TO MAINE.

WEAVER'S MISSION TO MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—The National View, whose editor had a long conference with Gen. Weaver just before the latter started for Boston, has the following authoritative paragraph as to the purposes of the National Greenback organization with respect to Maine:

spect to Maine:

The Greenback-Labor State Convention of Maine will meet Sept. 21. At that convention we predict a full Weaver and Chambers Electoral ticket will be selected. There will be no fusion. The State ticket consists of but one candidate,—Governor. He is the straight Greenback nominee. Gen. Weaver goes to Maine to speak for the National Greenback-Labor party, and not to deliver up the weak and dying efforts

of either of the warring factions to the money CHALMERS ON MAINE.

Gen. Chalmers has arrived here from his Maine trip. The Democratic papers report him as being very jubilant at the Democratic outlook in that State. To his personal Democratic friends here, however, Chalmers tells a very different story. He admits that there is no possible chance that the Democrats or Fusionists will carry the State. He says, on the contrary, that defeat for them is certain, and he explains it by saying that Democratic votes are being bought.

THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

and he explains it by saying that Democratic votes are being bought.

The situation in Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Aug. 24.—The typical Massachusetts Democrat is a Bourbon par excellence. He not only insists upon forgetting nothing and learning nothing, but persistently deceives himself. This morning I unfolded the Post newspaper, and the first thing that attracted my attention was the followins: "If John Albion Andrew, the great War-Governor of Massachusetts, were living, he would not support Garfield." This opinion is based on the sentiments of the late "War" Governor's valedictory address to the Legislature in 1868, in which he advocated a peace policy. The Post, of course, believes that nothing has happened since 1866, and that even if great events had transpired the opinions of Gov. Andrew could not have been influenced by them. The next thing I saw in the Post was this: "Bob Ingersoll, the blasphemer, will vote for Garfield." When I looked to see the point of this assertion I found that it was to offset the assertion of the Burlington Hawkeye, that, "Every man that ever put on a Ku-Klux mask, and assisted in dragging an old negro out of his bed at midnight and hanring him. will vote for Hancock." It follows that the Post is of the opinion that the Ku-Klux assasin is more worthy of respect than the man who does not happen believe in the Christian religion. Nobody believes, however, that the Post hates him because he believes to the bottom of his soul in absolute freedom of opinion to all men everywhere. Ingersoll hates the Democratic party because it is the synonym of violence, both physical and mental; and the Democratic party hates Garfield ail the more bitterly because his nomination was the result of the freedom of personal opinion and intense individuality which prevails in the Republican party.

The "Hub" is not excited on the subject of politics yet. Its first families are simmering all along the north and south shores of the rock-bound coast, and its politicians a

ing all along the north and south shores of the rock-bound coast, and its politicians are at Saratoga or the mountains. Ben Butler is yachting somewhere in the vicinity, but he has promised to speak for Hancock in Faneuli Hall next week. He will advocate a reunion of the Democratic factions on the basis of I take and you give, and the Abbott Democrats are prepared to "give." The Hon. P. W. Collins, a young Irish lawyer of some local political promise, who opposed Butler last year, says: "We can take him, but he is a bitter pill." Collins has put the cart before the horse. It is Butler who will "take" the Democratic party, and no pill is bitter to him which promises to help him toward the Gubernatorial office of the old Bay State. Gen. Butler will not run for Governor this year. He will magnanimously permit Gaston to be nominated and defeated. Butler prefers an off year. Next year he will bestride the back of the Democratic party like an ugly colossus, and make one more desperate effort to ride into the Executive Mansion.

Senator Dawes goes out next March. There is a strong feeling all over the State among business men and politicians, too, in favor of making Mr. Dawes his own successor, and he will probably be returned. There will however, be an effort to push the claims of Attorney-General Devens, and ex-Gov. Rice will be "mentioned." Some impracticables may try to bring forward the Hon. William G. Russell, a distinguished lawyer of this city. But these efforts will be abortive, Mr. Russell is not much of a politician, his only known ambition being in the line of his profession. In a word, he would dearly love to be Chief Justice of the State, whose bench has been adorned by so many distinguished men. Dawes will remain in the Senate to fight the reactionary Democracy.

The Congressional district contests are hardly begun, though in several of them

The Congressional district contests are hardly begun, though in several of them there are ominous mutterings giving notice. S. Z. Bowman, of Somerville, the present member for the Fifth District, has opened his canvass for a renomination. He won his first nomination over Banks by one vote. He is a Stalwart, and a good working member. His return is, however, to be contested this year by Henry Cabot Lodge, the man who made himself prominent at the Chicago Convention on the subject of the Civil-Service resolution. Lodge lives at Nahant, which has sometimes been called the paradise of tax-shirkers. Stalwarts dispute Lodge's Republicanism. They refer to the fact that two or three years ago he delivered an oration before the Democratic City Government, which was a States-rights argument, and was printed by the Democratic authorities. They state also that on entering the Convention Hall at Chicago he inquired: "Whose picture is that?" pointing to the portrait of Zach Chandler. On being informed, he passed to the side of Senator Hoar, exclaiming "Who's Zach Chandler? By what right does his picture hang here?" Hoar rebuked him, saying: "Chandler did more for the Republican party by work and means than almost any other man; his death robbed it of one of the best and purest men it ever had." Stalwarts further say if Lodge is nominated the district will be lost to the Republicans. From this it may be inferred that the lines between stalwarts and The Congressional district contests are hardly begun, though in several of them there are ominous mutterings giving notice. is nominated the district will be lost to the Republicans. From this it may be inferred that the lines between stalwarts and reformers, civil service and otherwise, are not all obliterated. Lodge is the author of an illustrated school-book entitled "Jack the Giant-Killer," and other books of a kindred character.

In the Ninth District there is a similar contest against the nomination of Rice, the sitting member, by a gentleman named Walker, of Worcester. He is a wealthy manufacturer, has been a member of the State Legislature, and is a prominent reformer.

walker, of worcester. He is a rading manufacturer, has been a member of the State Legislature, and is a prominent reformer.

In the Eighth District Claffin peremptorily declines a renomination. J. W. Candler, of Brookline, a sugar-importer, is the leading candidate. R. M. Moss, Jr., of West Roxbury, a lawyer and a member of the Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago Convention, is also an aspirant, but with little following. Claffin, present member, is said to be backing a Milford man by the name of Johnson, a shoe-manufacturer. It is understood that Surveyor Underwood, of the Custom-House, also supports Johnson.

If Leopold Moss, the jovial member for the Fourth District, consents to the Democratic renomination, he will be reflected. If he declines, there is an even chance for returning a Republican.

In the Third District, Moody Merrill, a rich lawyer and man of affairs, President of a street-rallway company, a pushing, active stalwart, is the leading candidate. Collector Beard has been urged to enter the race in this district, but declines. He prefers his present place. Ex-toov. Rice is also urged, but declines. He has aspirations for the Senate, which will probably never be gratified.

Some friends of Ben: Perley Poore, the veteran journalist, are pushing him in the Sixth District, against Dr. Loring, the present member; and Stone, of Newburyport, Chairman of the State Committee, is a candidate, but the Doctor will probably win.

In the Seventh District, Russell, of Lawrence, the sitting member is a candidate for renomination. Gov. Boutwell is strongly urged to enter the field. If he should allow his name to be used he would push Russell hard.

Crabo, of the First District, will be re-

hard.
Crabo, of the First District, will be renominated and reflected. In the Second
District there are three or four candidates
brought out, by the general belief that Harris
will decline to run again. In the Eleventh
District Robinson will be a candidate for renomination. There is some opposition, but
he can win.

nomination. There is some opposition, but he can win.

On the Presidential question there is a great calm. There may be now and then a Democrat sufficiently demented to claim that Massachusetts is doubtful, but I have not met one, perhaps because I have not interviewed the lunatic asylums. I met a Democrat who was greatly encouraged about Illinois by the crazy letters Democrats of that State have been sending to the National Democratic Committee; but he admitted that Massachusetts is sure for Garfield.

I had a long conversation to-day with the Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. He is very hopeful, but not overconfident. He regards the situation now as similar to that pending the campaign of 1864-75. He says then for two or three years we had been promising the country a speedy decisive victory over the Rebels, but

the months and years rolled round and the decisive victory never came. I held then, he says, that it was the duty of the Republican party to give its entire confidence to the country, its duty no longer to deceive itself or attempt to deceive the country; in a word, that the wise policy was to say frankly: To conquer the Rebellion may require years more of war, but the salvation of the Government depends upon fighting it out on this line to the bitter end, whether the end is near or far. Now, he says, we have been hoping, believing, and saying for years that the war of the sections is almost over, whereas, in fact, there are no more signs of the permanent pacification at the South today than there were of the collapse of the Rebellion during the second Lincoln campaign. He proceeded: If McClellan had been elected in 1894 the War would indeed have been a victory of States over the Union, the triumph of the Rebellion. And now if Hancock should be elected sectional strife would for a time be over, because what the South contends for would be achieved, namely: The absolute suppression of the colored vote and the abolition throughout the States of the South of all freedom of opinion and political action. In the opinion of Mr. Chandler the determination of the North to prosecute the War to its logical conclusion—the establishment of National supremacy—as shown by the overwhelming victory of the Republican party in the election of Lincoln in 1864, had much to do with the early subsequent collapse of the Confederate cause. And so now he hopes that the election of sarried will be a great blow to sectional strife.

election of Garfield will be a great blow to sectional strife.

This is not the language of Mr. Chandler, but the substance of his views. He was a warm adherent of Mr. Blaine's cause, but evinces no disappointment in view of his fallure. He is deeply interested in the canvass in all parts of the country, and proposes to give especial attention to that of his own State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS. LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Democrats to-night chose delegates to the State Convention, all favorable to Gen. Butler's candidacy, if he would stand; but he himself was chosen in his home ward, at his own request, with the purpose, it is understood, of declining Gubernatorial honors in the Convention.

MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—E. H. Gore, Chairman of the Greenback State Committee, and Secretary of State under Gov. Garcelon, has written a letter to the Greenback State Committee resigning his position and mem bership of their organization, and declaring his purpose to hereafter act with the Repub

GEN. BEN HARRISON.

HIS SPEECH AT LAFAYETTE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—Gen. Ben Harrison spoke here last night. He was greeted by the largest political gathering of he campaign. The Garfield Guards-infantry and cavalry—with lamps brightly burning paraded the streets and made the welkin ring with shouts for Garfield and the State ticket. The only thing marring the oc-casion was the throwing of stones, by persons unknown, into the precession as it marched along, but no serious injury was

Gen. Harrison opened his remarks by saying that he came here two years ago to lend his aid to the election of Mr. Orth to Congress, and his mission to-night was to still further assist in that work. His allusions to Orth, and to the present Ninth District as being Republican, were received with loud ap-

The speaker then turned his attention to the Resumption act, which he declared to be the crowning glory of the later years of the Republican party. He traced the Democratic opposition to the measure, and showed how the Republican party had been forced to do what it had done in the face of the hostility of its opponents. He referred to Dan Voorhees' oft-repeated assertion that the Resumption act should not be passed. Dan, he said, getting up a grand funeral procession. He RODE ON THE HEARSE.

The resumption coffin was before him on every platform, and he asserted that disaster, ruin, and bankruptcy were sure to follow its going into effect. Despite the opposition of Daniel and the Democratic party, it had gone into force, business activity had permeated every branch of industry; money was plenty and cheap; labor was abundant and well rewarded, and the starry flag to-day floated warded, and the starry hag co-day noted over more happy, prosperous, and contented homes than it ever did before in its history. The Democracy now acknowledged this, and had resolved not to repeal the Resumption act, but were striving to make people believe that they had always been in favor of it, or that the country's prosperity was owng entirely to Omning. ways been in favor of it, or that the country's prosperity was owing entirely to Omnipotence and not to the faithfulness and wisdom of the Republican party to its trust. A Democrat is in a pretty tight place, said the General, when he ascribes any credit to the Creator, for, generally speaking, he didn't take much stock in that quarter. The Democracy were picking up the old cast-off clothes of the Republican party, and, though the garments didn't fit them at all, they were striving to stead the credit for every good thing done by the Republicans.

The General then turned his attention to a defense of

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS,

declaring them wise and neeessary, injuring no honest voter, punishing only the wrong-doer. It was the rogue who complained of the law, not the innocent man.

The doctrine of State-sovereignty was handled in a masterly manner. He declared that Daniel Webster had throttled the infamous doctrine in the United States Senate years ago, in which he met and overthrew, by agreement, the champions of that measure. And when its advocates, defeated in that argument, appealed to arms, Gen. Grant had vanquished them on the field of Apomattox. Notwithstanding this, however, the one overpowering issue in the campaign, and was the product of the referred to monster was again at the front, and was the one overpowering issue in the campaign, and must not be lost sight of. He referred to Democratic opposition to Federal Courts by quotations from Landers respecting the Jennings County election conspirators. He said Mr. Hendricks, in a recent speech at Fort Wayne, had complained, on behalf of a client of his, who had been prosecuted for maintaining a still on his farm, that the man was taken to Indianapolis, and before a United States Judge, and it cost him \$200 for violating United States revenue laws. Mr. Hendricks, he said, contended that this was wrong,—that the man should have been taken before the nearest Justice of the Peace and fined \$2.50. The idea of enforcing United States laws by Justices of the Peace, Gen. H. said, was one confined to Democratic intellect alone, and was too absurd to be listened to for a moment. The monstrous doctrine of State-rights doctrine of State-rights MUST BE PUT DOWN, NOW AND FOREVER.

While he was proud that he was an Indianaian, he was much prouder that he was an American citizen; and when abroad citizens of the United States were not referred to as Chioans, Illinoisans, or Indianians, but as Americans

of the United States were not referred to as Ohioans, Illinoisans, or Indianians, but as Americans.

Referring to Hancock, he said he was a brave officer, and rendered his country faithful service up to the time when he issued the celebrated Order No. 40. That order was most reprehensible, because he left the whites and blacks entirely unprotected by the United States in the hands of a hostife people smarting under the sting of defeat. It was an act for which he could never forgive Hancock. He could not forget that it was Lee's army who first laid down their arms, not Grant's. Hancock was entirely unfitted for the duties of civil government, for his schooling had all been in the army, and he had never turned his attention to civil matters. Garfield, on the other hand, he regarded as the most thoroughly posted and best-informed American statesman of his day. He quoted from Jere Black as to

can statesman of Jere Black as to THE SPOTLESNESS OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE, and that if he carried into the Presidency the rule and habits of his private life he would make the best President America ever had. He referred to Albert G. Porter as one for whom no Indianian need to blush, no matter what position he might be placed in. He was the foe of high taxes and

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

extravagant expenditures. He said that Porter's opponents referred to him as a "kidglove" candidate. He did not think this was an all-absorbing question in this issue, but if it was, and any Democrat would make out that it was important, he would guarantee to furnish

THE KEY TO PORTER'S WARDROBE, THE KEY TO PORTER'S WARDROBE, and let them go through and see if he was guilty, as charged. The General's appeal to the young men who were casting about for party affiliations was eloquent and convincing. He besought them to read the life of Lincoln and Garfield as giving the possibilities attainable by an American boy. To the young Democrats he requested that they ask the gray-haired sire

WHAT HAS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DONE what has the democratic party done since I was born,—what one act has put in operation or suggested for the last twenty years that can possibly act as an inducement to me to cast my vote for its candidate? And, added the General, he will be a wise old man if he answers the boy.

The speech was the best delivered here so far by all odds. Republicans are delighted with it, and Democrats admit that it was shrewd and convincing, and would strengthen Republicans. They are trying to get Julian here next week to answer Harrison.

SECRETARY DORSEY. HIS VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.-Ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee, arrived here to-day, and attended the meeting of the Republican State Committee this evening. The Senator comes direct from Mentor, and brings the report that Gen. Garfield feels first-rate and quite confident. Said the Senator: "The General is doing a great deal of work in a quiet way, especially in Indiana, which he considers vitally important to carry." Being asked about the prospects in Ohio, he re-plied: "Everything looks favorable, and our people there are not at all disturbed

over the reports of Democratic success. We shall carry New York by from 30,000 to 50,000 majority without doubt. Mr. Conkling says he shall be greatly disappointed it the majority is less than 30,000." Speaking of Mr. Conking, Mr. Dorsey said: "There is not the least doubt of his coming to Indiana. On the contrary, he has consented to make three speeches in Onio and four in Indiana, at such points as Garfield and others desire. It is not yet decided whether he will open in Cleveland or In-dianapolis. We expect Gen. Grant to preside

at the first meeting, and IT IS TO BE DETERMINED. which point he can best reach that makes the delay. Senator Conkling has never made a political speech outside of his own State. not be induced to go out of the State." The ex-Senator thought the National Committee would do nothing in the South. "I am opposed to it," he said, with emphasis. "What is the use of our spending money and send-ing speakers to those States, where it is admitted we have no show, notwithstanding the number of votes we may cast, when we can put money and speakers into a doubt-ful State like Indiana, and probably effect some good results? It is suggested that it should be done to vindicate a principle. That's all right, but I believe in wait-

ing until some good can be accomplished as well as vindicating a principle." Speaking of the contest in Maine, Mr. Dorsey said: "I have just received a telegram from Sena-tor Blaine saying that they will have not less than 7,000 majority on the State ticket, and elect the full Congressional delegation. That is a great success, for when the campaign opened Maine was an exceedingly doubtful State. WE SHALL CARRY

all the Pacific States, too," continued the ex-Senator, "a thing that we have never failed to do in a Presidential contest. Mr. Blaine is going out there after his State election, speaking in Indiana on his way." Some one suggested the name of New Jersey, at which the Senator laughed, remarking that "New Jersey is the queerest State I ever heard of. When I sent out for lists of county committees, New Jersey reported that only three counties in the State ever had a county committee. How they ever get out their vote I can't imagine." Senator Dorsey is of opinion that a great deal of work must be done in Indiana to make it safe for Republicans, and he met the Committee tonight for the purpose of hearing the plans proposed and of learning the situation. He left for Chicago on the midnight train, but will remain in the West until after the Indiana elections.

Parties interested in the National Republican Club Convention, to be held in this city on the 15th of September, say that most of the States are responding in such a way that it must be a decided success. Most of the State committees have

sent our circulars to the club in their respective States, and assurances are already given that delegates will be present from most of the Western States, and that New York, Pennsylvania, and New England will be fully represented. It is believed the fact of holding such a convention, and the action it takes, will greatly stimulate the organization of clubs all over the country, and systematize them for the most efficient work. The Republicans of Indiana are not slow to see the advantage to their campaign in having the Convention held here, and will give it all the encouragement in their power. SENT OUT CIRCULARS

UNFAIR BLAIR.

MORE OF HIS MISSTATEMENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Montgon WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Montgomers Blair was the principal speaker at the Dem-ocratic ratification meeting here last night. It is his speech that is to made a campaign document by the Democrats. Mr. Blair has remarkable capacity for inaccuracy and for false statements in matters where politics are concerned. In the last campaign he attempted to furnish the Democrats with a startling array of figures which should con-vict Republicans of maladministration. The gross errors in his figures were then exposed in a few hours. His speech last night was of the same general character. The Democrats obtained favor in Congress there have been great reductions in Government expenditures, notably in the customs and internal-revenue service. As a matter of fact, the only effect of Democratic legislation has been an increase of expenses of the customs service. These expenses for a great many years have been appropriated in bulk under what is called a permanent appropriation to the amount of \$5,000,000. This sum is to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury for collecting the customs revenue in his own discretion. There are but two limitations to that discretion,—the salaries fixed for certain Collectors and Inspectors. That is a small item in the aggregate. Everything else relating to customs, including the number and salaries of clerks, and the nature of their duties, is determined by order of the Secretary of the Treasury alone.

THIS PERMANENT APPROPRIATION LAW was enacted in Democratic days before the War, was not changed by the Republicans, and was not altered by the Democrats when they came into power in Constress. Any reduction in expenditures in the collection of customs, therefore, below the annual limit of \$5,000,000 is to be attributed solely to the Republican Administration. The only reductions for which the Democrats could claim any credit would be reductions arising from changes of law, but there has been no changes in the Customs law except that the salaries of Inspectors have by law been increased. It is true, however, as Mr. Blair says, that there has been within two years a large saving in the customs service, and last year the Secretary of the Treasury turned in \$2,000,000 as an unexpended balance of the \$5,000,000 allowed by law. But that is due to the efficient Republican Administration, and not to a Democratic Congress, which has no control of the fund. This point as to the THIS PERMANENT APPROPRIATION LAW

2

ILLINOIS.

THE HON. PHILO A. ORTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triba GALENA, Ill., Aug. 27 .- The Hon, Philo A. Orton, of Darlington, late a convert from the Democracy to the ranks of Republicanism, ed a large Garfield and Arthur meeting at Turner Hall, in this city, this evening The gentleman eloquently reviewed the history of the two great parties of the day, and plainly explained his reasons, the same set forth in his recent letter, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, for leaving the party with which he has affiliated for upwards of twenty five years past, and giving his support to he Garfield and Arthur cause. Judge Orton's conversion is an honest one, as his logical expression of his political convictions clearly nstrate. He believes the Democracy of the present day, drawing its inspiration as it does from the Southern Brigadiers, as dangerous to the piece and prosperity of the ountry, and presents an array of facts and arguments in support thereof that carries conviction to the minds of his hearers.

The gentleman was frequently applauded

during the course of his speech. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Gar-field and Arthur Club, and, despite the in-clemency of the weather, it was a grand

clemency of the weather, it was a grand success in every way.

Among a number of dignataries on the stage were Gen. U. S. Grant, Judge W. R. Rowley, J. B. Brown, of the Galena Gazette, Joseph Moore, candidate for the General Assembly from this district, Gen. Bintliff, of Derlinsten, and others. arlington, and others.
At the conclusion of Judge Orton's speech

GEN. GRANT WAS LOUDLY CALLED FOR and promptly made his way to the front of the stage amidst tremendous applause. As soon as order was restored the General spoke

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I did not intend to IADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I did not intend to speak when I came here to-night. I am very much like Judge Orton. I have never made a Republican speech in my life, or any kind of a political speech. I am sure it would require some time and much preparation to make one of any length. I can, of course, go a little farther than Judge Orton, and say that I never voted a Republican Presidential ticket in my life, and but one Democratic ticket, and that was many years ago when I was quite a young man, but I will piedge you my word here to-night that if I am spared, although I shall be at some distance from you on the 2d day of November, I shall return to Galena to cast one Republican vote for President of the United States, and I hope the City of Galena will cast a round Republican vote such as It has never cast before. [Great applause.]

NEW YORK.

RELLY'S WILL LAW WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-The regular Dem crats of this State by their State Committee to-day yielded to the fear that John Kelly might knife the National ticket if his dictation was not accepted, and upon the presentation of sort of ultimatum in writing from the Tammany Boss made a few mild sts and uttered some doubts about his good faith in making promises, then called a ion is made with reluctance and with unconcealed mortification, and some of the active and respectable Irving-men accepted John Kelly's dictation as a nauseous alternative of two evils The question was which will do the least harm, the calling of a convention with the acceptance of the risk of explosions, outspoken disappointment, and threats of revenge, or a refusal to call a convention with the accompanying fear that the Kelly men would knife the ticket and covertly compass the defeat of the Democrats this State. The refusal to recognize and treat with Kelly would, as was generally understood, result in the loss of voters. The consent of the Committee to accept Kelly's suggestions

PUZZLED THE COMMITTEE TERRIBLY. The friends of both the Tammany and Irving Hall organizations were on hand to press their respective views. Ugly stories were told in the hall of the St. James about Chairman Falkner. It was said that he had selling out Irving and making it easy for Kelly to regain his position of a regular Democrat. The report that the voters in the country had lost confidence in the Committee was circulated by men who came from a distance primed with men who came from a distance primed with objections against Faulkner's management.

The gathering was large enough to show that the Democrats were aware of the importance of the meeting. It included men in the Committee from all parts of the State who were entitled to a voice and vote, and among the outsiders there was a large and noisy Tammany contingent, which had evidently been sent under instructions to make it lively for the friends of a convention. When 12 o'clock came the room of the Committee was filled with politicians and the corridor of the hotel was almost impassable. Before the Committee met the sentiments of imost of the members were expressed freely, and it was soon ascertained that a large majority were of the opinion that a convention was useless, and

would alienate votes. The consideration of

A few frankly admitted that it would be more than useless, it would be dangerous; till Kelly said call it, and it has been called. The result will be that Irving-Hall will do he knifing.

Kelly's le ter was written to Mr. Purcell, yf Rochestes, and says: "As to harmony, I have no objection to state candidly to you what I think had best be done; first, that he State Committee, of which Gen. Faulkner is Chairman, should call a Convention to nominate a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in which case the call to a convention issued by the State Committee, of which John H. Kelly is Chairman, should be withdrawn. Second, that a fair representation in the Convention should be accorded the representative of our State byganization, including the County of New York. I presume there would be no objection on the part of the members from New York to concede a representation on the State Central Committee to our organization, as we conceded to them 1876 a representation on the State Central Committee and one-third of the delegates when they were not regularly elected, in order that union might follow in the county. Thus both organizations would enter the Convention

ON EQUAL TERMS, as both have in view the election of Gen. Hancock and William H. English to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. This you will perceive would be a union in fact, and not merely in name. Fourth, that there will perceive would be a union in fact, and not merely in name. Fourth, that there should be no contest in the Convention looking to interference with the present status of the Central Committee, of which Gen. Faulkner is Chairman, except in this county. They were elected for the term of one year in April last, and should be allowed to fill their whole term. In my opinion this ought to be satisfactory to the contending interests in our party politically. I have not consulted any of the friends of our State organization in the county, but I presume this course would be entirely satisfactory to them. I might say, however, that in the interviews I have had with them some time since they were most auxious with regard to the calling of a State Convention in accordance with the precedents and usages of the party."

How much harmony will be brought out of this remains to be seen. But it is a Tammany victory. Kelly was at Governor's Island till a late hour to-night.

HE HAS A TALK WITH MEXICAN VET-NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A delegation of vol-unteers of the Mexican War were among the visitors to Governor's Island to-day. Gen. Hancock and the delegation had a pleasant

cock by Gen. Gibson, and a cordial handshaking took place all around. The General expressed his great pleasure at meeting with them, and invited them to seats. The conver-Rio Grande, siege of San Augustine, and the thrilling scenes of days gone by. Col. Tidball mentioned the name of Col. Cross, a comrade whose death all deeply lamented "Ah!" said the General "her add the her lame of the said the

A noble fellow, truly! He fell at San Augustine. I heard the shot that killed him."

"General," said Maj. Alexander, "there is one thing your old comrades look to have you do when you are elected President. They want to see you restore respect for the United States among foreign Powers by protecting the mercantile marine sailing under our flag on the high seas." "I feel very confident as to that and other things," replied the General. "The people of the United States want a change. If it is their pleasure to elect me, I will give them such a change as will result in upholding the honor and dignity of our country."

One of the gentlemen asked the General concerning the whereabouts of one of the doctors attached to his regiment while in Mexico.

"Oh! he is doing well, very well," was the reply. "He is in Southern California. with reply. "He is in Southern California, and has a nice practice there. I hear from him every now and then."
With reminiscences of old times and friendly interchange of expressions on current topics of the day, a half-hour passed very onickly.

very quickly.

An old lady all the way from Bristol, R. I. called upon Gen. Hancock. She had brother to whom she was devotedly attached who had been killed during the late War who had been killed during the late war She did not know in what regiment he ha enlisted, o. whether he served in the regula enlisted, o. whether he served in the regular army or volunteers. She only knew he was dead, for she had seen his name in the list of killed. All sources of information and friends failing, she resolved to come to New York, and in person solicit the aid of the Democratic candidate for President. She "knew the General from his picture, and felt he had a good heart and would help her." She waited her turn in the reception room at headquarters, and in due time had a conversation with Gen. Hancock, who listened patiently to her disconnected narrative, speaking to her of her brother in the kindest manner possible, and concluding by directing one of the officers of his staff to take her statement and afford her every aid he could to trace the particulars of her brother's death.

STAND FROM UNDER. SERTING THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS BY PLATOONS.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 26.-The Demo cratic exodus in this city amounts to a panic and the wildest alarm pervades their ranks To-day Mr. George F. Penn, Democratic Coun cilman from the First Ward of this city, and heretofore formidable local Democratic poll-tician on account of his influence, publishes a card renouncing Democracy, and declaring for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican State ticket. Mr. Penn is Gen eral Manager of the operative department of the Glass Works.

The Hon. Washington C. De Pauw, pro prietor of De Pauw's American Plate-Glass Works, this city, and his two sons, Newland T. and Charles De Pauw, all heretofore strong Democrats, are out boldly for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican

and Arthur, and Forter and the Republican State ticket.

Dr. Elijah Newland, formerly Democratic State Treasurer of Indiana, and a lifelong Democrat, is openly for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican State ticket.

Mr. Fred Wilson, a foreman in the Win-dow-Glass Works, and heretofore a red-hot Democrat, is for Garfield and Arthur, and

Democrat, is for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter.

The late Hon. John S. Davis was one of the leading Democratic politicians of Indiana, and at his death, a few weeks ago, was Judge of the Floyd and Clark Circuit Courts. Three of his sons have within a few days come out strongly for the Republican National and State tickets.

Mr. David G. Hudson, a heretofore pronounced Democrat and an active businessman, says: "The businessmen of the country do not need or desire any change, for times were never so substantially good in this country as at present. I will therefore yote for Garfield and Arthur, and Porter and the Republican State ticket."

the Republican State tleket."

There is now in course of organization at the De Pauw American Plate-Glass Works, in this city, a Garfield & Arthur Club, to be composed of seventy-five voters, every one of whom have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. George F. Penn will be the President, and Mr. Charles De Pauw Sectary. Three Republican clubs in this city have enrolled among their members eighty-five men who heretofore voted the Democratic

This is the way it is going all over this part of Indiana. The deadest duck in the political puddle is Franklin Landers, who imagines himself running for Governor of Indiana. Special to Cincinnati Gazette.

New Alabany, Ind., Aug. 26.—Capt. D. M. Dryden, the hero of two wars, and a well-known river-man and falls-pilot, is out red-hot for Garfield and the Republican State ticket.

A Democratic farmer from Washington County said to the Gazette correspondent to-day: "At my wheat-thrashing last week there were twelve Democrats present who said they would vote for Potter for Governor."

And so it goes throughout Southern Indiana. "Telegraph it to the boys, Jlm,"—
"The critter's eyes are sot."

UNION VETERANS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS. The following was received here yester-HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1880.—General Order No. 4: Gen. George R. Davis is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago.

Gen. Davis will assume command without delay, and is authorized to appoint and commission his staff.

his staff.

Gen. Julius White, member for Illinois of the
National Committee (Boys in Blue) will coöperate with the Department Commander in pushing
the organization of the Union Veterans of his
State. By order of U.S. Grant,
Commander-in-Chief of Boys in Blue.
DRAKE DEKAY, Adjutant-General.

ONE OF HAMPTON'S BOYS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27 .- During the late Convention at Alexandria to nominate a candidate for Congress, one delegate, an ex-Confederate, said to another: "Neale is a first-rate man, and I could vote for him with pleasure if he only had a good War record, but he was not in the War. But Conrad has a War record, and so he is my man."

A REBEL FLAG.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—For some hours previous to the moving of the Democratic procession, last night, a Rebel flag was displayed from a dwelling-house near the grand stand, and remained flying while the column was filing into position.

AN APPEAL FOR FAIR COUNTS. AN APPEAL FOR FAIR COUNTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 27.—The Republican National Committee to-day received a circular issued by the Republican State Committee of Arkansas, appealing to the Republicans and honest Democrats of that State to combine to secure an honest vote and have it fairly counted for the credit of the State and in the interest of good government. It calls the attention of the Democrats of the western and northwestern counties to the fact that the Democrats of the eastern counties, have maintained a selfish and controlling Influence in the councils and patronage of that party. in the councils and patronage of that party. The Committee say it is useless to make a fight for the State elections in September, but they will do their utmost in the Presi-dential councils. dential campaign.

SECRETARY THOMPSON. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—Secretary of the Navy Thompson left home for Washington yesterday. He will return to Indiana in time for the National Convention of Republican clubs at Indianapolis Sept. 15, and will remain until after the October election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 27.—The engagement of Jesse, the youngest son of Gen. Grant, to Lizzie, daughter of W. S. Chap-Grant, to Lizzie, daughter of W. S. Chapman, a large California landholder, is announced. The marriage will take place at the Palace Hotel hext month.

RUSHVILLE, Pa., Ang. 27.—The Titusville Herald is publishing a series of letters giving the history of the Petroleum Producers' Union. To-morrow letter No. 4 will appear. The series is a highly interesting one to oil men, as it will give a detailed progress of that gigantic organization. The communications are written by a member of the Union, who was also a delegate to the Grand Council.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—The authorities of this city have just refused a license to a company

FOREIGN.

A Long Session of the House of Commons on the Supply Bill.

The Irish Members by Obstruction Finally Force a Compromise.

No Confirmation of the Recent Unfavorable News from Afghanistan.

Incidents of the Late Sortie of the British Troops from Candahar.

The People of Dulcigno Will Burn the Place Rather Than Surrender.

Germany Has Finally Dropped Her Samoan Colonization Scheme.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH CONSTABULARY BILL. LONDON, Aug. 27.-The debate in the House of Commons, which begun last night, continued until 1 o'clock this afterno Lord Hartington repeatedly urged the Irish members to proceed to the consideration of a vote of supply, assuring them that they much mistake if they have thought to wring pledges from the Government by obstructing the Government supply. Notwithstandin this appeal, the discussion was kept up. A motion to report progress was negatived by a vote of 142 to 29. O'Donoughue ther moved an adjournment, which was also negatived. At 4:15 Parnell renewed the motion for adjournment. Lord Hartington objected, and said a vote on the Irish Constabulary bill had been down for three nights. The Irish members, instead of pro-ceeding with it, had raised a discussion on

other matters. At 5 o'clock Alexander Sullivan was speaking in justification of the procedure of the Irish members. Sullivan spoke for nearly an hour. Parnell again suggested an adournment, and said the present state of affairs is the result of Lord Hartington's headstrong course. At 12:50 p. m. Lord Harting ton accepted the proposal of Parnell, that the other Irish estimates be voted on to-night and the constablary estimates Monday. The House then adjourned to meet again at 2

THE HARES AND RABBITS BILL ed by a vote of 148 to 70, and the bill was sent to the House of Lords, where it was read a first time.

WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY IN THE UPPER HOUSE The House of Lords last night adopted, by section of the Employers' Liability bill entitling claims to be preferred against the employer in case of injury ceused by any of his servants, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Government. Lord Beaconsfield moved an amendment limiting the duration of the act to two years, which the Government likewise vigorously opposed, but it was adopted—72 to 40. SCOTCH WHALERS.

The first arrival from the Dundee whaling-fleet reports the season at Dixon's Straits very successful. Thirteen steamers find taken, to the 15th of August, 105 whales, producing about a thousand tubs of oil. GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The £100,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was for shipment to the United States. PAILURES.

The liabilities of Durham & Co. are said to exceed £200,000.

The failure of Frangupulo Agelasto & Co. was caused by stock speculations of their

The parish church of St. Mary's, White-chapel, burned yesterday. The fire was caused by the carelesness of workmen re-pairing the organ. GOLD FOR AMERICA.

The Daily News says: Besides the bullion withdrawn from bank yesterday, £40,000 in bar gold from the bullion market was taken for export to America. WOOL SALES.

At to-day's wool sales there was no new feature. The biddings were fair and the spirit and prices steady. Sixty-nine hundred bales sold, mostly New South Wales and Queensland. GLASGOW MEETING.

A dispatch from Glasgow says that a great meeting was held by the Irishmen of that city last night, at which resolutions were passed condemning in strong terms the heavy punishment of six months' imprisonment inflicted by the courts upon the participators in the recent Home-Rule riots in Glasgow. Glasgow.

Lotta, the American actress, sailed for New York in the steamer Egypt yesterday, She took with her several new European plays for production in America.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT. LUDICROUS INCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—At 11 o'clock this morning the House of Commons was still in session, in Committee of Supply, the debate on the vote for the Irish Constabulary having continued all night. It has been one of the good old-fashioned field nights, each side doing its best to weary the other out, but, thus far, without result.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Labouchere drew the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Home-Rule member for Louth, was eating his supper in his seat, and spoke in a half-humorous, half-sarcastic manner of the eminent impropriety of the act, as inconsistent with the dignity of the occasion, the House, and the weighty subject

act, as inconsistent with the dignity of the occasion, the House, and the weighty subject under discussion. Much amusement was created by the incident, and the Chair appealed to Mr. Sullivan to discontinue his repast; whereupon he collected the fragments of his repast and put the victuals under his seat.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The weather continues all that could be desired for the harvest. Brilliant sunshine has been the rule during the last three weeks. The larger portion of the grain is now cut, and half has already been cleared from the fields.

DISSATISFACTION.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- A dispatch from Bon bay, discussing the news of a dangerous state of affairs at Cabul, says: "This early but striking proof of the impolicy of a hasty withdrawal of our forces from Cabul, a step most strongly condemned by nearly every military man in India, has created great ex-

which is raging at Peshawur, daily increases in violence. The certainty of severe loss among the retiring troops was one of the reasons most strongly urged against the policy of withdrawal of troops during hottest and most unhealthy period of the

A letter of Gen. Primrose, received at Killa. Abdulla, gives some particulars of the sortie from Candahar, Aug. 16. The British attacked the Village of Dehkhwajee and got through it, but, finding it strongly occupied and reinforced by contingents from neighbor-ing villages, had to retire to the fortress. The enemy's loss was heavy. The British cavalry made two charges, cutting down many of the enemy.

TO-DAY.

A dispatch from Quettah to-day says:
"Gen. Roberts arrived at Khelati the 24th.
Gen. Phayer will march from Chaman for Candahar the 30th. The army of Ayoob Khan has
retired to Sunjeri, eight miles east of Candahar. Ali well at Quettah, on the Pisheen frontier, and in Bolan Pass. Troops are arriving
here daily. The Murree tribe is behaving well.
No further trouble has been reported since
the affair at Sibi, where tribesmen fell on a

retiring party of British treops, inflicting severe loss, as reported Aug. 10."
This dispatch would seem to disprove the report from Chaman that the troops of the Khan of Khelat had mutined. NOT CONFIRMED.

A dispatch from Simla reports that the Government have no information of defection among Abdurrahman's troops at Cabul. The mutiny among the troops of the Khan of Khelat is confined to 144 men. A detachment of the Eighteenth Highlanders has gone to Khelat to restore confidence. In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, officially confirmed the report of the arrival of Gen. Roberts at Khelat-Ghilzal and the withdrawal of Ayoob Khan's army to Sunjeri.

In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, said: "The Vicercy of India as ander consideration the advisability of maintaining the frontier prescribed by the treaty of Gundamak." Lord Hartington also stated he had received no confirmation of the alarming Afghan news of this morning. He had a telegram from the Viceroy, dated to-day, which makes no reference to that news.

The Viceroy's decision in regard to the frontier line would not be influenced by the mere fact of certain territory having been acquired by the treaty of Gundamak. In the present consideration of the question that treaty may be regarded as having ceased to exist. The Viceroy is taking the best advice he can get, and on his report the Government will act. Lord Hartington was not now prepared, therefore, to state what posts on the Afghan frontier her Majesty's forces will occupy. THE PROSTIER QUESTION. LEFT KHELAT.

A Chaman correspondent says the mutin-ers have left Khelat.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said before Sir Austen Layard left Constantinople a seditious paper, called the Dak Ul Islam, was printed in the Imperial Turkish printing office, said to be subsidized by persons connected with the Turkish Government for distribution in India, but before the steps which her Majesty's Government had ordered her representatives to take could be taken he was informed the subsidy had been stopped, and the paper would not again ap-

CAN'T DO IT. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—A council of dinisters yesterday considered the last colective note from the Powers. They were of the opinion that Turkey cannot commit an act of self mutilation.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at

THE PROPOSED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION. London, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Ber-lin reports the Powers have ordered men-of-war detailed in advance for the demonstra-tion in the Turkish waters to concentrate in the Adriatic. DENIAL.

London, Aug. 27.—Musurus Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador at London, writes to the papers officially denying that the Porte is trying to excite Mussulmans in India and Afghanistan through seditious publications. ALBANIA.

RAGUSA, Aug. 27.—Riza Pasha assembled the Chiefs of the Albanian League at Scutari on the 24th inst. As they refused to yield to his demands in regard to the cession of terrihis demands in regard to the cession of ter-tory to Montenegro, he sought to detain the in arrest, but the inhabitants rescued the and threatened Riza Pasha with death. T League has sent 600 men to Dulcigno. T inhabitants there threaten to burn the to-rather than cede it to Montenegro. Gre excitement prevails in Scutari. WILL RE CEDED.

PERA, Aug. 37.—The Porte has addressed a note to the Powers announcing that Dulcigno will be immediately ceded.

ROUMANIA. TALK OF ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 37 .- A dispatch from Bucharest says the Roumanian politicians are omewhat excited over the alliance question. One faction, headed by Boeresco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, favors making common cause with Austria. Another party, under the leadership of Prince Gregory Stourdza, leans toward Russia, as the only Power which has ever really befriended Roumania. A third party opposes all foreign alliance desiring Roumania to become the Belgium of the East, or, in case events prove too strong, for Roumania to remain neutral.

The capture by the Roumanian authorities in the Dobrudja of twenty or thirty male-

factors has given rise to the most exagger-ated reports, which have been telegraphed to the European journals. Prince Charles of Roumania has resolved to adopt as his heir his nephew, Ferdinand, son of the hereditary Prince of Hohenzol-lers if the Engager of Germany consents. lern, if the Emperor of Germany consents.

SPAIN.

BABY TALK. LONDON, Aug. 27 .- A dispatch from Madrid says: An excited discussion is raging be-tween the Opposition papers and Ministerial ournals upon the title of the Queen's first born. The Cabinet holds that Princesses can nly assume the title of Asturias by act of Royal prerogative, contrary to the opin-ion of the Opposition leaders and representatives of the Province of Asturias, who intend to lodge a protest if the Queen gives birth to a daughter. Preparations for the coming event are complete. The Diplo-matic Corps, and Ministers, and visitors are

SKOBELEFF. LONDON, Aug. 27.-It is learned from Russian source that because of Gen. Skobe leff's failure to destroy the Turcoman stronghold of Geok-Tepe with field guns, orders have been sent to Tiffis to dispatch some siege guns to Bami.

DUTCH BANKERS AT ST. PETERSBURG. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—Two well-known Berlin and Amsterdam bankers have arrived here for special consultation with the Minister of Finance.

BURMAH.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION. LONDON, Aug. 27.-A dispatch from Tha getmayo, Burman, says reports have been received from Mandalay of an attempt to asto the King's apartment, where he was stopped and questioned. His replies were unsatisfactory and he was seized, when a dagger dropped from his garments. He had twelve associates. The Ponghee and one of his associates were put to death.

THE DANUBE. BARRED OUT.

BUCHABEST, Aug. 27-Two large gunboats, aden with munitions of war, from Odessa for Rustchuk, tried to enter Galitz, but the Harbormaster refused them admission, and they retired. Soon after a portion of the cargo of one of the vessels exploded.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Robert Mitchell, the well-known Bonapartist Deputy, has made a

CONVERTED TO REPUBLICANISM.

speech declaring his adherence to the policy of Gambetta. VARIOUS. ABANDONED.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Germany has definitly abandoned the intention to acquire and colonize the Samoan Islands.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 27.—Horse-breeding
erests in this region met a severe loss day by the sudden death of Dr. Story's fine stallion Brownwood, which dropped dead on stallion Brownwood, which dropped dead on the track while taking his usual morning exercise. Brownwood was by Blackwood, first dam by McDonald's Mambrino, second dam by Blood's Vermont Black-Hawk, third dam by Moreland's Highlander, fourth dam by Virginia Whip. He was valued up among the thousands, and was considered by many the best general-purpose stock-horse in the Northwest. The Doctor at once sent his Superintendent to purchase Brownwood's best colt, which is very promising.

DIVERS DEVILTRIES.

Murderers Hanged at Waco and Dallas, Tex., Yesterday.

Third, at Palestine, Escapes the Noose by Severing an Artery.

Two Would-Be Ku-Kluxers Tackle the Wrong Negro,

And Are Both Laid Out Dead by a Double Barreled Gun.

JUDGE PAGE'S INJURIES. AUSTIN, Minn., Aug. 27.-The wounds in licted on Judge Page are not necessarily fatal. The excitement has almost died out and, further than an occasional expressio of a hope that the would-be assasin might be brought to justice, no further ado is made of the matter. As is usually the case, the first reports were greatly exaggerated. But seven hot have been taken from his head, and they were a size smaller than buckshot. Two shot still remain in his head and have not been found. It is from one of these, which struck him about an inch above the left ear, that there is danger. The assasin fired so that the charge struck him from a left front of his face, and the shot in question, which appears to be larger than the others, followed the skuil to the top of the head, and from symptoms is lodged there. Judge Page complains of a numbness in the top of his head, and the doctors, while they have little fear of fatal results, are afraid that his mind will be impaired. He is entirely conscious, and converses with coolness. His frier ds say he will be on the street in a day or two. Of course there are all manner of rumors as to the cause, but those more intimately acquainted with his affairs say it is the outgrowth of a case which the Judge is to try at the next term of court, in which a hotel-keeper sues some substantial citizens for defaming his house by keeping a woman of easy virtue there, whom they furnished with employment, for illegitimate purposes. plains of a numbness in the top of his head,

OUTRAGE ON A NEGRO. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—A special from Clinton, Ky., says: "The Democrat reports a dastardly outrage committed in the eastern the particulars of which are, as near as we could get them, these: A short time ago Mr Lindsey Berry employed an old negro man named Henry Seay to go to his place, the old Lumsden farm, and remain to feed his stock and do such chores as his wife might need performed while he, Berry, was away at work on the Mobile Railroad extension, near Columbus. It seems that the employment of the old negro, and carrying him to the neighborhood, gave offense to same parties, who, without warning or warrant of excuse, went to the negro's cabin, near Mr. Berry's resito the negro's cabin, near Mr. Berry's residence, one night last week, took him out and whipped and treated him otherwise cruelly and brutally, and ordered him to leave. Mrs. Berry heard the proceeding, and so much alarmed was she that she left her house and ran through the fields half a mile to a neighbor's, where she remained. When the ran through the fields half a mile to a neighbor's, where she remained. When the banditti loosed the negro man he went back into his cabin and remained, refusing to leave. Finally his tormentors left, and did not return. Saturday the necessary papers were issued, and an officer sent in search of one or two of the parties who were known to the negro and reported by him."

HANGED. WACO, Tex., Aug. 27.-Lynchfield Burks was hanged here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for assaulting a little girl 9 years old named Sarah McBee. He died denying his guilt. DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 27 .- This afternoo Allen Wright was hung for the murder of Jessie Wicks. Both were colored men. Neary 3,000 people gathered round the scaffold, the women predominating. Some cowboys came hundreds of miles to see the execution. The condemned man was to have been executed last Friday, but Gov. Roberts, in answer to a respite till to-day, in order to better prepare

PALESTINE, Tex., Aug. 27.-Great excite ment has been caused here by the announcement that Roland Rucker, who was to have been hanged here to-day for the murder of R.P. Grayson and wife, had committed suicide, When the prison authorities visited his cell when the prison authorities visited his cell at 5 o'clock this morning they found the man in the last agonies of death. Near him was a large pool of blood, and blood was issuing from a wound in his left wrist, which he had made with a penknife. On examination it was found that the arteries had been severed. How Rucker got possession of the knife is a mystery.

mystery. KU-KLUXED THE WRONG NEGRO Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—A case of Ku-Kluxing with a happy termination occurred near Cochran, Ga., night before last. At midnight John Brown, a peaceable negro citizen, was aroused by the demands of two armed and disguised men for entrance. They declared they had come there to whip him. Brown replied that he was at home, but that he would not open the door, and would not be whipped. The men grew furious, fired at Brown twice, when he seized a shotgun and Brown twice, when he selzed a shotgun and let them have two heavy loads of buckshot. Both fell dead, having received the charge in their heads. Brown recognized them as Frank and Mack Dykes, two young farmers with whom he recently had a difficulty about work. He notified the authorities, and a Coroner's inquest was held over the bodies in the presence of a great crowd. The verdict declares that Brown acted only in self-defense, and a good portion of the public indorse his course. Many citizens approve his pluck and promise him any assistance he may need.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Thomas Blake, a burglar, who for some time has been waiting a ten years' sentence, made a most ingenious escape from the County Jall here to-day. He occupied a cell with one Jenkins, sentenced to ten days in jail for larceny, and when the officers came this afternoon to release Jenkins, Blake passed out, attired in his cell-mate's clothes, and escaped, the change not being discovered-until 6 o'clock. Blake is a professional burglar, and persuaded Jenkins to change places, stating the law could not harm him, and that the officers would have to release him at once. The men were almost exact counterparts, which made the game easier to carry out.

HUNG BY A MOB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—A Clarksville special to the Banner says: "News has been received this morning of the hanging of a negro named Green Ellis, or Easly, by a mob at Guthrie last night. Mrs. Dunby a mob at Guthrie last night. Mrs. Dun-can, while going home, near Hadensville, was knocked off of her horse, robbed, beaten, and left for dead by a negro a day or two since. Several negroes have been arrested on suspicion. Mrs. Duncan identified Ellis positively as committing the crime. He was tried before a magistrate and ordered to jail, and was taken from the officers by a mob while on his way to jail and hanged." nob while on his way to jail and hanged."

THE CARL ABORTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Albert Lea correspondent of the Pioneer-Press telegraphs in relation to the woman who died of abortion in Chicago: "Miss Carl has two aunts here, and visited here the last year. The Mr. Kellar referred to is W. G. Kellar. aunts here, and visited here the last year. The Mr. Kellar referred to is W. G. Kellar, of this city, who is an uncle of Miss Carl by marriage. Nothing is known here of the tragle affair in addition to what has been published, but there is no truth in the statement that Miss Carl did not know that Kellar was a married man, for she visited in his family when here, and it is undoubtedly true that they were married. Mr. Kellar is a Civil Engineer, and is connected with the Land Department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He is at present in Da-kota, so that no statement from him can be

A KENTUCKY LYNCHING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27 .- A Bowling Green Courier-Journal special says: "Information has just reached here of the lynching of a negro man named Green Ellis, near Guthrie, Ky., last night. Mrs. Duncan, who lives three miles from Guthrie, went to town Tuesday with a lot of chickens and vegetables. As she was return-ing home after having disposed of her barter, Ellis met her in the road and ing home after having disposed of her barter, Ellis met her in the road and knocked her from her horse. After she fell he struck her several times more. As she fell she managed to get out a small pocket-knife, and made every exertion to defend herself, inflicting several cuts upon her assallant. She, however, by repeated blows, was rendered insensible. The pocketbook, containing \$12, was taken from her, and her body dragged twenty-five or thirty yards from the road and placed behind a large log. Her family commenced search for her, and when found, near dark, in the condition above stated, she told her story, identified Ellis as the party who attacked her, and described a flesh wound she made upon him. Ellis was arrested, carried to Guthrie, and placed in the calaboose. Intense excitement and indignation at the outrage was manifested everywhere, and although some citizens counseled moderation and advised their friends and relatives to let the law avenge the crime, it was all to no purpose. A body of men, one hundred and over in number, quietly rode to Guthrie between midnight and day this morning and forcibly got possession of the accused, carried him back some three miles distant to the scene of the crime, and swung him from a tree orly a possession of the accused, carried him back some three miles distant to the scene of the crime, and swung him from a tree only a few feet from where he struck the first blow. This is the second affair of a most horrible nature that has occurred in this county within the past year.'

FORGED PASSENGER TICKETS. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-It is reported here that a large number of forged passengertickets over the railroad lines West have been put out, and that the police are watching the movements of the parties suspected of being concerned in the fraudulent issue.

DR. CHALFANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 .- Dr. Chalfant, the slayer of Josian Bacon, has been convicted of murder in the second degree. He will be sentenced next Friday.

CANADA.

West Toronto Election-The International Bridge in Court—Grain-Ship-ments from Montreal to Great Britain. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.-Laborers on Sec. 1 of the Lachine Canal to the number of 450 struck work to-day for an advance of wages. They demand \$1.25 instead of \$1, which they have been receiving. Sixty men who were at work on the section declined to join the strikers. One of these, named Michael Walsh, was attacked by the disaffected as he was proceeding to the works after dinner and beaten severely. The strikers are mostly French Canadians, who will go logging if they do not obtain the advance of 25 cents per day. Further violence is apprehended.

s apprehended.

The McNamee robbery case was in cour The McNamee robbery case was in court to-day again on a capias case, when Jones and Trainor, the accused, were examined with a view to show that they had acknowledged taking the money and agreed to compromise with McNamee by returning \$0,000 of the \$15,000 if he would let them off from prosecuting. They denied any such agreement. They have placed a seizure on the \$5,000 which the detective found in their possession. The receipts of grain at this port this sea-

The receipts of grain at this port this season to date were 1,539,678 bushels, an excess over the same period last year.

A swindler named Dunning C. Briggs, from Lewiston, Me., after defrauding his creditors out of \$22,000, came to this city to escape prosecution. He was followed by a Boston detective, who wormed himself into Briggs' confidence, and under an adroit plan invelged the Lewiston man into American attritory under the plea of carrying on a territory under the plea of carrying on a Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tril Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Quartermaster Pocklington and Sergt. Edgar, of the Northwest
Mounted Police, are in the city. The former
was stationed at Fort McLeod, and the latter
at Fort Saskatchewan. They left Fort McLeod on the 21st of July last, and came via
the Powers' line of steamers down the Mis-

Mounted Police, are in the city. The former was stationed at Fort McLeod, and the latter at Fort Saskatchewan. They left Fort McLeod on the 21st of July last, and came via the Powers' line of steamers down the Missouri, taking the boat at Wolf Point, which place they reached on the 6th of August. It was reported there that Sitting Bull had passed through with forty lodges en route for the buffalo hunting-grounds. Ten miles below, at Poplar Creek, are located 3,000 lodges of Sioux, whose actions so alarmed the United States Indian Agent, Maj. Porter, that he sent his wife and family to Bismarck for safety. The travelers also learned that the indians intended to hold a sun-dance, which is a great festival for them, and rigidly observed. After the dance a council is to be held, and then will be decided which course or policy is to be pursued until the following year. Before Messrs. Pockington and Edgar left Fort McLeod the annual payments had been made to the Indians. Payments commenced on the 26th of July, the following tribes being paid: The Bloods, Blackfeet, Piegans, and the Stonys. The Chiefs received \$25, the Deputy Chiefs \$15, the men, women, and children \$5 each.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toronto, to fill the vacancy in the Dominion Parliament caused by the appointment of the Hon. J. B. Robinson to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, takes place tomorrow. For the past week political meetings have been held nightly in the constituency, and the campaign has been prosecuted with vigor on all sides. The candidates are Thomas Ryan, Reformer: James Beatty, Jr., Conservative: A. W. Wright, Paper-Money advocate; and F. C. Capreol, Independent, and an advocate of the Georgian-Bay canal scheme. Mr. Wright does not expect to be elected, but takes this opportunity to get the Rag-Baby is sue before the people. Mr. Capreol's chances are hopeless. The Georgian-Bay enterprise is a more feasible one than the Canada Pacific Railway, and Mr. Beatty a Protectionist and supporter of the Government. The Nat

Railway, and The Canada Southern vs. The Bridge Company. The following is a resume:

A corporation was created by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1857, for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River, from the City of Buffalo to some point near Fort Erie, for the passage of teams, carriages, and railway trains. A few months later, the Parliament of Canada created a corporation for a similar purpose, with power to unite with any company chartered by the people of the State of New York. Under these statutes the International Bridge was constructed. The Bridge Company claims that it has power under its charter to impose tolls for the use of its bridge, and has imposed tolls on the various railways making use of it. A large amount of money (over \$100,000) being due for tolls from the Canada Southern Railway, a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery for the purpose of compelling the railway to pay the same. The defense was, that the tolls were excessive; that the Bridge Company had no power to impose them; that the Grand Trunk Railway is the lessee of the bridge, and that the charges were made wholly in the interest of that company, Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, in delivering judgment in the case, held that the plaintiffs are entitled to a decree as prayed for, with costs. If the parties agree upon the amount due, it is to be inserted in the decree. If not, there will be a reference directed to the Master, to take the account on the basis of the schedule of tolls, with the modification by way of rebate which the Bridge Company has agreed to make.

Judgment was also delivered in the crose-case of The Canada Southern Railway vs. The Bridge Company and the Grand Trunk Railway. The bill in this case is based on the proposition that the Bridge Company is only entitled to a reasonable remuneration for the use of the bridge; and charges that they have never been able to come to an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid for its use. It further charges that they

the Bridge Company nor the Grant Railway has ever lawfully fixed rate of tolls, and they have no power to so; and that the Canada Southern Rail uses the bridge as it had the right to do use the statutes, subject only to such the statutes, subject only to such competition as could be legally claimed. It pray a declaration by the Court that it is entitle the use of the bridge, and to be protected against any interference in the

thereof.

The evidence in this case was the and the former case, and both that taken in the former case, and bothe were argued together. The bill by the ada Southern Railroad was dismissed

COSTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troma OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Prof. Blakke, of 2st burg, is in the city.

Bogus 10-cent pieces, difficult of delete are in circulation here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troma Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troma are in circulation here,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Traus

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—A society has be
formed here to assist in liquidating the less
liabilities incurred by building charenes
in the Roman-Catholic Diocese of Montre
Monthly subscriptions of 75 cents will be

ceived.

B. A. T. De Montmarny, a dismissed B. A. 1. De Montmagny, a dismissed pendiary Magistrate, is suing the member of the late Joly Ministry for having dismission him under an Order-in-Council to sail Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts. He claim that this did not empower them to sail

that this did not empower them to about Magistrates.

Freights on grain from Montreal are to 4s 3d to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristof, which is lower than they are from New York at present. Ship-owners grant very much at the difficulty of gotting oile goes, and say that most of the grain here been reengaged and is not being shipped answer to an inquiry, "Do you expect and fall business?" one of the largest above of grain from this port answered in the test tive. He scouted the idea that the railwand floating carriers in port could not a tive. He scouted the idea that the rails and floating carriers in port could not addle the grain to be exported to Canada this season, adding that the quarters of the grain shipped out Montreal port was from the Westates. The business of the port, hower appears brisk, and, taking the number ships from sea that have arrived to the 3 of August, as against the same period. of August, as against the same period year, the figures show as follows: In Aug. 1 to 24, 1879, inclusive, seventy-fire sels, thirty-four of which were steamers; the same period of 1880, 103 vessels, fire which were steamers,—an increase of August, as against the s

TRADE AND LABOR.

OHIO MINERS. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.-Troubles with a miners in Jackson County were reported in the Governor to-night, but nothing indicaing that anything serious had taken place as learned. No troops were ordered out, at the trouble will probably be over by toma-

DAYTON, O., Aug. 27 .- A special to the DATTON, O., Aug. 21.—A special to be Journal this evening from Walton, Jackse County, says that great excitement provide among the miners in that region. They have been on a strike since the first of the month. and some of the operators have recently in ported new miners. Last night about in ported new miners. East hight about in masked men surrounded the boarding-hous of the new miners, calling them out and or dering them to stop work and qui to county. A Sheriff and posse arrived the evening and have telegraphed for troops protect private property.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUREE, Aug. 27.-Assista Manager Van Horne, of the Chicago, Mi waukee & St. Paul Railway Company, un the Company will not take back the

strikers on any terms, and the Companya arranging to supply their places with other men, a number of whom arrive to-morrow. PETROLEUM.

Centre.

Breefal Dispatch to The Chicago Frib BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27 .- For some time past the United Pipe-Line Company has been gaged in laying a pipe line from Bradfor to Buffalo, and so quiet has the matter be kept that comparatively few people keet that it had already been completed, and the oil had actually flowed into the city from the oil regions of Pennsylvania. The Comparator the present have only erected loading racks, which are situated near the Central Parkland of the property of the present have only erected loading racks, which are situated near the Central Comparator of the present have only erected loading racks, which are situated near the Central Comparator of the present have not present the control of the present have not present the present Railroad's abandoned depot at East Buffile Here have been erected two tanks of of racks, as they are called, about 500 feet long, upon which the pipes leading from the tanks are placed. The racks are built alongside the railroad track, upon which the tank cars are run. There are which the tank cars are run. Inerest twenty-four spill pipes, forty charging into the cars, and a large number on loaded daily. The pipe-line runs paral with the Buffalo & Southwestern Railro for a long distance before entering Buffa and for a considerable distance in this cly placed under the ground. There are puting stations at Cattaraugus and North Coll

placed under the ground. There are purping stations at Cattaraugus and North Collins. Pipe used is three inches in diameter, and its calculated that about 125 barrels as hou cas be forced through it. The oil will be distributed at this point to all places in the United States.

The Buffalo Pipe-Line Company, in which this city has a very large interest, has also just completed the construction of its line to this place, and is rapidly getting everything in shape for business. The terminates of its line is on what is known as the Schemehorn property on Elk street, and resuning back to the Buffalo River, the whole covering an area of about fifty acres. Four large tanks, with a capacity of 35,000 barrels each, have been put up and other smaller ones will probably be added. Their pipe is four inches in diameter, and capable of discharging from five to six there are the street. At the sand barrels of oil daily. On this same property the Atlas Refining Company are building extensive works, and the pipe-line will undoubtedly begin operations as soon as the refinery is completed.

A number of other parties contempts building refineries at this point, and webelieve Buffalo is to become the great refining centre of the country. Her facilities for shipping are unsurpassed by any other city in the Union.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Prounts.

Boston, Aug. 27.—The American hasoci tion for the Advancement of Science he the last meeting of the week to-day. The number of persons registered on the book of arrivals is over 800. Six sub-sections were a

gaged in hearing papers all the foregoon as afternoon, most of them of technical inter-est. In the evening Alexander Graham Bell inventor of the telephone, delivered and dress. Next Saturday an excursion par will go to the White Mountains, will be suguests of the Appalachian Club, and will make a three days' trip, The Association meetings continue to next Wednesday. CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—President I and family, accompanied by Indian-Companied by Indiansioner Trowbridge and Assistant

sioner Trowbridge and Assistant Ge Superintendent Jameson, of the Ra Mail-Service, arrived here this after from Washington. President Hayes family went immediately to their hon Fremont, O., where they arrived this ing. Next Wednesday the President attend the soldiers' reunion at Canton and will deliver an address. THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Spi House Commissioners have notified Williams that he has been selected

the corner-stone of the new Capitol, a Gov. Hendricks that he is to deliver th tion on that occasion. WASHINGTON M'LEAN.

Lone Branch, N. J., Aug. 27.—Dr. Battholow, attending physician of Mr. Washington McLean, of the Cincinnatt Enquired, states to-night that a great change for the better has taken place within twenty-four hours, and he is more than ever sanguing a Mr. McLean's recovery.

C. M. Hendley, chief executive clerk to President Hayes, died suddenly at Bemus Point last evening of typhoid pneumonia. The remains have been forwarded to Washington.

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POLITICAL POINTS.

gridences of Strong Organization Among Indiana Republicans,

and a Determination to Give Porter an Overwhelming Majority.

Judge Belford Again Nominated for Congress by Colorado Republicans.

no Good Material on the Republican State Ticket in Iowa.

Geral Political Information from All Sections of the Country.

polar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Burison returned home this morning from soort tour in the northern part of the State. le says he had large and enthusiastic meet he says he had large and enclusined meet-ing everywhere, and the one at Lafayette, let night, was a monster demonstration. He says he finds Republicans confident, but a the same time the impression obtains very rally that if Indiana is carried it will be repetally the hardest and most systematic only after the hardest and most systematic work. The Hon. G. S. Orth passed through the city to-day on his way home from Madison County, where he has been canvassing for the past week. His reports tally with those of Gen. Harrison. Everywhere immense audiences, acres of people, and the greatest enthusiasm. While Anderson he challenged W. R. Myers, his Democratic opponent, but the latter conended not to accept, although at the outset

he signified his willingness to do so. The

pomination of a Greenback candidate in the district is a heavy blow to Myers, and he

pomination of a Greenback candidate in the district is a heavy blow to Myers, and he fully appreciates it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The State is Governor, the Hon. Albert G. Porter said: "What we want during the coming campaign is a thorough organization, one that will reach into every school district in the State." So far sat shis part of the State is concerned, the rallant leader and standard-bearer of the Republican party has had his wish fulfilled. In order to fully understand the exact position and the work being accomplished by the party in several of the counties in Central Indians. The Tribune correspondent has had interviews with the leaders of the party in the counties that will be named, and the onlook is as follows: In Rush County, which is just east of here, my informant said "To-day the Republican party is in better working order than it ever was before. Our county ticket is an exceptionally strong one, and there is not a Republican in the county that will not vote for Porter. We expect and are laboring to see Porter's majority reach 10,000."

Decatur County was the next point. In a

Decatur County was the next point. In a conversation with the most prominent Republican in the county he gave his version of things in this language: "At present our chances were never better. Where organizations do not already exist they are being formed, and between this time and two weeks hence we will have an organization."

and two weeks hence we will have an organization in every township. Meetings are being held continually, and each one seems as if it was the best."

Bartholomew County is fairly ablaze with excitement. Both parties were in the field a month ago, and both are determined to do or die. Said one man: "We will make them smoke their meat before they eat it, and they can count themselves lucky if they get anything better than pork. I tell you, we are square in the harness, and not a single one of us will kick out the traces. Why, I never saw such enthusiasm among the Republicans. If we want the boys to turn out, all we have to do is to say so, and out they come. We are confident of reducing the Democratic majority a considerable figure."

Johnson County is reliably Democratic,

so, and out they come. We are confident of reducing the Democratic majority a considerable figure."

Johnson County is reliably Democratic, but the prospect now is that it will be considerably reduced in October, A local organizer had this to say: "We do not expect to turn the county over to Porter. We do, however, expect to make heavy gains."

What is true of this section is true of the State. The counties named all lie in a burch, and the Republican party is bound together by an unbroken line of good feeling and enthusiasm that augurs victory for the Hon. Albert G. Perter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Gosien, Ind., Aug. 27.—Maj. Calkins, Republican candidate for Congress, made the closing speech of his canvass of this county here to-night to the largest meeting that has been held here this campaign. Mr. Calkins reports that his meetings at Middlebury, Millersburg, and Napanee were all unusually large, that the best of feeling prevailed among the Republicans, and that everything indicates an increased vote for the Republicans in this county.

Special Direction to The Chicago Tribuna.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27.—It is announced that W. C. Depew, of New Albany, Ind., will not support Landers, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Depew, next to Mr. English, is the richest man in Indiana. The reason he has renounced the Democratic candidate for Governor. Depew, next to Mr. English, is the richest man in Indiana. The Ledger-Standard, Democratic newspaper, reluses to support Landers, who it denounces daily. Others have signified their intention to scratch him. The New Albany Republicans are as busy as beavers, and hope for a considerable change. The Democratic han he, and it is not prudent nor healthy to think otherwise. It is reported by a gentleman who is known to be in his confidence that not a day goes by that he does not fail to work fifteen hours. Money is up now, and more will follow. Kentucky voters know this.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27 .- If anything were needed to prove the base truckling of Northern Democracy, and especially in Iowa, to the Rebel Brigadiers and the old Copperhead element, a recent incident proves it conclusively. The Democrats of Iowa Couny decided to hold a ratification meeting at Victor, and of course wanted a crowd. Among the chief attractions they selected Henry Clay Dean, to which he promptly re-

henry Clay Dean, to which he promptly reponded with the following letter:

REBEL'S COVE, PULDANICO., MO., July 31. ISSO.—
Dr. J. M. Dunkap—My DEAR FRIEND: I am in
societ of your letter of the 29th inst., and
hasten to reply. I will be at Victor, and make
for your people a speech on Saturday, the 14th
of August, and do the best I can. Please make
the announcement. HENRY CLAY DEAN.

A gorgeous vellow poster of large size was A gorgeous yellow poster of large size was put up, the printing being designed with a large cross, the name of Dean extending from top to bottom in large type for the upright, and the word "Victor" at the head across the bill to the large type for the upright, the bill for the bar. The letter of Dean was put in big type as a big thing. The bills were posted and distributed about the county, but they had not been out long before the managers began to hear a noise, and they soon discovered they had made a mistake. The people of Iowa were not quite ready to have Mr. Dean flaunt his Copperhead defiance in their face. His "Rebel Cove" was more than they could stand. They had not forsotten that during the War he went roaming up and down the country denouncing the soldiers as Lincoln's hirelings, and damning the Government. Who declared the people ought to rise in their might and refuse to pay the revenue taxes and utterly refuse to pay one farthing of the war debt; who became so intensely Rebel in all his sympathies that he would not live in Iowa, and named his retreat "Rebel's Cove." The Government, however, would not pamper to his taste, and named his postofine "Dean." Messengers were sent out to "doctor" the posters by pasting a strip over the "Rebel's Cove" on which was printed "Dean, Missouri." and when these run out they put on a white strip of paper. But it was too late; the party had put itself on record too conspicuously to be rubbed out; that it had reënlisted under the old Copperhead banner, under Henry Clay Dean, who for several years following the War they would not allow to speak in Iowa, so fierce and vehement was he in his Copperhead venom. It is likely they will suppress him, or at least put yelvet over his claws, but he is re posted and distributed about the coun-

the same old Dean, and he hails from Rebel Cove, in Missouri.

The State ticket is now made up for the Republicans. Capt. J. A. T. Hull received a flattering indorsement by the State Convention Wednesday, in a renomination for Secretary of State by acclamation. So also J. K. Powers for Register of the State Land-Office. Both are stanch Republicans, were soldiers through the War, and at Resaca Capt. Powers lost his right arm.

and at Resaca Capt. Powers lost his right arm.

W. V. Lucas, the nominee for State Auditor, enlisted as a private in Company B. Fourteenth Iowa, rose by steps to the rank of Captain, served through the War, came home, and was elected three times Treasurer of Bremer County. He then purchased the Waverly Republican, which he published several years, when he sold out, purchased the Cerro Gordo County Republican and re, moved to Mason City, where he has resided since. He was one of the District Electors in 1876, and made a vigorous campaign. He was elected Chief Clerk of the Lower House of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and proved one of the best who have held the place. He is active, capable, and possesses good executive ability. Is courteous, and is exceedingly popular. His age is 45.

courteous, and is exceedingly popular. His age is 45.

E. H. Conger, nominee for State Treasurer, enlisted as a private in the One Hundred-and-Second Illinois Regiment, rose to the rank of Captain, and Major by brevet, for bravery. He came to Iowa in 1808, and settled in Dallas County. He engaged in banking successfully, and is now serving his second term as Treasurer of that county. He is a thorough business man, of sterling integrity of character, in the prime of life, with a vigorous and robust constitution. His age is 37.

is 37.

Smith McPherson is one of the coming men of Iowa. The race he made in the Convention was remarkable. He came almost unknown, pitted against well-known and unknown, pitted against well-known and popular men, supported by strong, influential friends. His modest demeanor, his nobility of mind and character, which manifested itself so strongly, won to him friends every hour, and from the lowest place on the list of candidates he steadily went to the front, and on the sixth balfot received 612 of the 886 votes of the Convention. He was born in 1848, in Morgan County, Indiana, and came to Iowa in 1848. He read law in the office of his uncle, M. L. McPherson, the well-known lawyer, now deceased, formerly of Madison County. He entered the law department of Iowa State University, and graduated in the Class of 1870, and went to Red Oak, Montgomery County. In 1874 he was appointed by Gov. Carpenter District-Attorney to fill a vacancy in the Third Judicial District. The same year he was elected by the same year he was elected by the people for four years, and in 1878 was again reflected, and is now serving his seventh year, with great satisfaction to the people, and that is a district of notable lawyers. He has a large brain, notable lawyers. He has a large brain, nervous, sanguine temperament, strong constitution, indomitable pluck, well-balanced mind, is active, ambitious, courteous, and affable, and immensely popular with all who know him. It will be seen he is but 32 years of age, which may be considered extremely young for one to fill so important a position, but it should be remembered that some of the best Attorney-Generals the State has had were not so old as he when they were called to the office.

were not so old as he when they were called to the office.

Every man upon the State ticket was a soldier, and served with honor through the War, except McPherson, and that he did not was no fault of his,—he was not born soon enough, and was only 12 years old when the War began. They are all comparatively young men. The Republican partyof Iowa foresee possible danger in the future, and the young men are sent to the front, and that they will make a vigorous fight during the campaign none who know Iowa Republicans will question. Not that there is doubt as to the result in this State, but for the moral effect it will have abroad.

HAWKEYE.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27 .- The Democratic State Executive Committee have decided to open formally their campaign at various points in the State on Sept. 2.

In this city, Senator Thurman will make a speech as well as preside over the meeting. He will be followed by Salary-Grabber Mor gan and Congressman Converse, of this district. The Democrats have selected the 2d of September to have a big blow-out here for the avowed purpose of getting the benefit of the crowd that will be in attendance at the State Fair.

There is a lively contest now going on in

the Democratic Committee over the question of disbursing officer,—that is, who shall be selected to distribute the funds expected to be received from the National Committee. It is well known that John G. Thompson feels himself well qualified for the position, and is

himself well qualified for the position, and is anxious to serve his party in that way; but there has sprung up a lively opposition to his having possession of the funds, and another meeting has been called to take the matter under consideration.

Col. Armstrong, of the Democratic National Committee, states that there is no little anxiety felt by the leaders in regard to the condition of affairs in Indiana. The Colonel personally believes that there is as much to be hoped for in Ohio as there could be from the Hoosier State; taking which in connection with other remarks, it is apparent that the Democrats themselves regard the situation as most critical.

Secretary Sherman will address the Republicans in this city on Tuesday evening next. A number of the railroads centering here will run excursion-trains for the purpose of ac-

run excursion-trains for the purpose of accommodating the citizens of the surrounding

Gen. Beatty is in receipt of a large number of congratulatory letters from leading citizens of the country, thanking him for his able speech delivered at Troy, O., last Saturday night, and published in The Tribune of Monday.

COLORADO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 27.—Belford was nominated for Congreas by acclamation. The

State Convention promises 5,000 majority for the Republican ticket this fatl. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27 .- The Republican State Convention this morning nominated J. C. Shattuck and James Rice for Regents of the University, and Charles H. Toll for Attorney-General. The contest for Congressional nomination was warm, Judge Decker, of Denver, and Judge Belford, present incum. bent, being the leading contestants. The first ballot gave Decker 110, Belford 101, Thompson 60. On the second ballot Thompson withdrew and Belford was nominated amid enthusiasm. The nominee then made one of the finest speeches of his life, atter which Decker and Thompson addressed the Convention.

Recess. W. A. Hammill, A. C. Hunt, and E. T. Wells were chosen Presidential Electors, and ex-Gov. Routt Chairman of the State Central Committee.

ILLINOIS.

SANDWICH, Ill., Aug. 27.—Much interest is being taken here regarding the action of the De Kalb County Convention, which meets at Sycamore, next Monday, especially concerning the nomination for Circuit Clerk. George C. Cox, the present incumbent, and Gen. Daniel Dustin, are the two prominent candidates for the office. It is generally thought that the latter will be nominated. thought that the latter will be nominated. There is also an exciting contest over the nomination of delegates to the Senatorial Convention to nominate two Representatives. Messrs. Hiram Loucks, of Victor, and John Symes and Henry Wood, of Sycamore, are candidates from this county. Probably the two former, both able and deserving men, will be successful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Hon. Kirk Hawes addressed a Republican meeting at the City-Hall this evening. A furious rainstorm detained many, else his audience would have been greater than the capacity of the hall.

VIRGINIA. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 27.-Col. John S. Barbour, of this city, was unanimously nominated for Congress to-day by the Democratic Convention after ninety-four ballots.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 27.—Gen. N. S. Jefferis,
Democratic nominee for Congress in the
Sixth District, has withdrawn and B. M.
Custer been substituted.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Demo-cratic Congressional confreres of the Twen-ty-sixth Congressional District, composed of Crawford, Butler, and Mercer Counties, this evening, on the sixth ballot, nominated James H. Caldwell, a wealthy oil-producer

of Titusville, as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Caldwell was the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman two years ago, and last year Democratic nominee for Mayor of Titusville, always running far ahead of his party ticket. As there are two Republican candidates in the field in this district, it is thought a man of Mr. Caldwell's popularity can be elected.

FIRE RECORD.

IN CHICAGO.
A still alarm to Engine No. 4 at 2:25 yes terday morning was caused by smoke iss from a two-story building at No. 222 Mo-hawk street, owned and occupied by Will-

hom a two-story building at No. 222 Mohawk street, owned and occupied by William Klaus as a tailor-shop. The fire originated in a lot of cloth and wadding from unknown causes. Damage, \$30; fully covered by a policy in the German Mutual of North Chicago.

The alarm from \$31 at 5:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a kitchen in the rear of a frame cottage at No. 88 Larrabee street, owned and occupied by Hans M. Enocksen. Damage, trifling. Cause, an overheated stove.

The alarm from Box 531 at 3:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a vacant one-story frame barn at No. 82 Hoyne avenue, owned by S. W. Rawson. Cause, boys playing with matches.

The alarm from Box 129 at 8:10 last evening was caused by a fire in a two-story brick building at Nos. 69 and 71 McGregor street, owned and occupied by Derby & Pond, packers of tripe and canned goods, as a boiling-house. Cause, an overheated fine. Damage to building and contents, about \$300, which is fully covered by insurance in Ryan's agency, at the corner of Adams and La Salle streets.

AT OWENSBORO, KY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—An Owensboro special to the Courier-Journal says: Last night at 12 o'clock the city was startled by an alarm of fire, which proved to be the large tobacco factory of L. J. Cottrell and five tobacco factory of L. J. Cottrell and five dwellings located near it. The factory had 129 hogsheads of tobacco, and was full of loose tobacco on racks. The general opinion is that it was the work of an incendiary. The factory and dwellings were a total loss, but most of it is covered by insurance. Mr. P. J. Miller's residence was also burned, and he was badly burned while trying to save his carriage and horses. The total losses are estimated at \$350,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Ohlo wheel factory at Delphos was damaged to the extent of \$40,000 by fire getting in the dry-sheds. Fully insured in the following companies: North American; Knox Mutual, Newark, N. J.; Fireman's Fund, California; Richland, Mansfield, O.; Phenix, Brooklyn; Howard, New York; Liverpool, London & Globe, London; Toledo Fire & Marine: Al-len County, Ohio; Ashland County, Ohio; Vanwert County, Ohio; Western, Toronto; Lorillard, New York; Queen, Liverpool. Origin supposed to be sparks from a passing locomotive.

AT EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS. # Boston, Aug. 27 .- The barrel manufactory of William & Gustave Gopper, in East Cambridge, was destroyed by fire to-night, ten buildings and a large amount of stock being consumed. The loss on stock and machinery is \$18,000; insurance, \$4,000. The buildings were old and of little value. Two thousand dollars will cover their loss. The spring-bed manufactory of N. Fenton & Co., adjoining, also burned; but the stock was saved.

AT MT. MORRIS, N. Y. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The flouring mills of Galbrail, Kelly & W. H. Humphrey, at Mt. Morris, were fired by an incendiary and destroyed on Wednesday morning. The loss will reach \$50,000. The insurance on the burned property aggregates about \$25,000.

THE NEXT INFLICTION.

Gen. John McDonald, of Whisky Notoricty, Soon to Start on a Lecturing Tour-Threats of Further Develop-

ments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—Gen. John A.

McDonald denied this afternoon that Fred Grant was in any way connected with any threatened prosecution for criminal libel be-cause of McDonald's book on the Whisky-Ring. Asked what he was going to do now, the General said: "I'm going to have a good deal to say, and I shall say it. My book does not tell one-tenth of all I

"When does the book come out?" "To-morrow, in Chicago," was the General's response, and then he proceeded eral's response, and then he proceeded with a curious bit of political history. He said that just before the Chicago Convention the New York Herald sent a correspondent to him, as about the same time did the New York Sun. Both these men endeavored to get from him the materials since presented in his book, but he suspected something and kept them back. Now he believes that the Herald wanted the matter to hold, but it would nevertheless have advocated the nomination of Grant. The Sun, he thinks, wanted it simply for its own aggressive purposes. As regards his The Sun, he thinks, wanted it simply for its own aggressive purposes. As regards his proposed lecturing tour during the campaign, the General has no hesitation in saying that he expected to get into trouble. "I expect to be arrested again and again on charges of criminal libel or something of that sort," said he, "but I'm ready for them, and want them to come on. I have a great deal more to tell than has been told yet."

PRICE OF COAL. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27,-The Committee of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges has agreed to advance prices for September. The Lehigh companies will increase their rate 25 cents per ton on all grades. The

rate 25 cents per ton on all grades. The Schuylkill interest will advance prices 25 cents on all grades except lump, steamboat, and pea, which will be unchanged. The harbor price of the Philadelphia & Reading Company for coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond will be: Lump and steamboat, \$4.70: broken, egg, and stove, \$4.60: chestnut, \$4.35; pea, \$3.35. Colliers will work continuously throughout September. Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Scranton says: The Superintendents of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, the Delaware & Hudson Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been notified to put the mines in this section on full time after the 6th of September. The announcement has caused unbounded rejoicing among the miners, since they have been working but three days in a week for the past seven months.

THE DEAF-MUTES. CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The deaf-mutes finally agreed to appoint a National Execu-tive Committee composed as follows: Edmund Booth, Iowa; R. H. Atwood, Arkansas; W. H. Hollis, Massachusetts; H. C. Rider, New York; S. M. Freeman, Georgia; A. J. Hayes, West Virginia; G. T. Dough-erty, Missouri; G. T. Schoenfield, Kentucky; erty, Missouri; G. T. Schoenfield, Kentucky; P. A. Emery, Illinois; C. H. Angle, Kansas; John McGill, Maryland; R. B. Lawrence, Louisiana; E. P. Hoimes, Nebraska; O. R. Roberts, Alabama; H. A. Houghton, Tennessee; O. J. Vail, Indiana; W. E. Guss, Pennsylvania; C. W. Carraway, Mississippi; J. P. H. Engehardt, Wiscousin; M. Kerr, Michigan; Job Turner, West Virginia; H. P. Pratt, Ohio; Ed. C. Chapin, District of Columbia.

Papers were read by L. M. Larson of Wis-consin, Mr. George of Chicago, and Prof. Ewing of Illinois. The Convention concluded its session, and adjourned to meet in New York in 1883.

THE INDIANA AMENDMENTS.
Specia. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Su-preme Court convenes on the 20th of September, and the first matters to be considered are several petitions for rehearing, among which is the celebrated case involving the validity of the constitutional amendments. It is probable that this case will be disposed It is probable that this case will be disposed of early. If a rehearing is granted, the case will, it is said, be given preference, and a decision rendered in time for the amendments to be the law of the election. Since the close of the May term so large a number of new cases and petitions have been filed that the Court will be at least two years behind the docket.

Nervous, sleepless, and overworked find rest and nourishment in Malt Bitters.

GROWING TOO FAST.

Undoubted Evidences Accumulating of Southern Census Frauds.

Wholesale Returns of a Mythical Population Made from South Carolina.

Gen. Walker to Make an Example of the Guilty Enumerators.

Retaking the Census in Cincinnati-The Official Returns from Wisconsin.

SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS. Spe ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—The work of examining the returns of the census enumerators, with a view of discovering whether there is any official evidence of fraud, is rapidly progressing, and there is every reason to believe that Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, will obtain evidence in his own office which will make it certain that frauds of the most extensive kind have been committed. Some curious proof of manifest fraud have recently been discovered there. The census returns are made upon sheets of uniform size, each sheet being designed to hold a certain number of names. These returns, in all places where the census has been honestly taken, are, of course, somewhat soiled. The entries in them have been made as the enumerators have gone from house to house, and the writing is irregular. A great many of the sheets returned by South Carolina enumerators, however, fairly show the entries in many instances have been written at a single sitting. They are uniform. The writing is at the same angle, and there are other signs by which experts can readily tell that the document was prepared at one time. In one of these lists there are something over 700 names, and of these all except four are returned as natives of South Carolina. This of itself is preposterous. The experience of the census officials show that the names of 700 persons taken seriating would show a very much greater percentage of nativity outside the State. It happens that one of the South Carolina enumerators failed to fill out two of his sheets, except the columns containing the names of the persons and their nativity,—a circumstance of itself, taken with the other indications of the papers, fairly proving fraud. This is a specimen of some of the discoveries that are being made.

A Republican clergyman, writing from South Carolina, says: "I hope something will be done to correct the census returns. I have been constantly traveling in this State for the past fifteen years. More people are moving out of our state than in. All the increase must be from natural causes within ourselves. There is not the least doubt about this stuffing. I hope it may by some means be tested. It was a mistake that the Democrats were allowed to do the work here. They cannot be trusted where their own political interests are concerned. Their works in this section for the last twenty years testify of them. course, somewhat soiled. The entries in them have been made as the enumerators

WISCONSIN. The following table of official returns of the census just completed is published by the Madison Journal, and is compiled principally from returns made to the Secretary of State at Madison. In a few cases where reports had not been made to that official, the returns filed with the County Clerks were copied. The probability is, therefore, that the table is substantially correct:

Counties. 1880. 1875. 1879.

	Adams	6,809	6,502	6,601
	Ashland	1,549	730	221
	Barron	7,150	8,337	538
1	Bayfield	546	1,032	344
	Brown	34,035	35,373	25,168
	Buffalo	15,754	14,219	11,123
ň	Burnett	3,142	1,456	706
	Calumet	16,641	15,085	12,335
	Chippewa	15,987	13,995	8,311
	Clark	10,715	7,282	3,450
	Columbia	28,290	29,803	28,802
	Crawford	15,686	15,064	13,075
	Dane	53,352	52,798	53,096
	Dodge	45,809	48,394	47,085
	Door	11.175	8,020	4,819
	Douglas	654	741	1,122
	Dunn	16,887	13,427	9,488
	Eau Claire	19,618	15,991	10,708
	Fond du Lac	46,841	50,241	46,233
	Grant	37,495	39,086	37,979
	Green	21.040	22,027	23,611
	Green Lake	14,269	15,273	13,195
	Iowa	23,575	24,133	24,544
	Jackson	13,231	11,339	7,687
	Jefferson	29,615	34,908	34,040
	Juneau	17,129	15,300	12,372
	Kenosha	13,768	13,907	13,147
-	Kewaunee	15,685	14,405	10,128
	La Crosse	27,139	23,945	20,297
	Lafayette	21,642	22,175	, 22,659
	Langlade		******	
	Lincoln	2,008	895	
	Manitowoc	37,356	38,457	33,364
1	Marathon	17,127	10,111	5,885
	Marinette	8,911	*******	
1	Marquette	8,990	8,698	8,056
	Milwaukee	138,706	122,927	89,930
	Monroe	21,483	21,026	16,550
	Oconto	9,877	13,812	8,321
4	Outagamie	28,875	25,588	18,430
	Ozaukee	15,502	16,545	15,564
1	Pepin	6,188	5,812	4,659
1	Pierce	17,685	15,101	9,958
	Polk	10,095	6,736	3,422
	Portage	17,801	14,857	10,634
1	Price	90 073	28,711	96 740
ı	Racine	30,973 18,180		26,740
1	Richland	38,866	17,353 39,039	15.731
1	St. Croix		14,957	39,030 11,835
1	Sauk	18,538 28,701	26,932	23,060
1	*Shawano	10,173	6,635	3,166
1	Sheboygan	34 221	34,021	81,749
1	Taylor	34,221 2,459	849	01,140
1	Trempealau	17.201	14,993	10,732
1	Vernon	23,057	21,524	18,645
1	Walworth	26,195	26,259	25,972
1	Washington	25,422	23,863	23,918
1	Waukesha	28,986	29,495	28,274
1	Waupaca	20,806	19,606	15,539
1	Waushara	12,687	11,523	11,279
1	Winnebago	43,041	45,033	37,279
1	Wood	9,024	6,048	3,912
1				
1	Total1	,315,464	1,236,729	1,054,670
1				

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—The retaking of Tenth Wards has been completed by the poice detail. The footings are somewhat higher than those of the official census, the gain being largest in the Seventeenth Ward. The percentage of gain, however, is so small as to indicate but little if any neglect or carelesness in the official enumeration.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 27.—The official returns of the population of Council Bluffs and this (Pottawattomie) county show Council Bluffs to have 18,121 souls and the county 41,000. In 1870 the city had but 10,011 population and the county only 16,893.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—A News special says: A dispatch from Eagle Springs, Aug. 26, is received at beadquarters, in which Gen Grierson says a gentleman arrived at El Paso from Chihuahua reports Victoria's band Paso from Chihuahua reports Victoria's band scattered in small bands, who were robbing and murdering Mexicans near the Cateleria Mountains. The Mexican troops are doing no good. The Indians commit depredations in their vicinity with it punity.

A dispatch from Fort Quitman says the scouts who followed the trail to the Canderlia Mountains, Mexico, report the Indians in a badly demoralized condition; that they have gone in the direction of Degusman.

A telegram from Fort Bliss says Col. Buell reports the Indian loss in the fight at Lonogo Dedas Polonas and Rattiesnake Cañón at not less than thirty killed and wounded.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 27.—Up—Pro-pellers India, Toledo, Scotia No. 2, Buffalo, Nashua, Iron Age with Columbia, Unadilla and consort, H. Howard and barges, Antelope and barges, Minneapolis and consort, D. F. Rose and barges; schooners James C. Harrison, Albatross, Two Fannies, C. Ames, Moonlight, E. Jones, St. Louis, Lottie Wolf,

Rust and consort, Juniata and consort, Barrington and barges, Annie Smith, with Goshawk and consort, Egyptian, with G. D. Russell and consort; schooners Riverside, Montpelier, Donaldson, Mary L. Higgie, A. Ford.

Down—Propellers Potomac, Allegheny and barges, Nelson Mills and barges, Belie P. Cross and barges.

Wind—Southeast, fresh; weather cloudy, with rain.

CASUALTIES.

CYCLONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. PAUL, Aug. 27.—A special from Dodge Centre, Minn., says: A regular cyclone visited this village about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for about one minute held everything under subjection, demolishing completely the new Baptist Church, rolling

entirely from its foundation the steam gristmill and entirely demolishing it, un-roofing the Chicago & Northwestern Depot, also the livery barn of E. K. Depot, also the livery barn of E. K. Whiting, and the barns of C. D. Tuthill, Levi Leighton, and Henry Fairbanks, and partially unroofing many dwellings and business houses. Every business house in town was more or less injured. A horse of A. Lapham was killed by a rafter. Jerry Lynch, a farmer, from Ripley Township, with a team and lumber-wagon, was seriously hurt. Several others were hurt but no one killed. The damage is not less than \$10,000. The Manterville Cemetery was visited by the same storm, and every gravestone and monument blown down but one. It is also rumored that the Rockton Mill, about two miles below Manterville, was blown down and two men killed.

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL. BALTIMORE, Aug. 27 .- On Thursday after noon a passenger train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad coming east ran into a coal train in the tunnel twenty-seven miles west of Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs. Some cars of both trains were smashed. Several passengers were hurt, but none seriously injured. The freight conductor was killed and the engine man had a leg broken. Several other train men were slightly wounded, and the stones of the tunnel were brought down by the jar of the collision.

FELL OVERBOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Toledo, O., Aug. 27.—Early this morning the propeller Zealand, of Hamilton, Ont., reached this port, light, and before daylight proceeded to the Upper Wabash Elevator, No. 4, to get a load. While making arrangements to throw out a line one of the sailors who was known on the vessel as "William," stumbled overboard, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. The man was supposed to be about 50 years of age, and probably belonged in Hamilton or some neighboring port.

THE ARIZONA STORM. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Gen. Mc-Dowell telegraphs: The following is received from Fort Mojave, Arizona, and dated the 22d: "A furious storm. Company quarters blown down. Three men killed and several others wounded. Officers' quarters destroyed. The hospital and storehouse much damaged. Storm yet raging."

SUNSTROKE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27.-The first fatal case of sunstroke occurred yesterday. A blacksmith named Samuel Hengher was overcome by the heat, and died to-day. He was 26 years old, and a native of Nova Scotia, and had been in this country but a few weeks. KILLED HIS BROTHER.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The Gazette's Washington, Ind., special says: Taylor Case shot and killed his brother Harrison Case yesterday evening in an altercation at Atwell, Pike County. An old feud and drinking led to the quarrel. A MINNESOTA CYCLONE.

St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.-A cyclone in Dodge Centre, Minn., yesterday, destroyed a Baptist church and a steam grist-mill, and unroofed and damaged many other buildings. Loss, \$10,000.

REMAINS DISCOVERED. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.-The remains of William Miller were discovered to-day in the ruins of Thomas' mill, burned two days

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28-1 a. m.-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature, winds mostly southerly, partly cloudy

weather, and local rains.
For the Lower Lake region, rising preceded in the eastern portion by falling barom-eter, south to west winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.
For the Upper Lake region, stationary or higher barometer and temperature, south to west winds, partly cloudy weather, and nu-

merous rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary followed by falling barometer, higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, AUG. 77.

		-		_	
6:18a. m. 29.83	75	81 1	8. W 10	I	lazy.
7 a. m 29.83	76	77	. W 8	1	iazy.
10:18 a. m. 29.83	83	67	W 13		lazy.
2 p. m 29.78	89	50 1	S. W 12		lear.
9 p. m 29.86	. 70	96	N. W 8	1	t. rain
10:18 p. m. 29.87	72	85 3	S. W 12 N. W 8 S. W 7	1	L. rain
Maximum, 89;	mini	num,			
da.			60, Aug. 27-1	0:18	p. m.
STATE OF THE PARTY	Thr.			mi-	******
Stations.	2:18 p.m.	10:18 p. m.	Wind.	It n	With
Albany	71	67	S., fresh		Clear.
Albany	81	70	W., fresh	.10	L. rain
Boise City	71	71	W., fresh N. E., gentie		Fair.
Breckinridge		56	Calm		Clear.
Buffaio		74	S., fresh	.69	Clear.
airo		79	S. gentle		Clear.
heyenne		58	8., fresh		Clear.
hicago		72	S. W., fresh.,	.44	Larain
incinnati	20	83	S., gentle		Clear.,
leveland		77	S., fresh S. W., gentle		Clear.
avenport	178	75	S. W., gentle	.16	Cray.
Denver		65	E., light		Clear.
es Moines	81	73	E., light S. W., light		Cl'dy.
Detroit	84	77	S. W., fresh.		T. St II
lodge City		72	Gentle		Crdy.
bubuque					*****
uiuth		64	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Crie	87	76	S., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba				****	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ort Garry	67	57	S., light	.05	Cray.
ortGibsog	93				
rand Haven	79 .	72	S., fresh	.10	L. rain
ndianapolis	79	75	S. E., gentle.	.02	Clear.
eokuk	8.0	75	S. E., gentle	****	Thr'ng
La Crosse	73	70	Calm	.052	Clear.
eavenworth	84	77	S. gentle	.00	L'Ina
Louisville	91	80	S., fresh	****	Pair.
Madison	86	71	W. HEBbare	4.00	rait.
Marquette		41	W., gentle		Fair.
lemphis	86	. 76	W., gentie	92	
dilwaukee	87	70	S. W., fresh	.20	Fair.
inshville	84	74	E., gentie	****	Close
ew Orleans	83	79	Calm N. W., fresh		Close.
North Platte	76	69	N. W. Iresh.	00	L coin
maha	77	74	8. E., light	.02	Fair
sweg0	79	70	S., fresh	****	Clear.
'ioche	80	67	S., gentle		
Pittsburg		76	S., fresh S., briska S. W., fresh	90	Then's
Port Huron		70	S., Driskes	.00	CEdy
tochester	84	72	S. W., Ireali	,00	Close
acramento	77	65	alm	****	Clour.
alt Lake City		64	Aim		Mair.
andusky	88	79	S., brisk W., fresh		Voores.
an Francisco	.62	57	W., Iresh		FUZKY.

Vicksburg..... Virginia City... Winnemucca... Yunkton..... MYSTERIOUS DEATH. SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 26 .- The city was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by the finding of the body of Thomas Mc-Kinly, a wealthy farmer and stock dealer, who resided near Windsor, Henry County, dead in a bed in a room in what was formerdead in a bed in a room in what was formerly a part of the ligen House. McKinly rented the room on Sunday last, and from the appearance of the body it is thought he had been dead three days. The body was found by reason of the stench, which was so offensive as to attract the attention of people living on the opposit side of the street. There is a mystery connected with his death.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Eleven suits have been ommenced in the United States District Acontias, Harvest Queen, Gen. F. Sigel, James Wade, Bay State, Lizzie A. Law, Lady Dufferin, Comanche, Mears.

Down-Propeller Roanoke, Milwaukee.
Wind-South, fresh; weather fine.
Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 27-10. p. m.—
Passed up-Propellers St. Albans, D. W. SHORT CROPS.

Heavy Storms Playing Havoc with Wheat-Harvesting in Minnesota.

Unfavorable Reports Coming In from Many Parts of the State.

Correspondent's Views Upon the Probable Shortage in Corn This Year.

Some Exceptionally Heavy Wheat Returns from Several Illinois Counties.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.—The persistent and heavy rains of the last week have created serious apprehensions for the safety of the crop, which is not yet one-quarter thrashed, and not even harvested yet. In the Red River Valley, where the season is two weeks later than last year, the primitive methods of gathering grain in some of the newer counties, where it lies in the field un-til it is thrashed, make the crop peculiarly susceptible to injury by wet weather. The rains of this week lasted for three days without cessation, and culminated last night in a very heavy shower, lasting till morning.

To-day the weather is clear, but still damp. The Pioneer-Press will print to-morrow specials from points in all parts of the State, showing the extent of the damage from the storm. In the older counties in the southern part of the State, where more careful methods prevail, the grain has escaped with the least injury. Here the main annoyance will be from delay in threshing. In the Minnesota Valley and along the Sioux City Roads the rains have been very heavy, and not half of the grain has been stacked. It is thought the grain will lose one grade in quality in the most exposed fields, and if the wet weather continues some of it will be ruined by sprouting. Only a few points along the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Road report serious injury, though all complain of delay. The greatest danger is feared for the Red River Valley, where harvest is still in progress. A dispatch from Fargo gives a most alarming view of the situation, declaring that the wet weather is causing a loss of thousands of dollars daily. The Manager of the Northern Pacific Road says this afternoon, however, that the weather was clear along his line, and that no serious damage will result unless the storm has resumed. nesota Valley and along the Sioux City

BIG WHEAT CROPS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 27.-Illinois in 1879 took the lead in the extent of the wheatcrop, and produced over 10 per cent of the

entire wheat-crop of the United States, and the present crop will compare favorably in extent to that of the previous year. The Department of Agriculture has collected from some of the more successful wheat farmers information as to their mode of culture and other data that will be of interest to the millions of farmers in this and other States now busily engaged in preparing the ground for the next crop. The results, while exceptionably large, conclusively prove that there are no better wheat soils than the prairies of Illinois when properly drained.

The dry weather which has prevailed throughout the central and southern parts for some time has prevented the usual amount of plowing being done at this date, and will prolong the time of seeding fall wheat. Following are a few of the reports returned:

Evi Sherman, of Poplar Grove, had a field of seventeen acres of winter wheat which produced thirty bushels per acre that would grade in Chicago as No. 2. The seed bed was well prepared and seeded Sept. 19, 1879. One and three-fourths bushels of white Michigan wheat was drilled to the acre. The soil was clay, and the previous crop grown on the land was oats. The crop was ready for harvesting July 10.

W. H. Russell, of Lost Creek, on thirty acres of prairie, averaged thirty-three bushels of Red Sea wheat of good quality at an average cost of \$9.50 per acre. Wheat had been grown on the land the four previous seasons; the ground was plowed once, and seed-bed thoroughly pulverized and made compact with harrow and roller; drilled one and a half bushels per acre Sept. 20, 21, and 22, 1879. This is a bearded variety, and stands freezing and thawing weather better than any other variety grown in the locality.

E. Carter, of Homer, raised an average of thirty-seven and three-fourths bushels of Fultz wheat per acre on nine and a half acres of black prairie soil on which oats had been grown the previous year and corn feur years in succession before the oat crop. The seed bed was plowed shallow, harrowed twice, and a drag run over the ground twice, to make the soil as compact as possible. The wheat was drilled east and west, at the rate of one and three-fourth bushels per acre, on the 18th of September, 1878. The seed wheat was raised on clayish timber soil, and the results are in a measure due to the use of seed grown on a very different character of soil.

B. W. Smith, of Farmer City, raised 1,650 bushels of Clawson wheat on thirty-five acres of land, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre. The land was a black prairie loam that had previously produced crops of oats and spring wheat; it was plowed six inches deep early in August; harrowed and rolled four times; the seed was drilled deep; used about sixty-five produced and rolled four times; the seed was drilled deep; used soil, and the land was plowed early in the se

CROPS AND PRICES.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribus

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 26.—Never in the history of our country has a greater change occurred in its corn production than that be tween the early part of July and the present date. Then the country at large gave promise of as large a yield as that of 1879. But drought and heat have changed all this, and, while it would be wrong to magnify the extent of the disaster, yet it is equally wrong to underrate or deny it. As to the extent of the injury in Illinois, opinions differ of course, as is to be expected. But the differ-ences of opinion are all the greater by reason of the extraordinary and unparalleled facts connected with the whole subject. For example, a friend recently said to the writer that "in Woodford County there were some fields that would make fifty bushels to the acre, and others where it would take fifty

the acre, and others where it would take fifty acres to make a bushel." And so it is here in this county and in others, different fields showing astonishing differences, even where the same amount of labor and care have been expended.

The Sidney (Neb.) Plaindcaler of recent date says that the cattle drive from Texas northward, owing to the drought, instead of being 300,000 head, as expected, would only be about 65,000 head.

The Cincinnati Price-Current estimates the deficiency in the corn-crop of Indiana,

Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas at 200,000,000

Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas at 200,000,000 bushels.

And in view of the annual export and our own vast and increasing home consumption, it is probable that the United States has at this time in reality no more corn within its borders than will be wanted at home before the crop of 1881 can be planted, grewn, and gathered. Our winter wheat crop for 1881 cannot be expected to be as large as the crops for either 1879 or 1880, owing to the dryness and hardness of the ground, and the great heat having prevented the plowing and preparation of the land for fall sowing.

In view, then, of these facts, is it not our duty to exercise an intelligent foresight and care for the future, instead of allowing the country to be drained of its cereals at extreme low prices?

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "Europe will buy wheat cautiously with a view of getting our surplus at low prices." But is it not wise and right that we should exercise some caution in selling, in order, to maintain our own interests and guard against being drained this fall at low prices by foreign buyers, and having scarcity or famine prices afterwards for our own people? In 1855, under conditions no more favorable for high prices than the present, wheat in Illinois at the place of growth was worth for export almost double the prices now current. And in New York the prices current for corn during the last twenty-five years have usually ranged as high as 75 or 80 cents per bushel when the conditions favoring good prices in any degree approximated those now existing, whereas now it is worth there only about 52 cents per bushel, and that in the face of a vast, long-continued, and unparalleled demand for both export and home consumption. Let all the facts be understood as they really are, and the results will be better for all than those that have followed from magnifying the yield,—exaggerating our surplus and now denying the vast and widespread injury to our corn crop which will be felt throughout the whole commercial world and by millions in our ow

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SANDWICH, Ill., Aug. 27.—The heavy rains of the last few days have helped the pastures and corn-crop very much. Farmers have nearly all finished thrashing their oats, and will commence fall-plowing soon.

Y. M. C. A.

Proceedings in the Convention Assem-bled at Peoria. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—The second day of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention proved to be a very interesting one throughout, and there was a large increase in the attendance,—about 150 Y. M. C. A. workers of Illinois and other States being present. The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, and opened with a Bible-reading conducted by J. S. Johnson, General Secretary of the Rockford Association, after which the following Committees were announced by the Chair:
On Business—W. N. Van Arsdale, Chicago;
John Gunn, Springfield; J. W. N. Fisher,

John Gunn, Springfield; J. W. N. Fisher, Peoria.
On Association—H. Augustine, Normal; George W. Weaver, Napierville; Z. N. Knode, Streator.
Resolutions—George D. Smith, Rockford; George Webster, Paris; T. J. Sherman, Mt. Carmel.
Credentials—E. P. Morehouse, Decatur; George S. Avery, Chicago; Daniel L. Gifford, Normal.
Devotional Meetings—A. F. Hemingway, Chicago; W. H. Schureman, Saybrook; Ed Cutter, Peoria.

Chicago; W. H. Schureman, Saybrook; Ed Cutter, Peoria.

Vice-President Hemingway was called to preside over the Convention while W. W. Van Arsdale, of Chicago, read a paper on "What is the legitimate work of the Young Men's Christian Association?" pre-pared by Robert Wiedensall, Western Secre-tary of the International Committee, which was followed by a short discussion on the same topic.

was followed by a short discussion on the same topic.

At 10 o'clock D. E. Brown, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois, read a paper on "Committees: Their Importance and Organization," followed by an animated discussion of the question. This was followed by a service of song led by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schureman of Saybrook, Ill.

At 11 a. m. Gen. Webster, of Paris, 111., read an interesting paper on "Suburbai Meetings: When, Where, and How to Hold Them."

Them.
The afternoon session was opened by the Them.
The afternoon session was opened by the Bible reading conducted by the D. Wishard, College Secretary of the International Committee. At 2:30 the Vice-President W. P. Habberton, of Mount Carmel was called to the chair, and after the singing of a hymn and a prayer, J. J. Davis, of December 1. dent W. P. Habberton, of Mount Carmet was called to the chair, and after the singing of a hymn and a prayer, J. J. Davis, of Decatur, Secretary of the Convention, read a paper on "How ladies may assist in association work," followed by a spirited discussion on the question. This was followed by the reading of a paper on "How to raise the finances," by J. R. Diller, of Springfield, Ill., which contained some very excellen suggestions as to the manner of raising money for the sustenance of local associations. In the discussion of this topic R. D. Russell, of Jacksonville, President of the Convention, spoke at some length of his experience in conducting the finances of the Jacksonville Association, and said that the Jacksonville Association, and said that the Jacksonville Young Men's Christian Association has a building fund of upwards of \$10,000, and has just commenced the erection of a suitable building for the Society's use.

The Rev. H. F. Williams, State Secretary of the Missouri Young Men's Christian Association, read a paper on "What work: new Association should undertake," which was a very able one, and highly instructive and interesting.

The question-drawer exercise was conducted by Edwin D. Ingersoll, Rail way Secretary of the International Committee, and he answered some thirty knotty questions in a very satisfactory manner.

The evening session was opened with a

some thirty knotty questions in a very satisfactory manner.

The evening session was opened with a service of song, conducted by H. F. Williams, after which L. D. Wishard, of Princeton College, New Jersey, delivered an address on "College Work." The Rev. W. H. Marquess, of Fulton, Mo., also made a few briet remarks on the same subject.

The unusual activity in stocks during the past three months has left many a man the richer for a fortunate investment at the right time. To one unaccustomed in the ways of Wall street the reliable advice of a reputable firm, like John A. Dodge & Co., No. 12 Wall street, New York, and others that might be mentioned, is of great importance. Firms like this one do not hesitate to advise their customers respecting their speculative investments, and their advice is generally sound.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J.H. HAVERLY.......Manager and Proprietor

LAST SATURDAY MATINEE. LAST SATURDAY NIGHT. Remember Last Two Performances of A. M. PALMER'S

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
In the Great Print of the season entitled. THE FALSE FRIEND!

With the Original Scenery, Original Properties, and the powerful cast of the Union-Square Theatre Company, including Mr. CHAS, R. THORNE.

Sunday Night-Frank I. Frayne and Combination.

15 Monday—The splendid four-act play, THE DANICHEFFS, with Original Cast. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Sunday Night, positively the last night of
THE HARRISONS

PHOTOS! Received nightly with roars of laughter and ap-plause. Hundreds unable to gain admission. Stand-ing room only at 80 citock. Secure your seats early and avoid the rush. Monday, Ang. 30, R. E. J. MILLES JUVENILL OPERA COMPANY.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK, AND LAST BUT ONE, Of the Entirely Successful Farce-Comedy

ALL THE RAGE.

Two Hours and a Half of Laughter!
The Press unanimous in its praise!
Witnessed by over 13,000 persons during the puwer.
Every evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday, Saturday, Matinees.

BAUM'S CONCERT GARDEN, Cor. 22d st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. TO-NIGHT, and every night during the sum GRAND CONCERTS

By Prof. Rosenbecker and Orchestra. Admission, Ec.
One week only, commencing Monday, Aug. 33, THE
ORIGINAL SPANISH STUDENTS.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK. BASE-BALL!

THE AMERICAN PIELD SPORT!

ssocia-ce held. The book of cere en-con and l inter-in Bell, an ad-party be the ind will ilway

to lay

Dr. Bar-

the clinching evidence of the Democratic

policy of deception. This report was pre-pared by a Virginia lawyer named Gordon,

and at the time his attention was directed

iar feature about the World report, which

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of The Harrison's Musical Comedy Company, "Photos." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Engagemen Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engag A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Con The False Friend." Afternoon and evening.

MeVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
the Rage." Afternoon and evening.

White Stocking Base-Ball Park. higan arenue, opposite Washington street, between the Worcester and Chicago Clubs at m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

TO WORKING REPUBLICANS.

e Presidential campaign has now fairly ed. The Republicans have a magnificent r. at once a statesman, scholar, and soldier, who is worthy of the cordial support of every Republican in this broad land. Every

man who is proud of the patriotic record of the iblican party, and devoted to the honor and welfare of his country, cannot hesitate to sup-port Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD and the whole blican ticket. The Demo-Confederate candidate is wholly

ignorant of political and civil affairs, as his whole life has been spent in military routine; he is utterly unfit to discharge the delicate and diffi-cult duties of the Presidency, and if elected will nothing more than a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty, unreconstructed, State-supremacy Brigadiers of the South. It is not safe to elect such a man Chief Magistrate of this great Re-The Republicans must confront the "Solid

South" by a Solid North. Congress must be recovered from the hands of the Confederates and their doughface allies; and the Government must be kept in the control of the party that saved the Union and made a free country: that preserved the flercely assailed Na-tional credit, restored the currency to par, filled the channels of trade with gold and silver, reduced the public debt and the rates of interest. and established general prosperity. The ess interests of the country cannot afford to be tampered with or experimented upon by currency quacks or reckless demagogs. Gen. GAR-FIELD will give the people a pure, able, economical, efficient, and patriotic Administration. e are no risks to be taken as his wisdom, experience, and record are known

In support of the Republican party, its candidates and principles, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will make a lively campaign. No agency will contribute more to the success of the Republican cause than a wide dissemination among

the people of this journal.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the hands of the greatest possible number of readers during the campaign, it will be sent until after the Presidential election at the following extraordinarily low rates: Single copy......
Three copies.....

iree copies.
iree copies (one address).
orty copies (one address).
All additional copies each 25 cents.
Republicans pour in Let working Republicans pour in the clubs without delay untillevery reader is supplied.

TAYLOR CASE, while on a drunken spree shot and killed his brother, Harrison Case, at Atwell, Pike County, Ind., Thursday evening. There had been a long-standing feud between

OVER 300,000 ounces of standard gold bullion was ordered from the Assay Office in New York yesterday to the mint at Philadelphia, for This will add very largely to the gold circulation of the country.

THE United States Consul at Cologne re ports that the vintage of the Rhine Provinces of Germany will not exceed one-fifth of the average yield. Taken in connection with the disastrous floods in the Northeastern Provinces, the ots in Germany this year are far from

OURAY, the Ute Chief, lies dangerously ill of Bright's disease at the South Ute Agency, and is not expected to live. He has not yet signed the treaty presented by the Indian Comers now at that point, and it is feared he will not. Much trouble is anticipated in conse-

B. M. Custer was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Pennsylvania District, vice Gen. Jeffries, who ned to make the race for the very good reason that he knew there was not the slightest years ago by 5,000 majority.

SPECIE continues to pour into this country from Europe. Two German vessels brought \$575,000 yesterday, and another which sailed from Hamburg brings \$400,000. Some \$500,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the Bank of England for shipment to New York, and about \$1,000,000 was shipped from Paris.

A PURIOUS storm prevailed at Fort Mojave. Arizona, Sunday. The military quarters were badly damaged, the officers' quarters and hospital and storehouse being almost wrecked, and three of the soldiers killed. The storm was still raging when the officer at the fort sent the mesage detailing these events to Gen. McDowell. Mr. Myers, the Democratic nominee in

the Ninth Indiana District, is inconsolable since the nomination of Mr. Armentrout by the backers of that district. Godlove S. Orth, the Republican nominee, challenged Myers a few days ago to a joint discussion, but the challenge was declined. Orth is certain of election.

anxieties growing out of colonial possessions, and has wisely shandoned the idea of acquiring and colonizing the Samoan Islands. The German people, when they leave the old land, have a fancy for settling here. This is as good a country for colonization as they have heard of so far.

YESTERDAY witnessed the most brilliant event in the history of trotting. On the Hart-ford track St. Julien beat his own record by half a second, making a mile in 2:11½. This time has bever been equaled. The borse was in magnifi-bent form, and Orrin Hickok managed him sualf mile at a 2:10 gait, and reached the end of the third quarter in 1:38%. As the horse approached the wire his action was superb, and

tremendous cheering by the spectators. The judges presented \$500 to Hickok as an appreciaion of his splendid management of the horse.

MISS CENDACE M. OLNY, a well-known fashionable milliner of New York, who figured conspicuously in the celebrated Newell divorce case some time ago, committed suicide at Pau, France, Thursday. She left a note stating that she was weary of life and wanted rest. She also requested to be buried in the dress she wore when she died.

ROBERT MITCHELL, who has hitherto held strong Bonapartist views and sympathies, and who was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies on Bonapartist principles, has an-nounced that he will for the future act with the Radical Republicans, and will favor Gambetta's Bonapartism is rapidly declining France, So much the better

GARRATT KELLY & HUMPHERY'S flour ing-mills at Mount Morris, near Rochester, N Y., were set on fire by an incendiary Wednes day morning, and totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The insurance is only \$25,-000. A fire at Delphos, O., destroyed the Ohio Car-Wheel Works at that point. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, and is fully covered by insur-

THERE seems to be no comfort for Cincinnati. The census taken under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce by the police detail does not differ materially in results from the work of the census-enumerators. The mistakes are few, and the utmost ingenuity of the police officers will not be able to make out 2,000 more people in the Musical City than the Census supervisor found there.

Russians are not adepts at finance, and the Czar, appreciating that fact, has called in two Amsterdam bankers to assist his Finance Minister. It will tax the utmost ingenuity of the Dutchmen to devise ways and means to raise Russia out of its present almost bankrupt condition,—a condition brought about by needless extravagance, unnecessary wars, and the peculation of Russian officials.

THOMAS McKINLEY, a wealthy farmer and stock-dealer of Henry County, Missouri, was found dead yesterday in a room which he rented last Sunday at the liger House, Sedalia. From on and condition of the body it is believed that he had been dead about three days There is some mystery connected with the death of McKinly. The police authorities of Sedalia are trying to unravel the matter.

KING THEBAU, of Burmah, will probably celebrate his recent narrow escape from assasi-nation at the hands of thirteen disguised Ponghee, who entered his apartment for tha purpose, by the sacrifice of a couple of hundred of his subjects. Thebau is one of those persons that believes in the divine rights of Kings, and who counts his life cheaply purcha lives of a couple of thousands of the Burmese.

A LONG-SUFFEBING people, for some in scrutable reason, are threatened with a scrious infliction. Gen. McDonald, ringster, convict, and whisky-thief, of St. Louis, is about to lecture on his connection, with the whisky frauds. He says he has much to tell that will be new to the people. As most of his knowledge concerns his own rascality, he may well leave the American people to make up their mind as to his baseness and villainy.

THE Colorado Republican Convention was fittingly terminated yesterday by an eloquent speech by Congressman Belford, who was re nominated on the second ballot. The proceed ings throughout were characterized by great or ler, harmony, and enthusiasm. The tions are excellent. And if, where all are se good, it is not invidious to make distinctions, th enomination of Gov. Pitkin and Judge Beiford adds greatly to the strength of the ticket.

ROUMANIA is torn up by internal factions as the result of Austrian and Russian Intrigues One faction favors alliance with Russia, another with Austria, while a third party, more patriotic than either, favors neutrality and independence The National party, as the latter may be called cannot see why Roumania cannot maintain her independence as well as Beigium can, but Belgium, though having several parties, has no fac-tions, and its people are industrious, brave, and

Mr. E. H. Gove, Chairman of the Green back State Committee of Maine, and Secretary of State under Gov. Garcelon, has resigned his rote for and support the Republican State and National tickets. Demoralization and disintegration are doing their work among the Fusionists and it would seem that Senator Blaine's esti-mate of 7,000 Republican majority will be more than realized. The unholy alliance will be soon

Four young white men called at the house of a colored man near Cochran, Ga., broke open the door, and fired into the house. John Brown, the owner and occupant, took down his shot gun, leveled it at his assailants, and blew out the brains of two of them. The others then made their escape. An inquest was held on the bodies of the two dead men, and the verdict was justifiable homicide. A few thousand colored men like this modern John Brown would be valuable acquisitions to Georgia.

A BERLIN telegram says that the 'Euro pean Powers have finally determined to make a naval demonstration against Turkey should the Government of that country refuse to carry out the Berlin decrees, and as the Turkish Cabinet yesterday determined not to carry them out, believing that it is a bad practice to commit selfmutilation. the naval demonstration may take place. The Berlin telegram also says that the naval armaments of the Powers will concentrate on the Adriatic before proceeding on their ag-

RIZA PASHA, the recently-appointed Turkish Governor of Albania, summoned the leaders of the Albanian League to a consultation at Scutari yesterday, and in a way char acteristically Turkish attempted to have them arrested. The inhabitants rescued Pasha. The Albanians are determined. They say they will not yield an inch of their territory to Montenegro, and as a last resort against superior force they threaten to burn Dulcigno

LYNCHFIELD BURKS was hanged at Waco, Tex., yesterday, and Alien Wright at Dallas The former had outraged a 9-year-old girl, and the latter, a colored man, had murdered a companion. The cowboys from the country around came to witness Wright's taking off. There were over 1,500 members of the fair sex also on hand. A hanging was to have taken place a e, Tex., but the culprit, Roland Rucker, a wife-murderer, managed by some means to get possession of a knife and cut the arteries of the wrist in the early morning, and bled to

THE National Republican Club Convention, which is to be held in Indiana on the 15th of September, promises to be a very large and rep resentative gathering. Already it is certain that nearly every State and Territory will be represented. The purpose of the Convention is to urge the formation of clubs in every township, and to systematize the organizations so that they may render more efficient service. Already the fact that the Convention is about to be heid at Indianapolis has stimulated the Indiana Republicans, and the formation of several new clubs s reported each day.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, arrived Indianapolis yesterday to attend the meeting of the Republican State Committee. He reports the utmost confidence among the Republicans everywhere. Never before was the party so united, and he might have added that the Democrats are demoralized everywhere, particularly in New York and Indiana. Senator Conkling in New York and Indiana. Senator Conkling predicts that the Empire State will go Republican by from 30,000 to 50,000 majority. The full vote of New Jersey will be brought out this year, and with good results for the Republican ticket. Senator Blaine, who reports that Maine will give at least 7,000 majority to the Republican the state of the senator Branchile. an Congressional ticket will be elected, will, as soon as the election is over, go to the Pacific Coast to take part in the campaign, staying in Indiana for awhile to do some party service there; and Senator Conkling, who has never left his own State before for campaign purposes, will speak both in Ohio and Indiana. It is expected that Gen. Grant will preside at the first

Hampton's speech,—that which appeared in ting which Conkling will address in the latthe New York World. Herein is to be found ter State. From every quarter comes the most cheering news for the Republicans, and it is con-fidently predicted that they will carry every Northern State, and by goodly majorities, too.

at the request of the World. This gentle EXPERTS are hard at work examining the man acknowledges freely that he omitted the eturns made by the South Carolina cer paragraph in question, because he did not want to send it North where it would invite numerators, and it looks now as if they have discovered ample evidence of gross and ex-tensive frauds. Some of the sheets have as many as 500 names written in by the same per-"misconstruction." In fact, he made this statement before he had sent off his report, son, and apparently as many as 200 have been writen at a single sitting. In one return conthe omission. But this is not the only pecultaiging 700 names, all but four are re as being natives of South Carolina. This shee has every evidence of being doctored. There are several other indications of fraud, and elieved that many more will be discovered.

THE chivalry of Hickman County, Kentucky, don't like the colored people. A gentle-man named Berry recently hired Henry Seay. a negro, to do work on his farm in the easter part of the county. During Mr. Berry's absence from home, last week, some of the "young ' called at Seay's cabin, dragged him out, and flogged him in the most brutal and cowardly manner. They warned him to leave the place, but he refused. The Hickman County authorities pretend they are auxious to find the cowardly scoundrels who tortured the old man, but it is safe to say they will not break their necks in their haste to bring the ruffians

Ir appears, notwithstanding previous denial, that a paper entitled the Dak Ul Islam, breathing the fiercest hate to Great Britain and inciting Mohammedans everywhere to resist British encroachments, has been printed in the Imperial printing-office at Constantinople and circulated freely among the Mohammedans of India and Afghanistan. The money for the printing was supplied by members of the Turkish Government, but, on its becoming known that Minister Layard had a knowledge of the existence of the sheet, the subsidy was withirawn and the publication of the paper suspended; at least so said Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons last night.

CANDIDATE ENGLISH is working with more than ordinary industry to insure the success of the Democratic ticket in Indiana, but he has uphill work. Landers is a very heavy load for the Hoosier Democracy to carry. Only yesterday Mr. Depew, a lifelong Democrat of New Albany, and a prominent banker, announced his determination not to vote for Landers, and the New Albany Ledger-Standard, a strong Democratic paper, urges the defeat of Landers. Mr. English, notwithstanding these discouragements, connues the fight with great perseverance works fifteen hours every day, and spends hi money freely, but he has a barrel in reserve for Chairman Barnum referred a few days ago.

Tur Hares and Rabbits bill, which is inended for the protection of farmers from the inroads of these destructive little animals, passed the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 148 to 70, and was sent to the Lords. where it will probably be rejected. The Lords want hares and rabbits preserved as game, so that they might amuse themselves, when not fox-hunting, grouse-shooting, or otherwise "killing time," and they will not consider the mere peasants. The number of Liberal Lords is quite small, and it seems to be etting beautifully less. There were sixty-six who voted for the Irish Compensation bill, but the Government could not muster more than forty-seven Peers Thursday night in favor of the vital clause of the Employers' Liability bill.

Another of those prolonged sessions o the British House of Commons caused by the structive tactics of the Irish Home-R was ended at 1 o'clock yesterday, after it had quis of Hartington, who leads the Governmen forces in the absence of Mr. Giadstone, had to surrender to the superior endurance and the superior parliamentary tactics of Mr. Parnell and s followers. The appropriation for the Irish Constabulary was the bone of contention. The Irish popular members seem determined to op-pose all money grants for the support of that body until the Government consents to serious modifications in its organization. The fight will not be renewed till Monday night. The Govent may yield some to the demands of the Irish members by that time.

GEN. GARFIELD attended the reunion of ful and elegant speeches which the people always expect from him on such occasi referred to the last time when he met the battery as an organization, on the Sunday evening the battle of Chickamauga. He recalle many reminiscences of the day, complimented the men on their bravery then and on their appearance yesterday. He also congratulated them on the happy auspices under which he addressed them, surrounded as they were by their wives and families. He said that if there were any men on the face of the earth it was those who freely gave their services to their country that it might live. The General was received with great enthusiasm by the assembled veterans.

DEMOCRATIC DECEPTION. The controversy over Wade Hampton's Staunton speech has turned out to be more significant than the speech itself. It has demonstrated very conclusively that the 'Solid South" harbors designs which the Democratic managers at the North, knowing their purport, endeavor to conceal from the people of the North. This fact is more alarming than would be an open and defiant spirit of reaction. It proves several things. First. it is evident that the Northern Democratic managers have not made, and are not now making, any effort to suppress the reactionary spirit of the South, but only its outward manifestation. Secondly, this course is a notice that the Northern leaders will submit to the dictation of the Southern leaders of the Democratic party hereafter as tamely as they submitted before the War. In the third place, it is now evident that the Northern Democratic leaders are lending themselves to an effort to obtain votes for their party at the North under false pretenses, and by a deliberate policy of deception; hence it is impossible to foretell how far the reactionary spirit of the South will go in the event of Democratic success, and no man's apprehensions can be fairly disputed or allayed.

There were but three reports made of Wade Hampton's Staunton speech. One appeared in the Valley Virginian, a Repub-lican paper. This reads: "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive; these are the same principles for which they fought for four years." Another was printed in the Vindicator, a Democratic paper, and especially reported by its own editor. It reads: "Pause before you cast your vote; think how Lee would have voted; think what Jackson would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia; remember that the principles they died for are again on trial to-day." The sentiment of both reports is materially the same. In both cases it is evident that Hampton's purpose was to make the stronges possible appeal to the Virginians to vote the Democratic ticket; indeed, the paragraph in question was headed "A Last Appeal," as it appeared in the Democratic paper. The nature of this special appeal was a revivification of the traditions and sympathies of the War of the Rebellion, and a pledge that the present fight at the polls involves the same principles" that Lee and Jackson fought for on the battle-field. No other rational construction can be placed upon either version of Hampton's utterance, and this construc-tion is further sustained by the fact that the fight is the same now that it was then. The Southern States were fighting for the right to secede; the Democratic party is battling for the "principle" of State-supremacy. The former is a logical sequence of the latthe 29th, but the only news that has come con

Senator Hampton has "personally indorsed as correct. It appears that, when the report reached New York, the editor of the World concluded that his correspondent, being a Virginian and a Bourbon, was not competent to judge of what would be offensive to Northern ears, and thereupon struck out still other significant passages from the speech as it was delivered. Mr. Gordon, who prepared the report, admits this fact also. Hence the report which Gen. Hampton subsequently indorsed as correct was mutilated and mangled before it met the eyes of the Northern people. But the evidence of the conspiracy to deceive does not stop even here. The Washington Post, a Democratic paper, published, as soon as the correct report found its way to the North, what purported to be a denial from Wade sented as denouncing the correct report as "the forgery of an obscure newspaperwriter." When Gen. Hampton's attention was called to this alleged denial by the author of the correct report, he repudiated it, and said he had written nothing about the matter. Thus it appears that the Democratic conspiracy to conceal the real sentiment of the South is sustained by lies, by the garbling of

speeches, and by actual forgery. Is not this an alarming condition of things? THE TRIBUNE has already shown that sentiments similar to those of Wade Hampton's speech are commonly enunciated by Southern speakers of less prominence, and that they are incorporated in the text books and taught in the public schools of the South. The Cincinnati Commercial has revived a speech made by Gen. Hampton in Charleston, S. C., upon his return to that city from the Democratic National Convention of 1868, in which sentiments of equal offense were delivered. He then boasted that he had procured the insertion in the Democratic platform for that year of the res olution which declared "that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void." He also explained the failure to procure more extreme utterances in the following language:

We of the South must remember that they had a great fight to make, and it would not be policy to place in that platform that which would engender prejudices in the other States. They, however, piedged themselves to do all in their power to relieve the Southern States, and restore to us the Constitution as it had existed. It was in this same speech that the "Conservative" Hampton outlined the policy of

discriminating against the blacks, which

proved so effective until the more summary

and quicker process of counting them out was adopted. Here is the way he put it: I conjure our people to dedicate all their energies to the work before us. Organize clubs [rifle clubs?] in every locality. Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but, if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him at least that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket!

Again, in this very speech, he expressed himself in regard to the War of the Rebellion in the same spirit in which he recently appealed to the Virginians. His words then were: "I yield to none in my devotion to the 'Lost Cause! for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong." There has been no change in Wade Hampton's sentinents during the twelve years that have elapsed since his Charleston speech. There has been no change in the ex-Confederate sentiment of the South as a whole, and he knows that the most powerful plea to be made for the Democratic party in that section must be based upon the "principles" for which Lee and Jackson fought. The same devotion to the "Lost Cause"; the same longing for the Constitution "as it was"; the same faith in State-sovereignty. and the same ambition for sectional rule characterize Southern politics. The conspiracy of the Northern Democratic leaders to conwill surely fail.

ceal these facts from the people of the North THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN. If the startling news from Afghanistan can be credited, the English forces in that country are again in the toils, - not only the little garrison in Candahar, but the columns that are moving to its relief. Ayoob Khan's forces have been suddenly increased from 70,000 to 100,000 by the accessions of various tribes, and the valleys around Candahar are swarming with Afghan warriors, as if the whole country had risen at a preconcerted signal, not only to overthrow Candahar and annihilate its garrison, but to wipe out the entire English forces. The latest mail advices as to the movements of Gen. Roberts' relieving column are down to Aug. 10. At that time he was at Zargun-Shahr, twenty-four miles south of Cabul. In its sketch of his situation, the London Times says that from Ghazni to Candahar he will be complete ly isolated. There can be no communication with his camp. His two chief difficulties were food and transport. Only five days' provisions were taken with the force as a reserve in case of emergency, and even at that time, before he had encountered any of Ayoob Khan's forces there were difficulties in regard to supplies He was also troubled with his transportation many of his animals having died on the march and many of his men having been taken sick, though he had with him a picked force of 10,000 men. It should be remem bered, however, that his soldiers are not English regulars, but mainly East Indians, who are weak and effeminate as compared with the hardy Afghan mountaineers. Ever at that time the Times correspondent at Quetta telegraphs that Ayoob Khan's army is being daily swollen by tribesmen who flock to his standard in large numbers, and that large bands of his cavalry have entered the valleys with the intention of harassing Roberts' forces and attacking convoys. The logical outcome of the situation at that time now appears. By telegraph advices it seems that Gen. Roberts has penetrated south of Khelat-Ghilzi, nearly 100 miles northeast of Candahar, and has had an encounter with Ayoob Khan's forces, the result of which is not stated, which of itself is significant. Meanwhile the latter's cavalry have burned all the forage in advance of his army, and are harassing his flanks so persistently that his troops are becoming discouraged and demoralized to such a degree that even if they should succeed in reaching Candahar they can be of little service. Meanwhile the second relief column under Gen. Phayre is o move northwestwardly from Quetta, which is 150 miles distant from Candahar, the route to be traversed being exceedingly rough and difficult, and supplies very scarce. His advance was to have commenced on the 20th inst., and he should have reached Candahar by

cerning his movements was a dispatch from Simia on the 21st stating that he had started

for Khojak, some distance north of Quetta, to arrange for an early advance, so that there can be little hope that Gen. Roberts can receive any assistance from Gen. Phayre in his present perilous situation. The news from the north is no more encouraging. After having, as it was supposed, established peace and order in Cabul by placing Abdurrahman Khan upon the throne, the British forces under Gen. Stewart evacuated the city, but are now halted at Jellslabad, owing to tidings from Cabui of disaffection among the new Ameer's troops and an uprising in favor of the late Ameer and Ayoob Khan. Candahar, which is the objective point of all these operations is occupied by the English forces under Gen. Primrose, who on the 11th inst. reported that he had water for forty-five days, and 1,243 effective Europeans, 3,386 natives, and 382 sick under his command. A correspondent of the New York World has given an interesting description of the city. It is rectangular in form, the distance round it being four and a half miles, and is surrounded by a mud wall thirty feet high and thirty feet thick. The citadel is in the middle of the northern wall, and its walls are of mud sixteen feet thick and twenty feet high. Ayoob Khan has attacked the city on the south, at the point most remote from the citadel, which, it is said, cannot protect the city if he forces an entrance. Describing the city, this correspondent says:

city, this correspondent says:

On the north there is an open space between the citadel and the town wall; on the south is the plaza, inclosed by domed buildings, used as barracks; on the east are a number of large inclosures used as commissarfat yards, and commanded by the outlying houses; to the west is a dense mass of flat-roofed houses, amid them being the tomb of Ahmed Shah, a lofty-domed building, within musket-shot of the citadel, part of which it commands. The houses have flat roofs, with crenelated parapets and loopholed walls. There are large subterranean cellars everywhere, and the doors and shutters are unusually solid: and, as the lanes range in width from ten feet down to two, there are unusual advantages for street fighting on the defensive if the population have arms and are at all well-disposed to back the English in defense of their homes and property. Within the citadel are innumerable small squares, originally separated by high walls, and flanked with roses and mulberries, and having tanks of masonry in the centre; the cellars and subterranean stables are in good repair, but the buildings above were in a ruinous state when tanks of masonry in the centre; the cellars and subterranean stables are in good repair, but the buildings above were in a ruinous state when the English first occupied the citadel. The tanks are fed from the canal, and contain about 250,000 gallons of water, which would give 3,000 men two gallons a day each for six weeks. A recent authority says the supply can be cut off outside the city without difficulty, and that unless the tanks are constantly replenished the water turns fitty, and there is much loss from leakage. Of all the wells in the citadel, but one is wholesome, but there is a second one just outside the eastern wall.

The situation, as will be seen, is a very critical one not only for the forces in the besleged city, but also for those on the march to relieve it, and any day may bring startling news of disaster. If the English are de feated, that disaster may be a terrible one and necessitate the organization of an entirely new army. Even if they succeed in defeating Ayoob Khan, their troubles in Afghanistan have only commenced. It was a troublesome legacy that the Tories left the Libera Government in Asia.

THE REVOLUTION IN VIRGINIA Politics in Virginia, so far as State affairs

are concerned, are in a condition that can hardly be understood by one outside of the State. Before the War Virginia owed a public debt of about \$30,000,000, which bore 6 per cent interest. The credit of the State was good because the preservation of the public faith was considered essential to the personal honor of every citizen. A refusal to pay the interest or to hint at repudiating the principal would have been regarded as an insult personally to every citizen of the Old Commonwealth. Times have changed. After the War there had accumulated several years' unpaid interest, and the State was for some years unable to get under proper headway. In 1870, Gilbert C. Walker, formerly of Chicago, was elected Governor, and during his Administration and in 1871 the Legislature passed a law fixing the principal of the public debt, funding all the outstanding indebtedness, issued nev bonds bearing a reduced rate of interest, and provided that the interest coupons should be receivable for taxes and other public dues. The enactment of this law produced great excitement; it broke the Conservative party into two factions, one sustaining the law and the other demanding its repeal. This controversy has gone on ever since, the parties becoming more and more intense. A new party nomenclature as grown up in Virginia. Thus there are those who are called 'Funders," and others who are known as "Readjusters"; and the several policies are styled "Funderism" and "Readjusterism," with, in addition, the polite terms of Repudiators and Repudiation, "Funding Robbery" and "Funder Thieves." The differerence is a wide one. Funderism proposes to recognize the whole debt as honest, and to pay annually every cent that can be raised to pay the interest and principal, leaving to time eventually to carry the State to a condition of solvency. Readjusterism assumes that the State is not able to pay either principal or interest, and will not attempt the impossible; but it proposes to scale the debt, which was \$30,000,000 before the War, \$41,000,000 in 1866, and was \$45,000,000 in 1872, and agree to pay interest on about \$8,000,000. This, the Read justers say, is liberal to the creditors, because they now get nothing, while under the new plan they will get something." At the head of the Readjusters is a new

man in Virginia politics, but one who is destined, probably, to be conspicuous on a larger field. The modern Cromwell Gen. William Mahone. He was an officer in the Confederate army, and made what is termed a brilliant record as a soldier. After the War he engaged in railroading, and organized the Virginia railways as they had never been organized be fore. He was an energetic man, of great executive ability, and he attracted the admiration of the people. At last he entered the contest on this finance question. Pla ing himself at the head of the unorganized opponents of the Funding law, he cemented them into a compact body and declared uncompromising war upon that measure. He captured the Legislature at several elections, but his schemes were always defeated by Executive interference. At last he selected his own candidate for Governor and elected him, again captured the Legislature, and had himself elected to the United States Senate for six years from March next, and is now actually political dictator in the State of The Democratic party in that State is di-

he State from taxation.

vided about equally between the Funders and the Readjusters. They all support Hancock, but refuse to act together. They have two Electoral tickets, on which they refuse to compromise, and the war is far more malignant than that which raged in New York between Tilden and Tammany. Mahone is bold and defiant. He insists upon a new Democratic party in Virginia, from which the old ante-War fossils shall be ejected. To a recent visitor he said: "The Tuckers and Goodes in Congress, sir, no more represent us than you do. They have shamefully abused the confidence reposed in them, and we propose to send them back to private life." or tobacco never salute his lips. In short, he proposes to throw overboard the whole Bourbon dynasty and all the JUDGE EVANS, of the Superior Court in old first family style of government San Francisco, offered some very sensible opin-ions in denying the application of Schroeder to and establish a new rule in the hands o be admitted to bail pending his trial for the murder of Le Fevre. The Judge said that the law does not make the killing of a seducer by a betrayed husband justifiable homicide. The law excuses homicide upon certain grounds and unyoung men of progressive and energetic activity. He begins by repudiating nearly

forty millions of State debt, thus delivering The organization of the Readjusters has

interfered largely with the Republican party in the State. The Republican party is pool in money, and proportionately weak. By the law of Virginia no one can vote who has not paid a poli-tax of \$1. Mahone states that there are 50,000 Republican negroes who have not and cannot pay that tax, and that there are 90,000 Democrats in the same condition. In 1876 Hayes had 95,558 votes in Virginia, and Tilden had 139,670. More than half the voters of the State are in arrear for this tax. If money be sent to Virginia to pay the \$50,000 for the colored Republicans, then the money will be forthcoming for the Democrats also. After giving these facts Mahone added:

Yes, sir, we Readjusters propose to carry this State this fall, and when you wake up Nov. 3 you will find we have done so. Victory this time means the downfall of Bourbonism and Funderism. We have changed all during the last year, and have given an honest, economical Government in place of the corrupt and dishonest one of the past. Further indications are not encouraging t

the election of the Republican Electora ticket, despite the division of the Democratic party. The fact is, the Readjusters are high in the favor of the Republican colored population. The Readjusters offer them personal protection from violence, and will secure them the right of voting, if they vote the Re adjuster ticket; in fact, there is no question that Mahone's wing of the Democrats will pay the tax of every colored man who will vote for Hancock. The Republicans have no money with which to counteract this proceeding. At the same time it is probable that the Readjusters will permit the election of several Republican candidates for Congress in order to defeat some of the more hidebound Bourbons who claim the seats by a sort of hereditary or prescriptive title. There is but one Republican in Congress from Virginia at this time, and the gain of three or more others would in itself be a great victory in that State. In the meantime the battle between the Democratic factions is raging with great violence. Never was the State so thoroughly canvassed as it will be this year, and every day the breach is becoming more and more irreconcilable. It was in the hope of inducing a union of these factions that Wade Hampton went to Staunton and made that memorable speech, appealing to the Virginians to remember the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought, and to vote for those same principles now as Lee and Jackson would vote if they were alive. It may happen that the Republicans will be able to elect their Electoral ticket, owing to the breach in the Democratic party, but such a result, while it is to be devoutly hoped for, is almost too good to be expected from Virginia.

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATES OF GARFIELD.

Perhaps there has never been a member of Congress who commanded so much admiration and respect from his political opponents as Gen. Garfield during his long Congressional career. Out of the long list of Democrats who have either been his confrères in Congress or in a position to watch his actions in that body during the eighteen or twenty sessions he has served, there are but two or three who have condemned his conduct or impugned his motives, and these exceptions are men who were formerly in Congress as Republicans, and now speak of him with all the malice characteristic of the renegade. On the other hand, some of the strongest testimonials to Garfield's ability and integrity have come from Democratic sources. The Cleveland Leader has collated some of these Democratic eulogies, which bear the marks of sincerity rather than compliment, from which we reproduce the following:

I will tell you whom I think the Republicans should nominate, and whom I consider THEIR STRONGEST MAN; he is a TRUE MAN, A MAN OF PRINCIPLE, AN HONEST MAN, AND WOULD MAKE A GOOD PRESIDENT FOR US ALL. Personally, I consider him the BEST MAN you could nominate. I refer to Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.—Thomas A. Hendruks.

I have been his devoted friend for many years, and I am resolved that I never will believe that

and I am resolved that I never will believe that he does not deserve the affection I have bestowed appon him. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct. HE WOULD MAKE THE BEST CHIEF MAGISTRATE WE HAVE EVER HAD.—Judge Jere Black.

In the midst of the organized carnival of corruption which has been going on now so many weary months and years at Washington, it is really satisfactory to catch glimpses now and then of HONESTY FOR HONESTY'S SAKE, and without consideration of party. Gen. GAR-FIELD, of Ohio, is a Republican of Republicans, but it is his simple due, which we gladly pay him, to admit that HE HAS DONE MORE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE MEMBER OF HIS PAR-TY, during the late session of Congress, to show nd I am resolved that I ne ANY OTHER SIXOUS TY, during the late session of Congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a late of the late session of Congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a late of the late session of Congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a late of the late session of Congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a late of the late session of Congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a late of the late session of congress, to show that it is not impossible for a man to act with a late of the late session of congress.

Congressional majority, and yet to KEEP HI SELF-RESPECT AND THE RESPECT OF HON EST MEN.—New York World. Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, has said of Garfield that "He would not do a dishonest act for his own sake or its sake"; and Donn Piatt, of the Washington Capital, has added that "Gen. Garfield, personally considered, is singularly pure and upright." The Democratic leaders will make a stubborn fight to beat Garfield, some of them in behalf of "the same principles for which Lee and Jackson fought," and some for the possession of the spoils. A few irresponsible and uninfluential newspapers, and still fewer malicious and unscrupulous stumpspeakers, may circulate lies, suppress the truth, and throw mud at him for campaign purposes. But there is not a Democrat in this broad land with loyalty enough to desire the integrity of the Government, and intelligence enough to have kept informed as to current political events, who will not be entirely satisfied, in the event of Gen. Garfield's election, that the Nation will be honestly, fairly, and capably governed.

THE English Burials bill, which lately passed the House of Lords, is to be amended, it is said, in the Commons. The clause which re-quires "a Christian and orderly religious servce" is to be stricken out, for the reason that t would exclude from the benefits of the bill Positivists, Theists, Jews, and other non-Christian classes of the population. The second objection to the bill is that it assumes to deal with a matter with which it has no concern, and to alter the burial service of the Church of England. The fourteenth clause of the bill pro-vides that "on the request or with the consent of the kindred or friends" of the person whose body is to be buried "it shall be lawful for the inister" to use a curtailed service which o among other things, the statement that the body is committed to the ground "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eter Those who object to this provision ask if any ore unseemly scene can be conceive that which may take place when a minister calls on children or parents weeping round a death-bed to ask their "consent" to modify the serv-ice so as to meet the clergyman's conscientious opelesness as to the condition of the decease

Dr. TANNER is taking a long-needed rest at the home of his father in Litchfield, O. He complains that he has been much lied about, as at was not to be expected. His appe not "prodigions." His teeth have not fallen out. He is not intending to try another fast But he pleads guilty to the worst that has been said of him: he is going to lecture. He will preach the doctrine of temperance in eating. Being naturally a very abstemious man himself, he desires that others should become so. His usual breakfast is a glass or two of milk and some bread and butter; and he eats noon and night only such food as he finds perfectly nutri-tious and healthy. Tea or coffee, wine, spirits,

the grounds. Whatever individual persons at think about it, such is not the law. But the insanity interposed on behalf of 8 of insanity interposed on behalf of Schroeders as in many other cases, is intended merely give soom for the operation of the senting that under such circumstances the killing justifiable. "The argument that was made by counsel was as much upon theory that Schroeder was justifiable it was upon the ground of insang Mrs. Schroeder's own confessions desired. it was upon the ground of inamy Mrs. Schroeder's own confessions do not indicate that she was seduced, but they are simply indicative of voluntary adulterous intercounts tween her and deceased." The Court continued the tween her and deceased. The court continued the last of insanity has been more abused by than any other thing in the last other than any other thing in the last other last of the last other last of the last other last of the last other last ot "The plea of insanity has been more abused probably than any other thing in the law. In the Cole case, the Sickles case, and all that has of cases where the plea of insanity has been in terposed, I don't believe for a moment that the property of the prop erposed, I don't benevite a momentum of counsel themselves, who availed themselves, the plea, had any idea that it was true is to the pies, nad any note that it was true in he.
It is interposed for the purpose of taking to
benefit of this idea which prevails in the conmunity, a sentiment which is entertained by munity, a sentiment which is culculated by a great many people, that under such circus, stances the killing is justifiable. Of course he stances the killing is justifiable. Of course the jury must have some pretext upon which to acquit, and that is the best that can be found; so the plea of insanity is interposed, and the argument is not made really so much that the party was insane as that he was justifiable. The excuse for acquittai is that he is insane, but argument proceeds upon the theory that it va

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THE list of Republican Congressional can didstes in Onio, and all the Democratic no tions but two, have been completed. The calidates in the several districts are: Democrats. Samuel F. Hunt. H. B. Banning. Durbin Ward. *John A. McMahon. *Benj. Le Fevre. *Frank H. Hurd. John P. Leedom. H. L. Morey Frank Chance. Caleb F. Norris. Jas. S. Robinson
J. B. Rice.

"Henry S. Neal
John Groce.
A. B. Clark.
Col. S. E. Vink Morgan D. Shaffer.
Wells A. Huchins.
"Geo. L. Converse.
"Gibson Atherton.
"Geo. W. Geddes.
"A. J. Warner.
J. F. Charlesworth.
L. D. Thomán. Groce, Clark, E. Fink,

THE St. Louis & New portation Company have made arrangements raise their capital stock from \$400,000 to \$500m. THE St. Louis & New Orleans Trans. the increase to be expensed additional barges and steamers. The Comparadditional barges and steamers. The following 1879. Seven

table shows the increase of the Southern Mi sissippi grain trade in the last five years: 3,639,520 1876. Twelve months, 1,737,237 371,042 Corn, bushels. 3,578,057 Wheat, bushels. 351,453 Total..... 3,929,510 2,108,279 287,718 cilities, to be able to handle 2,500,000 busheled The Company expect, with their inc grain per month.

A FEW arguments for Garfield are thus stated by the Rochester Democrat:

Every pay-day to the laborer is an argument for Garfield.

Every gain of the merchant is an argument for Garfield.

Every spindle that whirls is an argument for Garfield.

Every furnace that blazes is an argument for Garfield.

Every forge that glows is an argument for Garfield.

Every whosel that turns is an argument for Garfield.

Every receipted bill is an argument for Garfield.

Peace and prosperity are arguments for Garfield.

Every honest dollar is an argument for Garfield. A FEW arguments for Garfield are thus

Every honest dollar is an argument for 6ar-field.

The prevailing plenty is an argument for 6ar-field. Abundant barvests are arguments for Gar-

Resumption is an argument for Garfield. L'ABBE BOULAND, curé of the French Catholic Church in Boston, in his instruction Sunday, predicted that "within twenty-five years Canada would be annexed to the United French-speaking population of the Easter States." The Boston Heraks knows an Amer can gentleman of that city, a distinguished Pro-fessor, whose intercourse with French-Canad-ans has been considerable, who predicts that the day is not far distant when Boston will become

MR. ENGLISH believes that twenty years is ong enough for any party to be in power. let, the New York Times says, the Democratic pa was practically, if not literally, in power for 1829 to 1861—a period of thirty-two years; and would not give it up without a Civil War then Tyler and Fillmore were both traitors to be party, and, with the exception of the few month served by Harrison and Taylor, the Democrat were almost continuously in power for the period mentioned.

Frenchcity.

A NEW ocean steamship line to be called the Monarch has been established be London and New York. Four first-class all steel, are to be put on immediately, the are of them, the Assyrian Monarch, having just been launched. The others are all Monarchs of some kind. The displacement is 7,500 tons the engines 2,500 horse power, and the hull of see Each vessel will be capable of carrying to migrants, and will have splendid first-

THE suit against Mr. Tilden was postpon until November in the hope that the I might name him for the Presidency. this contingency is out of the way, these be vigorously pressed. The Government of relieved of all suspicion of being anima partisan feeling, will be able to work up the evidence without embarrassment, and will no doubt give Mr. Tilden all he will care to attend to before the trial is over.

GEORGE W. JULIAN is now a very astic advocate of the Solid South, isn't many years since he said from his place t Congress: "If I were President of the Unite States I would mass the armies of the Union march them through every seceding State from the Potomac to the Gulf, burn, pillage, and devastate the country, and write death upon the earth and paint hell upon the sky."

Southern Republicans are opposed to plan of sending speakers from the North international from the reason that the time for or tory has passed, and there is no longer a meeven for violence in the South. Speakers be listened to attentively, perhaps, if there an inducement to keep order, but the fi unting in November would go on as briskly ever.

THE cunning candidates on the West Sid were those who denied that they had any special claims on the office. It must have been aimost an inspiration which induced Bill Mason to say: that every other good Republican has not got

THE St. Louis Globe truthfully says the people of Chicago are annoyed because mastodon didn't get into the census. Howev remembering the experience of cities that ha ad magatheriums in their census, we are

THE Solid South is the only disloyal tion of the Union,—the only one that oppose the enforcement of the National Revenue and Election laws. Yet it is proposed to make this

SPEAKING of Indiana, Bill English In been heard to mutter, so the New York Tribus says, "If I could only force the darn thing to Sheriff's sale I'd manage it easy enough."

Misery loves company; and no Fate con have given more welcome news to Chicago this the report of the total failure of the Knights of Pythias Conclave in St. Louis. DEVOUT Democrats now pray for a pane

or a famine, or some other assistant to save them.

BEN BUTLER offered an amendi army bill in 1868, the effect of which, if ado

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THE President has granted Whittaker an nit furlough,-a good disposition to make

of the case until the facts can be thoroughly ex-THE publishers are deferring their imtion. This really is not the time for novel-read-

FROM the look of the bones, it is inferred that the mastodon was the original end-man of Gen. Haverly's minstrel troupe.

"THOSE were not the principles for which I fought four years."-Winfield Scott Hancock. WADE and found wanting-the Senator

PERSONALS.

from South Carolina.

"My dream of life is ore."-Gen. Grant. President Hayes will miss Rarus and Hopeful on his fall trip this year. Mr. English appears to have mortgages

on pretty much everything except a boom. "Put me down for a \$10,000 contribution to the campaign fund-in car tickets."-Mr. En-

"Autumn, with its fallh. | leaves, sad memories, and new styles of bonnets, is upon Who will now play Juliet?"-Cleveland

of the fact that Miss Anthony's health was never A New York man has discovered that cats

encumbers, and the mystery as to what alled them along about 3 in the morning is dis-The Duchess of Edinburg and her children have recovered from the measles, and Americans in Europe can now resume their calls

President Brown, of Hamilton College, has resigned after fourteen years of service. His work will be appreciated wherever base-ball

and host-racing are known. Mr. English says he takes "the deepest interest in the success of the Democratic party." As the gentleman's rates are generally 10 per

"Do you believe in church-going?" asks an anxious young man in Lake County. We do, most decidedly. There is no place like the rch on a rainy Sunday to trade umbrellas. Prof. Reed, of London, has figured out the age of the world to be 600,000,000 years, but peoie should not accept these figures unreservedly

cent, we are sorry for the party.

"The cheapest way of getting even with ese Spanish gunboats would be to sink a few of Mr. Evarts' letters along the coast. No mercy

until they have been verified by Senator Ham

Mr. Watterson has gone East, but the 2:25 a. m. editorials in the Courier-Journal will con-tinue to appear, satisfactory arrangement having been made with one of the largest dealers

in sour mash in Louisville. The latest arrival from England is Mr. A. Maud. Any young man with such a tootsey-wootsey name should not be left alone long by American girls. If his first name should pro to be Alfreda or Artie, it would be too sweet for

"Is your program full, Miss Beetlecrushasked a young man of a Western damsel who had just struggled out of the refreshmentoom with disappointment in her eye and an 'order of dances' in her hand. "Program full?" said the daughter of the Setting Sun. Waal, I guess not! I hain't had nothing but a piece of cake and an ice cream, an' they don't ofar towards filling my program, I can tell

Cassius M. Clay writes to the Louisville Courter-Journal: "A submission for another four years to a rape of the Presidency would be to submit tamely to outrage and tyranny. ' Eternal vigilance' and prompt action are 'the price of liberty.'" For the information of those who may wish to know something of Mr. Clay, we will state that he is the gentleman after whom a well-known Kentucky stallion is named.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

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About the Janus-faced Democracy, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung writes as follows: "Wade Hampton declared before a great mass-meeting, held in Staunton, Va., that during the present election campaign the same issues were at stake for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought for four years. Several thousand people listened to the harangue, and reporters of Democratic papers wrote the above sentence down. But, when Wade Hampton uttered this sentence, he did not think and intend that 't'other fellows' would or should hear of it. He presumed t speak to his Democratic listeners 'incognito. In all confidence he told them what the South thought to gain by a victory in this Presidential campaign, and he is now infuriated that his con deutial communications were reported to tother fellows, —the North. Does he demonstrate by his conduct that he is a cowardly dog, who does not dare to stand up publicly for all his expressions made in public? Perhaps not. Perhaps he furnishes proof only of the fact that, in accordance with its political tactics, Democracy wears two faces,—one for the South and one for the North. Before the South the Democratic party represents, itself as its redeemer, who will restore its legal status as it existed before the War; as the party which, amply reimburse the South, at the cost of the North, by paying it indemnifications for all losses which the Southern people sustained by the abolition of slavery and by the Civil War,in one word, as the party that will grant to and provide for the South not alone all those things which it attempted to secure by secession, but a great deal more. This is one of the two faces hich Democracy wears, but only in the South. In the North it hangs out a different one. There it wears the reform mask, and represents itself before all political simpletons and those who wish to appear as such as the 'reform party,' which will eradicate 'corruption' and clean out the 'Augean stable,' but which will at the same time closely adhere and protect all the legal achievements gained by the North through the War and not permit the same to be touched. In wearing this second face Democracy relies on it that the political simpletons of the North and all those who wish to be and appear as such will not hear of what it says and does in the South. For this reason Wade Hampton regards it as an infamous breach of confidence when all the secrets are disclosed to the North, so impressively, he whispered into Southern ears. The Southerners are very much pleased with his peech, but the Northerners must not know anything about it. Among the latter he would be glad to preserve his 'incognito.' Well, he is at least not without help in executing his intentions. Democratic papers in the North, and among them, we are sorry to say it, German papers like the Anxieter des Westens and the New York Staats-Zetung are very willing to assist Hampton out of his scrape. These papers know rery well that Hampton gave at Staunton expression to the real sentiments of the Southern Democratic; they know exceedingly well that a victory of the Democratic party in November next would be tantamount to a victory of the real sentiments entertained by Southern Democratic than the Venting' Hampton out of his uncomfortable position. Two faces the Democratic party wears, but it covers both with a veil. In the North it appears 'incornito' as the representative of the Reform and free Trade party, but in doing so it hides its face with a thick, impenetrable veil. In the South it represents simply the party of revenge, which promises retailation for the Civil War and the pillaging and plundering of the North in does be fore the North; but without avail. If Democracy should come into possession of the Federal power, which oue of the two faces would the Democracy wear?" to appear as such as the 'reform party,' which will eradicate 'corruption' and clean out the

The Westliche Post writes the following leader: "Nobody will be foolish enough to believe that slavery can be introduced again in the South!" Thus the Democratic papers of the country exclaim unisono. It vividly reminds us of the argument which every Democrat, when cornered in discussion, resorted to for his protection during the rear 1860—viz.: 'Perhaps you would like to marry my negro wench Betsy?' This always was his 'dernier resort' in order to escape

the for him uncomfortable dialog. With this he attempted to silence all arguments in rela-tion to the existence of slavery in the United States. This argumentum ad hominem every Democrat would fall back upon in the end as certain as twice two are four. With this question the Democrats thought to crush all opposi-tion, and now, like in 1860, they believe they utter an unanswerable question when they say, 'You certainly will not maintain that slavery will ever be introduced again in the South!' No, we do not believe it; no more than we had any intention of marrying the black wench Betsy, but we do believe in a possibility of an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States after the number of Judges thereof has been increased so as to obtain a Democratic majority on the so as to obtain a Democratic majority on the Beach declaring the three constitutional amendments as unconstitutionally adopted, thus leaving them nugatory and void. And we, furthermore, believe that then the former slave States would inaugurate in relation to their negro laborers a system of peonage which would be more damnable than the system of slavery itself. It would be slavery without any obligations on the part of the master toof siavery itself. It would be slavery without any obligations on the part of the master towards his slaves. We admit, for argument's sake, that slavery cannot be reintroduced; not because the Wade Hamptons, the Chaimerses, the Hills, and the Lamars do not desire it from the bottom of their souls, but because such a state of affairs would follow this reintroduction as would in the end produce a greater destruction to the material interests of the South than even was caused by the War."

The Pittsburgher Freie Presse writes in relation result of the election in November as follows: "The coming contest will bring the de-cision. If the Democracy is defeated, it has fought its last battle. It cannot keep togethe any longer the different factions which so far it has united under its banners. With the defeat of Winfield Scott the Whig party disappeared, with the defeat of Winfield Scott Hancock the Democratic party will disappear. Neven et omen. Then the Republican party has finally gained the purpose for which it was founded, i. e., the destruction of the Democratic party. It is then free from an adversary, who not alone obstinately fought it step by step, but also conobstinately fought it step by step, but also constantly endangered the future of the Republica and the Nation. Then the Republican party must and will inaugurate all those reforms which are demanded by the better classes of the people. It then can trust the leadership into the hands of its purest men, if it does not want to be compelled by the country to abdicate its trust. If the South should be victorious, then night and darkness will creep over the land. The guardian angel of humanity will sorrowfully hide its face in mourning. Mexicanization will take the place of law, order, and the Union. Bloody contests between political factions will be the order of the day: the Republic is dishonored, and it will be impossible to foretell what will be the final destiny of the New World with such a political result. Therefore, let all true patriots stand once more together in this last conflict. It is a fight for the future of this, by Providence so much favored land; for the existence of our homes and the prospects of our children. A victory for the Republican party is also a victory over the corruption within our own party ranks, over the fixers and political demagogs, to whose dark deeds in the past we must ascribe the fact that our party does not possess the self-reliance of former years. A Republican victory will bring us sunshine and prosperity, peace and the blessings of the world." fight for the future of this, by Provid-much favored land; for the existence

The Buffalo Demokrat, a German Democratic paper of some ability, is very much puzzled whom to believe, whether Boss Kelly, of the City of New York, or his First Lieutenant, Pur-cell, of Rochester, N. Y. The Demokrat writes: John Kelly openly threatens in his organ, the New York Express, to sell out to the Republicans on the basis: If you help me in New York local politics. I will deliver to you the Demo-cracic party in the Presidential election! And this proposition is not made sub rosa, but the says plain and impudent enough: 'The State of New York is very close at best, and a few thousand votes will be sufficient to thre the Electoral vote into the hands of the Repub licans. Hancock would be defeated, but Kells tion in the City of New York. It would be by better for him than to assist in election of Hancock, and ruin his Tammany organization. Can any

upon, thanks to fraud, intimidation and falsification practiced on Southern Republicans. They still need 47 votes. New York has 35, Indiana 15, New Jersey 9, and Connecticut 6. Without New York, no victory for the Demo-crats is possible, and without Indiana (Con-necticut going Republican) even New York will not be sufficient. Indiana seems to be very doubtful, so doubtful even that the Democratic Moguls of that State are continually discussing the propriety of a review of the Supreme Court the propriety of a review of the Supreme Court decision in relation to the constitutional amendments to the fundamental law of Hoosierdom, and let the October election, go by the board. By this trick they hope to escape the possibility of endangering the prospects in New York in November through a defeat in Indiana in the month of October. But, it is argued by other Indiana mossbacks, such action would be equally as dangerous, because it would create the impression all over the country that cowardice and uncertainty as to the result in October prompted them to make this unlooked for change. This would undoubtedly cause a considerable loss also. In the face of all this, the Hoosier Democrats have, therefore, come to the conclusion to rely on the barrel of Mr. English to open shortly, and let some of its ill-gotten contents flow out among the people again for the purpose that he may enjoy the honor of presiding over the Senate of the United States. Mr. English is an adversary not to be despised, particularly in the present time, when the result of elections is more dependent upon the amount of money expended than upon the truth and soundness of principles enunciated. The Republicans will do well to concentrate all their strength there, and, above all, not to be too positively assured by the present appearances, which may have a tendency to create too high a degree of confidence." on in relation to the constitutional amend-

The New Jersey Freie-Zeitung does not believe in such empty excuses as the New York World publishes, in order to bolster up the prospects of Skindint English in the State of Indiana. The Zeitung says: "Very thin is the explana-tion produced by the New York World to excuse the infamous and much discussed, usurious, and cut-throatlike transactions of its candidate for the Vice-Presidency. That paper asserts—whether it is true or not, we do not know—that one of the chief agents, through whom Mr. English usually transacted his dirty business, is a Republican. Suppose it is true, what of it? Have the Republicans nominated their favorit son's agent as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency? Is English not responsible for the Presidency? Is English not responsible for the acts of his financial agents in case he accepts the results of their acts as satisfactory? Far be it from us to claim that there are no usurers to be found in Republican ranks. But that the Republicans would not be so foolish as to nominate such a fellow as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency need hardly be told."

SECRET SOCIETIES Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons to-day completed its list of new officers by the elec

tion of the following: Thomas McF. Patton, Salem, Ore., G. G. A. C.; James Southgale, Durham, N. C., G. G. M. Third V.: Benjamin F. Fuller, Memphis, Tenn., G. G. M. Second V.; 1 a iel H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth, Neb., G. G. M. First V.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its orig-

THE RAILROADS.

Further Action Relative to Gould's Latest Scheme.

Action of the High Joint Committee in New York

Yesterday.

Railroad Matters in Iowa-The International Bridge.

GOULD'S NEW LINE. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A meeting of the incorporators of the newly-organized New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company was held at Mr. Sloan's office today. William E. Dodge presided. Samuel Sloan was elected President, Frederick F. Chambers Secretary, F. H. Gibbons Treasurer, and A. D. Chambers Assistant Treasurer. The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Sloan, Percy R. Pyne, Benjamin G. Clarke, George Bliss, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and John Humphries,—the first four represent-ing the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western nterest and the last three that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. The meeting discoursed on the advantages of the two proposed routes already surveyed by the enproposed routes already surveyed by the engineers, one of which follows the Valley of the Susquehanna and the line of the Erie to Corning, the other skirting the lower end of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, and taking in the towns of Ithaca and Watkins. The surveys were approved as far as made, but no final decision was arrived at as to the choice of routes. The \$1,000 per mile of capital stock has been subscribed, and the required 10 per cent in cash was paid to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company this forenoon. The road cent in cash was paid to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company this forenoon. The road is to be double-tracked throughout. Ground will be broken at Binghamton some time in September. Mr. Sloan, in conversation, ridiculed the idea that the enterprise is a cover for a stock-jobbing operation in the "bear" interest, as has been hinted. It was true that the stocks of certain roads liable to be affected had fallen off, and some investors in New York, Lackawanna & Western might have reaped the benefit of it. road, however, was a strictly bona fide enter-prise from first to last, as the public would see in the course of a very few weeks. The new trunk line passes through the Genesee Valley and the richest and thickest settled portion of Western New York, so that settled portion of Western New York, so that it will be pretty sure to pay, regardless of its through traffic. Its grades are easy, the line for the most part following valleys and water-courses, and not, like the Midland, running tranverse to mountain ridges and attempting to scale inaccessible hights. "The money is all ready to build it," added Mr. Sloan, "and, as trains will be running inside of a year, the people who think it a pater project are certain to be disappointed."

TRUNK LINES MEETING.

paper project are certain to be disappointed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines and their Western connections continued their session to-day in Pool Commissioner Fink's office. The local committees at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago handed in their reports of the condition of the pools in those cities, which were duly placed on file. Some of the members of the Peoria Committee were absent, and no report from that city was received. The Committees, in establish ing arrangements for a division of business at Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Lafayette, reported they were not ready to recom mend any action as yet, and the matter was laid over. Preliminary own Tammany organization. Can any one doubt which horn of the dilema he well choose? John Kelly carries the key to the White House in his breeches pocket. Shall he deliver the key to Garfield? So far Boss Kelly, or rather his 'organ.' On the other side, one of his Cabinet Ministers, and a great light in the Democratic party. Purcell, of the Rochester Union, prints in his paper the following oracular statement, which seems to indicate the opposit of what the New York Express of defaulty publishes. The Union writes: "Let Republican organs and leaders put the baim of Gilead on the Ontario & Detroit Division, as it had not statement, which seems to indicate the opposit of what the New York Express of defaulty publishes. The Union writes: "Let Republican organs and leaders put the baim of Gilead on the Ontario & Detroit Division, as it had not had time to act. Having thus been informed press it boyingly, as much as they please,—all will be well in the end! Amen,—but whom shall we believe? It is flattering, however, for the American people to know that John Kelly, of Tammany, carries the key to the White House in his breeches pocket? Should this not of many the proposals were made regarding Lafayette, but no action was taken, except to request to many the beautiful to the sub-committee on Vincennes are to have the sub-committee on Vincennes are to have a nearly date. No report was received from the Committee on Vincennes are to dispute the New York had not at time to act. Having thus been informed that there ere no reports from most of the Sub-Committees, the John Committee proposal was instructed to see that the resolution calling upon the lines at seaboard terminal points to collect freightson the actual gross weights of shipments of whisky, alcohol, etc., was rigidly carried out by all the lines. The spant to accept the sub-committee on cotton. The Committee on these federal effect of the Sub-committee on the sub-committee on the points and the proposition of the Sub-committee on the following received to the subproposals were made regarding Lafayette,

A long discussion then arose over the request of the Southwestern Railway Association that the fast freight and dispatch agents be withdrawn from Missouri River points. The matter was finally referred to the Trunk-Line Executive Committee for its consideration and action.

consideration and action.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that, as roads west of Buffalo and Pittsburg had decided to weigh and charge for the actual weight of shipments of wagons, agricult-ural implements, and other car-load property, the trunk lines be requested to adopt same rule and practice.

An adjournment was then taken, subject to the call of Commissioner Fink.

IOWA RAILROADS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Aug. 27.-The contract has been let for grading the extension of the Grinnell & Montezuma Road from Grinnell to State Centre on the Chicago & Northwest ern, a few miles west of Marshalltown. The work is to be done and cars running Nov. 1. The object of this movement is not alto gether apparent. Ex.-Gov. Merrill is the man at the head of it, and it is stated the object is to furnish investment for idle capital. The Grinnell & Montezuma Road has hitherto been operated by the Central Iowa, and this of the Central five miles out from Grin nell. But as the B., C., R & N. is extending

of the Central five miles out from Grinnell. But as the B., C., E. & N. is extending its Muscatine Division from What Cheer to Montezuma, via Thornbury, it looks a little as though the C., B. & Q. and the Chicago & Rock Island were behind it.

The Northwestern may not have Council Bluffs for an objective point, but the indications are very strong that way. Its line is under contract from Toledo, in Tama County, to Harlan, in Shelby County, which is not far distant from the Bluffs. Between Harlan and Carroll the contractor is now at work with a large force.

Track-laying will begin on the Keasaugua branch of the Rock Island from Summit Station, on the Keokuk Division, Sept. I.

The Des Moines, Adel & Western Narrow-gauge Road, now open to Panora, in Guthric County, is astonishing its owners by the amount of business done. It has already, the first six months, earned more money than the highest estimate made for the first year. It is taxed to its full capacity already, and it has a large equipment. It has sweed doubled its equipment since the road was opened. It runs through a productive country, and will prove a profitable road. It is a feeder of the Rock Island.

The Chicago & Rock Island has accepted the decision of the Raifroad Commissioners

Rock Island.

The Chicago & Rock Island has accepted the decision of the Raifroad Commissioners in the Lilliburn case, and will haul T. P. & W. refrigerator cars to points on their road to accommodate shippers which is another point gained for Jay Gould and his Wabash combination.

point gained for Jay Gould and his Wabash combination.

The people of Polk City have decided to come into court with their grievance against the Cnicago & Northwestern relative to changing the route and gauge of the Des Moines & Minneapolis, which the Northwestern has taken possession. The new route leaves Polk City two miles to the east, but the Company have built a spur into the town and run trains in there, requiring about forty minutes to do it to accommodate a village that has about 500 population. Through

freight and the fast express trains, of course, do not do so. What the people want is that all trains shall run into the town, and to that end they have commenced proceedings in mandamus to compel the Company to operate and maintain the narrow-gauge road from Des Moines to Ames, under the old charter, directly through the town. The Northwestern and the Des Moines & Minneapolis are both made parties defendant. Judge C. C. Nourse, of this city, appears for plaintiff, and Jones & Blair, of this city, for the Des Moines & Minneapolis. Several very important questions of law are involved, and the fight will be protracted and vigorous. There is a pretty general impression hereabouts that the people of Polk City are killing the goose which is laying them golden eggs, for if so be the Northwestern are compelled to operate the narrow-gauge Polk City will get no favors except such as aree compulsory, and those are mighty poor favors. They will probably find the axiom true that it is better to have the good-will even of a dog.

Chicago should take notice that Iowa grain has found a new channel to New York, and one which will probably take away large quantities from the Dea Moines Valley and Northern and Northwestern. A grain man at Fort Dodge recently received orders from the owner at Buffalo to send 90 000 bushels of corn to him via the new Minneapolis & St. Louis Road and Duluth, the freight being several cents less than by Chicago. Salt is being sent from Duluth to Fort Dodge and along the Central Iowa as far south as Grundy County, are paying three and four cents per bushel more for grain to ship North, via Minneapolis and Duluth, than if they ship to Chicago, and they say they are sending large quantities of grain that way. The great activity now going on in pushing roads from St. Faul in that direction, and among the Chicago and Milwaukee Companies, indicates that somebody has got their eyes open from this new route to the old.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

Vanderbilt has just suffered a rebuff in the

Court of Chancery of the Dominion of Canada which will probably have the effect of teaching him to treat his competitors with a little more fairness than he has been in the habit of doing. Some months ago the International Bridge Company filed a bill in the Dominion Court of Chancery to compel the payment by the Canada Southern Railroad of payment by the Canada Southern Railroad of tolls aggregating over \$100,000. Vanderbilt's Canada Southern filed an answer, in which it was claimed that the toils were excessive; that the Bridge Company had no power to impose them; that the Grand Trunk Railway are the lessees of the bridge, and that the charges were made wholly in the interest of that railway. A judgment has now been rendered in fayor of the plaintiffs. The Court holds that they are entitled to the decree as prayed for, with costs. If parties agree upon the amount due it is to be inserted in the decree. If not, there will be a reference directed to the Master to take the account on the basis of the schedule of tolls, with the modification by way of rebate which the Bridge Company have agreed to make.

Judgment was also delivered in the crosscase of the Canada Southern Railway vs. The Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Attorney-General of Ontario. The bill in this case was based upon the proposition that the Bridge Company is only entitled to a reasonable remuneration for the use of the bridge, and charged that they had never been able to come to an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid for its use. It was further charged that neither the Bridge Company nor the Grand Trunk. Railway have ever lawfulty fixed the rate of tolls, and have no power to do so; that the Canada Southern use the tolls aggregating over \$100,000. Vanderbilt's fixed the rate of tolls, and have no power to do so; that the Canada Southern use the do so; that the Canada Southern use the bridge, as they have the right to do under the statutes, subject only to such compensation as could be legally claimed. The Court was asked to declare that they were entitled to the use of the bridge, and to be protected in the exercise thereof. The evidence in this case was the same as that taken in the former, and both cases were argued together several weeks ago. The bill by the Canada Southern was dismissed with casts.

The Economist has the following interes ing article on railroad combinations:

was dismissed with costs

The custom of joining interest in the case of two distinct railroads has been followed so long as scarcely to excite remark, except when the jatest movement of that kind has taken place. But it naturally arouses public astonishment when such stupendous railroad combit

as scarcely to excite remark, except when the latest movement of that kind has taken place. But it naturally arouses public astonishment when such stupendous railroad combinations are made as are may reported, including, as they do, roads that ramify into all parts of the country, and forming the outline of a system which, when once established and solidited, promises to surpass everything in the line of strictly business enterprise that has been seen on the continent, or, indeed, in any part of the world. The noticeable feature about this combination, now very recently reported, is that the leading men who are concerned in it have been regarded as openly hostile hitherto in their railway interests, but for sufficient reason have seen fit to melt down their enmities in the same crucible and empty the contents into a single pot, in an entirely new combination of elements.

It only needs a glance at the officers of such important railroads as the Union Pacific, the Texas & Pacific, the Wabash, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Kansas Pacific, the great majority of them being Eastern men, and to note also the number and locality of the roads which there are in rapid process of absorption, to illustrate the meaning of the above observation to the satisfaction of all readers and observers. A list of the names of these gentlemen would make most interesting reading. It will be found that in the directorship of each one of them are the names of men who are recognized as the railway magnates of the country and the time. What is to be inferred when such names as Scott, Sage, Gould, Dillon, Dodge, and others like them are to be found in such a collocation? Nothing except that interests which have heretofore been considered rival ones are in process of harmónious combination, and that in their new form they expect to overcome all the obtacles which they despaired of as rivals.

We have many times remarked on the increasing certainty of such railroad combinations in this country as would at length establish a continenta

and the Texas & Pacific and the Wadash line. These are what give them a transcontinental character.

The newly-formed system is intended not only to secure all the benefits of the entire traffic of the Pacific side, but to cover the South and Southwest as well as the West, beyond the Mississippi. It includes the commercial development of New Orleans and Galveston equally with that of the immense agricultural resources of Texas, Kansas, and the other far Western States, and of the vast area in which lie concealed the unlimited mineral treasures of our country's magnificent domain. It makes tributary the rapidly increasing cattle trade of Kansas and Texas, as well as the wheat, corn, and other agricultural products, and the business of the mining camps that are multiplying so fast in the remote States and Territories. It is a glittering prize which the new systems aim to carry off, but it is for precisely this that the railroads were constructed in the first place. The men who have joined in this matchless enterprise are men of the largest railroad experience in the world, and, unless they can establish a system that will answer the largest purposes, it will be in vain to expect that the Government can.

INDIANA LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The Hon. James F. Joy went to Butler, Ind., last Monday to defend the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Road from an injunction brought by the Lake Shore Company to prevent it from crossing Shore Company to prevent it from crossing their tracks. Being the first of a series of injunction suits, Mr. Joy considered it a matter of vital importance, and gave it his personal attention. Judge Best, of Waterloo, and Judge Morris, of Fort Wayne, appeared on behalf of the Lake Shore corporation. tion. The case lasted two days, and was not decided until this afternoon, when Mr. Joy received a dispatch announcing that the injunction had been dissolved and the way left clear for the Butler Road in Indiana. There is still a Lake-Shore injunction pending in Ohio, another at Adrian, Mich., and a third threatened if the Detroit & Butler Road crosses the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore, but all these attempts to hinder the new enterprise will probably result like the one at Butler, Ind.

NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE. - Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. OMAHA, Neb. Aug. 27.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad bridge over the Missouri at Plattsmouth has been finished, and will at Platesmouth has been finished, and will be tested Monday. It was begun over a year ago, and is a very substantial structure. The Chicago, Burlington & Quiney will probably run a Chicago train over this bridge be-tween Omaha and Chicago. It now has un-interrupted entry into Omaha over its own lines.

C., M. V. & C. CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The Gazette's Akron, O., special says: The Holland bond-holders of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Road are there arranging for the sale of the road by foreclosure. They are expected to bid it in and then construct a branch to the coalfields about Zanesville, and make a running arrangement with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road.

ENJOINED. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-The authorities of Jersey City have been enjoined from disturbing the tracks of the Pennsylvania Cen-tral Railway. The city wants the rails low-ered to the street level.

ITEMS. John W. Brown, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, has resigned his position. He will quit railroading and engage in the rubber business at Columbus.

Ground was broken last Monday at Mead-ville, Pa., for the Meadville & Linesville Railroad, which will give Meadville a com-peting freight and passenger line. The line is to be completed before January, and will be operated by the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore Railroads.

Mr. W. H. Kelson, well and favorably known as Chief Clerk of the machinery department of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company during the last five years, has accepted a similar position with J. M. Lowry, Master Mechanic of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at Milwaukee.

& St. Paul Railroad Company, at Milwaukee.

The east-bound pooling arrangement is to be extended to Vincennes, Ind. The General Freight Agents of the Indianapolis & Vincennes, the Evansville & Terre Haute, and the Ohio & Mississippi have just forwarded their arguments in regard to the claims for percentages for their respective lines to the trunk-line arbitrators, and the award is expected to be made within a week; or two. This action will no doubt do away with many of the complaints about cutting of rates by the roads via Vincennes.

A week are verterday Mr. George O.

of rates by the roads via Väncennes.

A week ago yesterday Mr. George O. Clinton, the new Local Freight Agent and Yardmaster of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway in this city, who had been for a number of years Yardmaster of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee, received a dispatch from that city requiring his immediate return to that city "upon important business," etc: Upon reaching Milwaukee Saturday evening he was both surprised and gratified at meeting some eighty odd employés of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who seized him as he reached the platform of the Union Depot and bore him away in triumph to the office of Mr. reached the platform of the Union Depot and bore him away in triumph to the office of Mr. M. M. Palmer, Assistant Yardmaster, at which place that gentleman proceeded to present him with a fine gold hunting-ease watch. Mr. Clin: n responded in a brief and appropriate speech, after which the party adjourned to a leading cafe and had lunch, which was prolonged late into the night. The watch is of the Howard make, stemwinder and setter, eighteen-carat case, and of Oriental design. On the outside of one of the cases is the monogram "G. O. C." On an interior case is the inscription: "Presented to George O. Clinton by the employés of the Milwaukee Yards, Aug. 20, 1880." Taken altogether the present is both worthy of the doners and recipient.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Nimmo's Report on the Trade of the Interoceanic Canal-The Contest Over Kellogg's Seat in the Senate to Be Continued-Protection of Ameri-

ean Citizens Abroad. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.-T. of Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statis tics, upon the probable amount of commerce to be affected by the construction of the Interoceanic Canal, is in the hands of the printer, and will probably be ready for publication this week. It forms, with its appendix, a pamphlet of 150 pages, and is an exhaustive treatment of the subject matter. Mr. Nimmo first takes up the question of distance, in order to show the proportion of the trade of the several ports to be chiefly affected which should more advantageously be transacted through the canal than around the Isthmus. He then shows the average and prospective produc-

shows the average and prospective production and demand in respect of all the principal commodities which will form staples of commerce by the canal. This report was undertaken at the request of the Association of Civil Engineers.

Information from Louisiana is to the effect that, notwithstanding the death of Judge Spofford, the contest over the seat of Senator Kellogg will continue. The ground will be taken that a vacancy has been created by the death of Spofford, and that the Governor of Louisiana may appoint a person to fill that vacancy who will contest the seat.

It can now be stated upon what appears to be good authority that the President will not issue a proclamation relieving the Chinese vessel expected at San Francisco from discriminating duty. At one time it is said that

issue a proclamation relieving the Chinese vessel expected at San Francisco from discriminating duty. At one time it is said that the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President had all agreed that such a proclamation should be issued, but further investigation made it appear that such an act would be contrary to law.

The State Department is still taking active measures to endeavor to bring to justice the murderers of Dr. Parsons in Turkey. New instructions have been sent to our diplomatic agents there to that effect. John Hay, Assistant Secretary of State, however, says that, while the Turks are very earness in pursuing criminals, it is practically impossible to execute a Mohammedan. The murderers of Gen. Reimanoff, indeed, to this late day have not been executed, although both of them have confessed their crime.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—The Consul of the United States at Cologne, commenting upon the prospects of the vintage of the Rhine and its tributaries the present season, says it is thought by experienced observers that the vintage will not exceed one-fift the average yield.

Hereafter officers of the army traveling or

that the vintage will not exceed one-fifth the average yield.

Hereafter officers of the army traveling or stopping in foreign countries, whether on duty or leave of absence, will be required to avail themselves of all opportunities properly within their reach for obtaining information of value to the military service of the United States, especially that pertaining to their own arm or branch of the service. They will report fully in writing the results of their observation to the Adjutant-General on their return to the United States if unable to do so earlier. lier.
Secretary Ramsay has started for St. Paul,
Minn.

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 27.—John Wal-ker, a farmer living near Manchester, this county, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the heart. Family and financial troubles are assigned as the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 27.—James Hagerty, of Monroeville, this county, committed suicide at that place to-day by throwing himself under a moving freight-train. Cause

himself under a moving freight-train. Cause unknown.

New York, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Paris states that Miss Candace M. Olney, once a well-known milliner here, and who was a witness in the celebrated Newell divorce suit in April last, killed herself in the Hotel de France at Pau. In a letter written before her death she says: "I am weary of life and want rest," and asks to be placed in a coffin in the dress she wore when she died.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—A most extraordinary suicide occurred here to-day, the victim showing a coolness, nerve, and determination not often seen. He was a laboring men, about 40 years of age, a native of Sweden, named O. E. Oleson. After taking breakfast and fortifying himself with a drink, he returned to his room and hung himself to a hook in the wall with a cord.

When he was found dead, some hours later, he was nearly black in the face, and a dark furrow nearly half an Inch deep around the swollen neek showed where the cord had done its work. The face and hands were also swollen, but no marks of any violent struggle could be seen. The fatal cord was suspended from a small hook screwed into the wall only about five feet from the floor, and the cord itself, which is only about a quarter of an inch thick, was so placed that a slip-knot was found within two feet of the floor. Into this noose the suicide placed his head, extending his feet ontward from the wall, let the whole weight of his body rest upon his neck, which was soon cut by the lightness of the cord.

GEN. GARFIELD.

He Has Another Talk with Ohio Vet-

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—The Herald's special states that Gen. Garfield to-day attended the reunion of Battery C, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, at Mentor, and spoke as follows:

unteer Light Artillery, at Mentor, and spoke as follows:

COMRADES: This is really the first time I have met this battery as an organization since the Sunday evening of the terrible day at Chickamauga, nearly seventeen years ago. I last saw you there in the most exposed angle of that unfortunate line, broken by the combined forces of Bragg and Longstreet. I there saw you gallantly fighting undor the immediate direction of Gen. Thomas to reform that broken line and hold the exultant Rebel host in check until the gallant Steedman, with reinforcements, swept them back into the dark valley of the Chickamauga. I am now able to distinguish among your numbers faces which I saw there in that terrible hour; but how changed! I now see you here with your wives, children, and friends, peaceably enjoying this grand reception of your neighbors here assembled to honor and entertain you. But nothing so attracts my attention as your young and active appearance. It is more than eighteen years since you left for the War, and yet you are not old. Indeed, many of you appear almost like boys. This I am pleased to observe, for if there be any men upon the face of the earth who deserve an extension of time it is you who in early manhood so freely gave your services to your country that it might live. Nothing can be more proper than these annual reunions. I am aware of the reputation which this organzation, as well as my own regiment, always enjoyed of unity and good-fellowship among its officers and men. May you, therefore, continue to enjoy and perpetuate that friendship to the very latest hour of your lives.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as it by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade: Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

of the new perfume invented by Atkinson, the London perfumer, and favored by Mrs. Lang-try, hence many suppose it to possess beauty-giving power.

Body, Brain, Nerve Food.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract Beef, gives health, strength, and nerve force. Political Banners, Flags, and Por-raits. Hojer & Graham 97 Duane street, N. Y.

Hay Fever cured by Jeffers' French

SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA.



Prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H.

From Roots, Herbs, and Berfies Grown and Selected by the Society.

A Wonderful Medicine.

Those who have failed to be benefited by other Sarsaparillas or so-called Blood Purifiers are earnestly desired to make a single trial of this pure and wholesome compound of Shaker Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Garget, Indian Hemp, Prince's Pine, and the Berries of Juniper and Cubeb united with Iodide of Potassium, made by the Society, because it is safe, never failing, and adapted to all ages and both sexes. It is wisely prepared to meet every form of disease, whether of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, or other organs, and is sanctioned by the greatest physicians and foremost druggists of New England, where it has been the standard Blood Purifier, Kidney Remedy, and Liver Medicine for nearly fifty years.

A PERFECT MEDICINE. Indorsed by High Authority.

We certify that CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA is a genuine SHAKER MEDICINE, prepared by the CANTERBURY SOCIETY of SHAKERS, SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., from roots, herbs, and berries grown, selected, and prepared by the SOCIETY. For nearly 50 years its reputation as the purest and most effective Blood Purifier, Liver and Kidney Remedy has been sustained by our first physicians and leading apothecaries. Knowing its composition and the unsulfied reputation of the SHAKERS, and having proven both through a period of 30 years, we do not hesitate to say that CORBETT'S SHAKERS' SARSAPARILLA is one of the most perfect, popular remedies ever compounded.

DIXI CROSBY, M. D., New Hampshire's Greatest Physician, thu

DEAR SIR: In apswer to your inquiries concerning the COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSA-PARILLA, as prepared by the Society of Shakers in Canterbury, N. H., I would say that I have been familiar with the prescripton, and have always recommended it from my personal knowledge of those concerned in its preparation, which to me is proof that it is just what it purports to be.

Hanover N. H.

NOTHING LIKE IT

For Scrofulous Impurities of the Blood. The SHAKER SARSAPARILLA is a valuab medicine in the treatment of Scrofulous and Cutaneous Diseases and Chronic Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, and I confidently recommend it to the profession as an article worthy of attention. RICHARD P. J. TENNEY, M. D. Pittsfield, N. H.

Hanover, N. H.

Inquire for CORBETT'S SHAKER'S SARSA-PARILLA, prepared by the CANTERBURY SHAKERS, SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., and sold by all Druggists. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. CHICAGO, SELLING AGENTS.

WATCHES.

Magnificant Performance by S TIFFANY & CO., jewelers, Union Square, New York City, invite attention to their new bridge movement Stem Winding Watches in 18 carat gold hunting cases at One Hundred Dollars

They are carefully finished in every particular, adjusted to heat and cold, and are confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a watch.

Correspondence invited. Address.

> TIFFANY & CO., NEW YORK.

Antique and Modern Furniture representing various historical periods, Bric-abrac, Paintings, Statuary, English Silverware, etc., etc. In September a collection of Objects of Art purchased at the late sale of Prince Demidoff at San Donato Florence, will be opened.

SYPHER & CO., 741 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS MALT AND HOPS

BLOOD POVERTY.—The cause of the debility to be met with in every walk of life may be traced to Poverty of the Blood. Too close application to business or study, late hours, dissipation, want of exercise or sleep, have enfeebled the digestive organs and rendered the blood thin, watery, and powerless to fulfill the great purposes for which it was created. What shall be done? Make an entire change for the botter in your habits. Live a regular and wholesome life, and take MALT BITTERS. This matchless Renovator of feeble and exhausted constitutions in rich in the elements that go to nourish and strengthen the blood. It perfects digestion, stimulates the liver, kidneys, and bowels, quiets the brain and nervous forces, and induces refreshing sleep. The brain and nervous forces, and induces re-freshing sleep.

MALT BITTERS are prepared without pre-mentarion from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medinine, while free from objections urged against malt liquors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALE BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggis to

CARPET REMNANTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Carpet Remnants."

Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Supers, Wool Ingrains, AT LOW PRICES!

Chas. Gossage & Co. UMBRELLAS.

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CATARRH CIGARETTES. HAY

FEVER KIMBALL'S CATARRH

CIGARETTES Sold at Drug and Cigar Stores.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Selle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulant

IS REALLY IN ITS INFANCY,

MINE AND LOT JUMPING

MINE AND LOT JUMPING
is practiced in some of the camps, but usually without profit to the culprits. It is done
frequently as a species of blackmailing. It
is ascertained that a very valuable property
is about to sell. The jumper takes forcible
possession, and the timid owner, rather than
ight, pays so much to get the jumper to
leave. Alpine has been so infested with this
leave at a binder soriously the development.

leave. Alpine has been so infested with this class as to hinder seriously the development of the camp; and the citizens have been compelled to form a Miners' Union, or kind of Vigilance Committee, to determine the rights of property, and enforce them by violent methods if need be. This class of robbers operate almost exclusively in the richest camps. Much jumping was done in Leadville.

ville.

The best mines are generally above timber-line, and water and timber are abundant for

mining purposes; but there is a great scarcity of saw-timber for building purposes.

LIVING IS EXPENSIVE.

Flour sells at 5 to 6 cents a pound; beef, 20 cents; potatoes, 6 to 8 cents; cabbages, 10 cents; onions, 8 to 10 cents; bacon, 20. House-rents are high. A store-room that would rent for \$20 a mouth in St. Louis brings \$100 at Alpine, Pitkin, or Gunnison.

A FEW OF THE CHICAGO PARTIES

ant. When the railroads shall determine to make cheap excursion-rates from Chicago and other Eastern points, Colorado will become a great pleasure and health resort.

I shall return to Alpine in a few days, to remain about three months, or till the 1st of November.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Benedict Arnold at Saratoga.

Beavers in Great Britain.

Magnificent Performance by St. Julien at Hartford Yesterday.

He Lowers the Trotting Record to the Extraordinary Notch of 2:11 1-4.

Hopeful's Owner Will Match Him Against Charley Ford for \$5,000.

Boston and Troy Win Their Postponed Games at Buffalo and Cincinnati.

THE TURE.

A GREAT DAY AT HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—Charter Oak
Park was visited by nearly 15,000 people today, the attendance containing a remarkably large number of wealthy and influential persons, and being specially distinguished by a brilliant and extensive representation of the fair sex. Propitious elements provided utiful weather and a track in superb condition, while the fame of St. Julien attracted the crowd, and assured a grand, if not an unrivaled, performance. Realizing the pres-ence in the highest degree of every condition requisit for the accomplishment of fast time, and fully appreciating the marvelous capabilities of the great king of the trotting turf who was to contend against the inexorable scythe-bearer in an upt to reduce his domain by an exhibition of speed that was almost incomprehen-sible, the spectators contemplated the result of the great event of the day with a feeling of awe that blended hope and doubt and gave a strange fascination to the occasion. During the time preceding the great effort of St. Julien suspense was clearly discernible in every countenance, and all conversation appeared to be riveted to 2:11%, in connec tion with which the relative merits of Maud S. and St. Julien and the tracks at Rochester and Hartford were discussed at length. Incidentally Vanderbilt was de-nounced for ordering the retirement of Maud S., and Hickok was spoken of in highly complimentary terms, the wish that his horse would lower the record being fre-quently expressed. Viewed in any light, the spectacle was indeed an extraordinary one,-15,000 persons wrought to a fever-heat of excitement over the prospective move-ments of one horse. The profound attach-ment that the human family has for horse-fiesh was never more manifest. The sport of the afternoon opened with

in which Parana, Edwin Thorne, Jimmie Stewart, Mariboro, Bell E., Gossip, Lady Martin, Freeman, and Hector performed. There was nothing in the race but Parana, who won in straight heats and would have distanced nearly the whole field had she not been slowed up the last quarter of each heat. Whenever she turned into the homestretch there was a ding almost to the backstretch behind her. At the wire she was ready to money, Jimmie Stewart third, and Mariboro fourth. Time, 2:241, 2:25, 2:25.

THE 2:30 CONTEST,

Next came the free-for-all. Hopeful, Great Eastern, and Trinket answered the call for horses. Darby was drawn in consequence of a delicate leg, which has been sore since his race at Buffalo. The result was conceded to be a victory for Hopeful, and pools sold \$50 to \$10 in his favor. He was in the best form he has shown this year, and after breaking badly in the first quarter of the opening heat, and being laid up thereafter, he won the next three, hands down. Trinket captivated everybody. In Turner's hands she is different from what she was formerly. Instead of taking hold of the bit and dashing away at a speed that completely exhausted her in a quarter of a mile, she scores up under perold campaigner. She broke in the first heat on the first turn, but caught handily, and trailed through to the last five lengths be-hind Great Eastern. On the third quarter of Great Eastern, where she remained until nearly half way home, when she challenged for the lead with a brush that quickly drove Great Eastern into one of his lobster breaks. and decided the heat. At the finish she was

three lengths ahead and jogging.

In the second heat she made no effort to pass Great Eastern, but in the third she trotted by him on the homestretch, and in the fourth shot by him as if he were tied to a post at the third turn. Hopeful was nine engths ahead of her at the half in the last heat, but at the wire there was only three lengths between them and she finished well in hand, the time being 2:16½. At the conclusion of the race Pres-

ident Harbison announced from the judges' stand that Mr. Richmond, owner of Hopeful, was ready to accept the challenge of the owner of Charlie Ford for a match for \$5,000 a side, and would match Hopefella a light Ford for that amount, the race to at the September meet-ing in Chicago.

jogged in front of the stand. The spectators craned their necks to get a good view of her, but failed to exhibit very much enthusiasm over her appearance

sr. JULIEN
came out after the first heat in the free-forall and indulged in a preliminary trot, but no fast work was given him. His appearance was the signal for vociferous applause. As he fogged by the stand his confittion and movements were closely scruti-nized, and all the experienced horsemen present pronounced him fit to trot for a man's life. While every outline showed that his preparation had been thorough and complete, and that he was in turf-purlance at a wireedge, he exhibited more spirit than on any previous occasion, and, as an old turfman expressed it, " never looked so gamey in his expressed it, hever looked so gamey in his life." The confidence of the betting fraternity in his ability was reflected at the pool-box; tickets on 24114, for which 2:11% or better would win, sold brisk-ly for \$50, while 2:12 tickets, for which any time slower than 2:11% would win, were cautiously taken at \$40. After the second heat of the free-for-all he scored up and received the word for a warming up heat, which was trotted in 2:24. He was then taken to the grove, scraped, rubbed down, and otherwise put in order for a grand effort. Meanwhile a scraper and roller were drawn over the track at the in-side position. When he came out the side position. When he came out the third time breathless excitement prevailed throughout the entire audience. Hickok scored him once at a moderate gait, and scored him once at a moderate gait, and goored him once at a moderate gait, and thook his head at the judges to notify them that he did not want the word. Coming back he turned at the distance stand, and squared tway perfectly level, trotting as smoothly and evenly as if he was a nicely-balanced plece of machinery. Fifty yards from the wire Hickok nodded his head to the ludges, and then spoke encouragingly to his horse, when he crouched close to the earth, increased the rapidity of his strides, and airly flew under the wire, beginning the reatest feat ever accomplished by a horse in harness. At the turn Hickock pulled

toward the middle of the track. As he reached the quarter-pole a thousand voices uttered "Now!" and the outside timers uttered "Now!" and the outside timers answered 32½, 32, 32½, as they happened to catch it. Opposit the stand the noble animal found his footing improved, and increased his speed. In a few seconds "Now" was heard again all over the grounds, and the time at the half was called 1:0½ and 1:05. Around the upper turn he trotted at a 2:14 gait, and when the three-quarters pole was reached a chorus of "nows" elicicited cries of "1:37½," "1:37½," "1:38," "1:38½," the position of the pole at the head of the homestretch accounting for the variation. From the time that he straightened out to the distance-stand his galt was bewildering. Thereafter he wavered perceptibly, and although Hickok did not resort to his whip, he had to lift and shake it with all his strength and skill during the closing strides. "He's quitting," "He won't do ft," 'Yes, he will; see how Hickok's "driving," and similar expressions, were heard on every side. In the last thirty yards he seemed to take new strength, and finished faster than he had trotted any part of the mile. Finally he In the last thirty yards he seemed to take new strength, and finished faster than he had trotted any part of the mile. Finally he passed under the wire, and the watches were stopped. Without waiting to tell what their watches marked, official and unofficial timers began to cheer, and the spectators followed suit and cheered wildly. As the horse returned to the scales the occupants of the quarterstretch started the applause, and, with the occupants of the grand stand, rose in a body, the ladies to wave their handkerchiefs, and the men to give vent to three rousing cheers. When the applause subsided President Harbeson announced that St. Julien had won the race against time, and the figures were hung out amid deafening applause. A magnificent bouquet was placed in the sulky seat and the horse paraded up and down the quarterstretch. Unofficial timers were about equally divided between 2:11¼ and 2:11½, but the faster figures were taken by so many competent timers that the official time may be regarded as verified beyond a doubt. The purse offered by the Association was \$2,500. In consequence of the great achievement of St. Julien and the action of Mr. Hickok, as opposed to that of Mr. Van-

doubt. The purse offered by the Association was \$2,500. In consequence of the great achievement of St. Julien and the action of Mr. Hickok, as opposed to that of Mr. Vanderbilt, the amount was increased to \$3,000. was called out so late that but two heats could be trotted, and a postponement until to-morrow at 12 o'clock was made. Steve Maxwell, Hambletonian Bashaw, Dan Smith, Charley Champlin, Nelia, Robert Lee. Lady Foxie, and John S. Clark started. While scoring Dan Smith turned in front of Bashaw, who went over him, throwing out Crawford. Bashaw then dashed off and ran to the middle of the upper turn, where he was caught by Murphy, who got down from behind Maxwell, mounted a patrol judge's horse, and went to meet the runaway, who struggled back to the stand before yielding. Both sulkies were injured, but no other damage was done. Maxwell won both heats in 2:2214, 2:2314. THE 2:25 CLASS

Purse \$1,000; 2:30 class:

Time—2:24¼; 2:25; 2:25. Free-for-all:

Time—2:21; 2:20; 2:19; 2:16%.

A MEMORABLE EVENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—The event of the day at Charter Oak Park was the successful effort of St. Julien to beat his record of 2:11%. The day and track were favorable, and, while there were predictions that the horse would accomplish the feat, the general impression was that the record would not be lowered. When St. Julien came on the track, appearing in fine condition, he and his owner and driver, Hickok, were liberally applauded by a large crowd of spectators. The horse jogged awhile, and then trotted a mile in 2:24 to warm him for the great effort. A few minutes later he came on again for the trial. Getting under high speed, Hickok nodded for the word as he came to the wire, and the horse went down the stretch and around the turn at his magnificently-even gait, working like a piece of machinery. Hundreds of watches were in hand, and every eye followed the horse with intense interest. Watches gave the first quarter at 32%, or a 2:11 gait; and many in the enthusiastic crowd began to exclaim: "He will do it!" His action was beautiful down the backstretch, and he came to the half-mile pole in 1:05, or a 2:10 gait. The excitement increased, as did the confidence of the crowd in the success of the attempt. The third quarter was made in 1:38%, and St. Julien came at magnificent speed around the curve and upon the homestretch. As he approached the turn there was a thrill of apprehension in the crowd on discovering that the driver of the drag which had been smoothing the track to make it perfect for the horse was still at his work, and it seemed he would turn the horse from his course or cause him to break; but a quick turn of the drag to the outside was made, and the horse came on unimpeded and without annoyance. Nearing the distance some spectators thought there was a slackening of speed. If there was a slackening of speed if the remendous burst of speed, and on the instant the distance some spectators thought there was a slight slackening of speed. If there was a slackening it was only momentary, for St. Julien went to the wire with a tremendous burst of speed, and on the instant watches were consulted, and there were shouts, "He has won!" and cheer upon cheer went up from the grand-stand and from the crowded section of the judges' stand, where many prominent citizens and visiting turfmen had gathered. Some gave the time as 2:11½, others 2:11½, but all acknowledged the record was beaten, and four out of five agreed with the time afterwards officially announced,—2:11½, St.Julien jogged back to the judges' stand, the spectators on the grand stand rising to their feet, cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, Hickok lifting his hat in response. He was met by an official of the Association and presented with a beautiful floral wreath. The floral cushion was placed upon the sulky, and St. Julien was blanketed and led up and down in front of the stand, with Mr. Humphrey, an enthusiastic admirer, following with hands upon the sulky. President Harbison announced that, in addition to the purse of \$2,500 which he had won by beating the record, the Association, he said, had been sorely disappointed by the withdrawal of Maud S., but St. Julien had come to the front and given a performance equal to anything which could have been expected from Maud S. He proposed three cheers for St. Julien, which were given with a will.

Hickok was heartily congratulated by the invited guests on the judges' stand.

invited guests on the judges' stand.

St. Julien was led away, and the greatest event in the history of trotting was over.

The managers of the Charter Oak Park feel rejoiced that their track, from which St. Julien was purchased by Hickok three years ago, had been the scene of the greatest triumph of trotting. Rarus here made his best achievement before he was withdrawn from the turf, and this year Hannis and other noted horses have improved their records.

ved their records.

moted horses have improved their records.

MACOMB, III..

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, III.. Ang. 37.—The fourth day of the McDonough County Fair passed off as usual with great success.

The mile-heat running race was won by Sailie Polk, Americus second, Swipes third, Eli fourth. Time, 1:48, 1:49.

The 2:48 class, trotting, was won by A. J. McKenzie's Lady Lou, Mattie Graham second, George Washington third, Gentle Frank distanced in the fourth heat. Time, 2:38%, 2:43%, 2:40.

The third race, half-mile heats, for 4-year-old trotting horses, was won by W. O. Blaisdale's bay colt Dan, Mike Emery second, Ella Sweepstakes third. It required five heats to decide this race. In justice to Danube it is but fair to say he came to the pole first in four of them, but was sent back once by his driver changing his position on the home-stretch. Time, 1:21%, 1:15%, 1:19, 1:15%, 1:16%.

1:21%, 1:15%, 1:19, 1:15%, 1:16%.

SARATOGA. Aug. 27.—Gabriel won the one and one-eighth mile race, Phillips second, Juniata third. Time, 1:58.

The five-furlong dash was won by Hermit, Suannanoa second, By-the-Way third. Time, 1:03.

The third race, one mile and a half, was won by Checkmate, Geldbug second, and Gov. Hampton third. Time, 3:29%.

The last race, one mile, was won by Warfield, Dan K. second, and Suannanoa third. Time, 1:45%.

CENTRAL PARK MATTNER

Mr. Isaac Waixel offers to trot his road team at the matinée to be given—weather per-mitting—at the Central Park track this afternoon against any team owned in the city and in harness. At the turn Hickock pulled him so wide that there was room enough for another horse and sulky between him and the rails, and held him in this position all the way around. Straightening into the back at this track. This is not the first time Mr. Waixel has issued this challenge, and it is strange indeed that among the many fine road teams owned in this city none of the gentlemen owning them have dared to accept Waixel's offer, although several of them have been heard to boast that they could beat any team in the city. Mr. Waixel will be on hand this afternoon, and if no other team appears on the ground he may perhaps hand this afternoon, and if no other team appears on the ground he may perhaps be induced to trot his team against time.

TROY VS. CINCINNATI. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—As usual, th Cincinnatis were defeated in their game with the Troys to-day. The players contested every point, however, and sharp batting and good pitching on both sides were the features of the day:

BOSTON VS. BUFFALO

BOSION VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The game today between the Bostons and Buffalos was
stopped by rain at the end of the eighth inning, the score then standing 5 to 3 in favor of
Boston.

AQUATIC.

REGATTA AT GENEVA LAKE. atch to The Chicago Trib GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 27 .- One the most successful regattas of the season was sailed by the vachts of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club to-day. The course was from the village pier to the head of the lake and return, a distance of seventeen miles. In the first class five boats started in good shape shortly after 11 o'clock, and made the run without especial incident, the day being

won by Whisper, owned by Commodore N. K. Fairbank, in 2h. 34 min. 27 sec., the Ethel, of E. Sayer, being second, in 2h. 35 min 5. sec., the Lettie, of J. S. Rumsey, 3h. 50 sec., the Geneva, of A. L. Little, 3h. 3 min. 37 sec.; the Stranger, of Col. Sam Appleton, 2h. 39 min. 43 sec. The first prize was taken by the Whisper he second by the Ethel, and the third by the

Stranger.

In the second class two boats were entered, the Fearless, of C. J. Walter, and the Zouave, of Bert Crane.

The race was won which took the first prize in 2h.

the Zouave taking the second money in 3h Amin Second in 3h. 4 min. 28 sec.
In the boys' race, with rowboats rigged with sail, there were eight entries. But one finished the course of four miles, Sturges, taking the first prize in 1h. 7 min. 30 sec., Morris being second in 1h. 8 min. 17 sec.
The long-looked-for Sheridan regatta will

LOCAL CRIME.

PAXTON MOBBED. Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors, is once again in trouble. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Ingersoll to prosecute John Enwright, a saloonkeeper at No. 173 West Sixteenth street, upon charges of selling liquor to minors and of selling liquor to an intoxicated person. He was held upon the former charge in \$200 to the Criminal Court, and an intoxicated person. He was beld upon the former charge in \$200 to the Criminal Court, and a nolle prosequi was entered in the other case. As usual in nearly all such cases the salcon-keepers thronged about Enwright, prompting as to the course best for him to take, and in other ways advising him. One advice was to "lick ——" out of Paxton, and by way of preparing Enright to do this in good shape a burly salconkeeper thrust his forefinger under Paxton's nose, and called to mind how he stoned him and his witnesses away from a certain salcon in the South Division, and how he would do it again when the opportunity was presented. Then several glasses of what is sometimes called "Dutch courage" was thrown into Enwright. He was then considered in proper trim for the fight. Accompanied by his two chief witnesses in the case, Carroll O'Meara and Mathew Healey, Enwright encountered Paxton on Twelfth street, near Union, and at once violently assaulted him. Paxton was knocked down and was being badly battered about when a citizen, not knowing what the trouble was senly assaulted him. Paxton was knocked down and was being badly battered about when a citizen, not knowing what the trouble was, separated the contestants. Unluckliy Paxton fell beside a lot of paving-blocks which had been removed to make way for a telegraph pole, and his assailant battered him about the head with one of these. The fight had recommenced when Capt. Simmons happened along and arrested the assailing party, and though O'Menra and Healey took little or no part in the assault, yet they were booked as accessories. Mr. Paxton followed to the station, where it was found that some scalp wounds needed surgical care. He was badly battered up about the face and head, and complained of feeling sore about the body. He was attended by a physician in the neighborhood, and thence went to his home. Enwright's quondam friends forsook him, and he remained under lock and key for some bours.

Mr. Paxton, besides doing his full duty in these cases, which of itself makes him an object of saloonkeepers' wrath, makes himself very disagreeable by his manner of doing his business. He is always in trouble, and is always getting the worst of it. He is emphatically not a muscular Christian.

INTIMIDATING WORKMEN. The trouble which has been so long brewing among the ironmoiders employed by Cribben & Sexton, stove manufacturers at the corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets, broke out yesterday morning. It was fully expected, and Officer Ed Langan was detailed for duty at that point. The old employés attempted to interfere with the new men, and the officer found it necessary to arrest five of them. They registered at the station as David Barry, James Burke, J. F. Bryant, John O'Neil, and John Swain, and were booked for riot.

Fooling a Chinaman.

Rooling a Chinaman.

New Orients Picayune.

A plump little Celestial, his almond eyes twinkling with delight, and an extraordinary grin lighting up his yellow countenance, dropped in to witness the lottery-drawing the other day. He watched the blindfolded boys draw the numbers from the wheel with apparent interest, and bore the jokes of the crowd around with evident good-nature.

"Say, John, you washee that man's shirtee?" asked one of the crowd, pointing to one of the benevolent-looking Commissioners.

"I washee heapee plenty shirtee if I winee plize," replied the bland Mongolian.

"Have you got a ticket John?" inquired the man in the crowd.

"Well, met linken me heape." replied the China.

"Have you got a ticket John?" Inquired the man in the crowd.
"Well, met linkee me babee, "replied the Chinaman, drawing one from his pockel. "Tiinkee win?" he inquired.

The man in the crowd looked at the number, and, scanning his list, found that it had come in for a \$500 prize.
"Weil, John," replied the man in the crowd, very innocently, "I think you've lost."
"Chinee man losee alle time." said the subject of the Flowery Kingdom,—"glottee no luckee. Gless tlow tlickee away."
"You needn't do that, John," said the man, with a patronizing air. "I'll give you a dime for it."

"You needn't do that, John," said the man, with a patronizing air. "Fill give you a dime for it."

"Dijme too lillee. Glimme a dollar," said the Celestial.

"A dollar's too much for a ticket that can't win. We'll split the difference and call it half a dollar, ch?" said John's kind informant.

"Chinee man glotte no luckee: Melican man takee alle mionee. Takee the tlickee and glimme flo' bittee," and John passed over his ticket in exchange for the money.

When the Mongolian's grinning features had disappeared the man chuckled and remarked that he had "got her this time."

"Let's see the ticket!" said one of his friends. The man who had made the lucky investment handed the ticket over, when his friend exclaimed:

"Why, George, it was drawn last June."

"Is that so?" asked the man, dumbfounded, the revelation that he had been duped dawning upon him. "Where is that lying rascal of a heathen Chinee who put up this job on me?"

But the Chinaman could nowhere be fopind, and the man had to be satisfied with the experience he had purchased with half a dollar.

How Col. Cash Is Kept Quiet.

How Col. Cash is Kept Quiet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—The following card shows how Col. Cash, who, after murdering Col. Shannon, undertook to regulate the press of the State, was subjugated:

DARLINGTON, Aug. 18, 1880—To the Editor of the News and Courier: Please give publicity to the following statement: That if Col. Cash makes no reply to the charges and insinuations against him, and accepts no proposition to appear in public again in any matter having reference to the transaction at Dr. Boses' Bridge, on the 5th of July last, or as to anything prior to or subsequent to that day, leading to or growing out of that event, it will be only because we, as as his counsel, have insisted on his absolute silence till the two cases pending against him are put on trial in open court. Very respectfully, A. C. Spain,

W. L. T. Prince,

R. C. Watte.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in the-of weakened energy and impaire, wonderfully successful.

COLORADO.

has a tendency to check mining speculation, and in consequence but few buyers have invaded the Gunnison, whereas thousands were expected. The result is, that, Gov. Tabor and a few other moneyed Coloradoans are picking up a large number of the richest prospects at their own figures, which they will be able to sell at enormous profits when another boom comes, as come it will. The country will soon learn that deposits and pockets of carbonates, as at Leadville, can and will sooner or later all be worked out; and that fissnre-veins, practically inexhaustible, are never worked out. Then the panic will be over, and people will not fear to invest in such profitable ventures. Buying mines in Colorado at the present low prices—mere pittances compared with their value—will prove to many like the purchase of real estate in Chicago thirty or more years ago, when whole blocks in the centre of the business portion could be bought for a few hundred dollars. The mining business A Five Months' Tour Among the Mining Districts.

Substantial Progress Being Made at Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Various Camps in the Gunnison Country—Their Marvelous Richness.

Hine and Lot Jumping-The Tumichi Hot Springs-Chicagoans Interested in Mining.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 20.—I have just returned from a five months' tour and sojourn among the mining districts of Colorado, g most of the time in the Gunnison I left Chicago last February, and arrived in the mountains the first part of March, when the snow was everywhere from three to fifty feet deep, which remained in sufficient depth to hinder travel till about the 1st of June There is still snow on the northern sides of high mountains; but it is almost as hard as ce, and would readily bear up a horse.

During my stay I visited Silver Cliff, Mays-

The mining business

Its REALLY IN ITS INFANCY,
and property that would now hardly bring a
"grub-stake" will be eagerly sought after
by large mining companies in a very few
years. Properties that would not have been
looked at a few years ago are considered
very valuable now. Every new artery of
transportation, every new and cheaper
method of extracting the precious metals,
every accession of population, rendering supplies and labor cheaper, adds to the value of
every mine. Large fortunes have been made
in the last few years in Colorado mining, but
many more are to be made. It will soon become one of the great industries of the country, and we shall supply the world with most
of its gold and silver, and especially silver.

The population of Colorado is made up of
a conglomerate of ewery kind of material.
While a large number of good citizens of
other States have come, horse-thieves and
murderers, escaped from every State and
Territory, make these mountains a place of
refuge. Usually these characters live quietly under assumed names. Your nearest and
apparently best neighbor is frequently and
unexpectedly hurried away by some officer
who has found the hiding-place of the criminal. ville, Arborville, Garfield, Chaffee City, Tumichiville, White Pima, Gunnison City, Pitkin, Virginia City, Forest City (now St. Elmo), and Alpine,

AT SILVER CLIFF very substantial progress has been made since my first visit, a year and a half ago. Then the mines had just been opened, and were mere prospects, having doubtful and conflicting reputations. Now the city is the third in population in the State, and probably second in the production of the precious netals. The population is over 5,000. One twenty and one forty stamp mill are in peration, and three smelters. The Plata Verde Company have nearly completed their fine eighty-stamp mill. It is understood in private circles that the Racine-Bay Mill will nake enough money at its present rate, from last January to the next, to pay for the mine and the mill. Several other mills are projected. One is now nearly completed for working ores by a new process of volatil-ization. The mineral is heated in retorts to ization. The mineral is heated in retorts to such a degree that the metal passes off in the shape of vapor, and is afterwards precipitated and separated. It is claimed that 98 per cent of the silver can be saved by this process, at a cost of less than \$5 per ton. Should this be the case, Silver Clift, with its whole mountains, cliffs, and valley of low-grade chloride ore, would soon become the greatest camp in the world. The mines about the Cliff have uniformly and constantly improved with development. Rosita, near by,—a camp ten or twelve years old,—has opened out more rich mineral this season than in all its history before. The Great Bassick Mine is in its vicinity. The rich ore is found in fissure-veins from 100 to 200 feet deep. The Cliff is supplied with a telegraph line and a great number of telephones, and will soon have water-works, gas, and a rail-

will soon have water-works, gas, and a rail-road. The Denver & Rio Grande Company are grading the line up Texas Creek, and hope to have the cars running to the Cliff before winter comes. includes properly all of Gunnison County; but a large part of Chaffee County, lying on the eastern border of the Gunnison, is in the same mineral belt, including the Monarch (territory drained by the South Arkansas River), Alpine (drained by Chalk Creek), and Cottonwood Mining District,—all on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. On the western slope, in Gunnison County, are the Tumichi, Quartz Creek or Pitkin, Virginia, Taylor Creek, Elk Mountains, Crested Butte, Ruby, and Gothic. All of these districts have some very rich mines, and it is now safe to say that all of these will become great camps,—not greater than Lead-THE GUNNISON COUNTRY and it is now safe to say that all or these will become great camps,—not greater than Lead-ville, but vastly more permanent. The Mon-arch District, about seventy-five miles north-west of Silver Cliff and sixty miles south of Leadville, has probably twenty mines now open with ore rich enough to pay to ship to Denver or Omaha, and, with smelter s on the penver of Omana, and, with singleter so it the ground, or direct rallroad-communication, a hundred paying mines would no doubt be worked. Many of the richest mines in this district are in limestone, and hence they are easily treated; but the yield will not be so certain and permanent as the contact (be-tween different kinds of rocks) veins or true fissure (in granit) veins. Yet they will not work out so soon as the Leadville mines, which lie in flat deposits like coal-beds. THE ALPINE DISTRICT,

lying immediately north of the Monarch, has probably more true fissure-veins than any other district in the country. From the head of Chalk-Creek to the foot-hills of the mountains, a distance of fifteen miles, lodes cross the mountains from south to north at intervals of about every 150 feet. There are now about twenty mines in this district that can ship ore running more than 100 ounces in silver; and it is hard to estimate the number of mines that will be worked. This promises to be one of the richest and most permanent districts yet discovered. One forty-ton smelter is nearly completed, located at Iron City, three miles above Alpine. Concentration-works are being erected near the smelter. This will enable low-grade ores to be worked at a profit. Sampling-works are in operation at Alpine, buying ores for Denver and other markets. The Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, when completed, will pass through this district. It is now graded to Iron City, and it is expected that by September the cars will run that far. Probably 2,000 people inhabit the valley,—Alpine and Iron City and St. Elmo having more than 1,000.

The Cottonwood, just north of Alpine, is nearly of the same character, having quite a number of rich prospects, with much less development than Alpine.

The Tumichi, west of Monarch, in Gunnison County, is a new camp, with a few very rich prospects, and but little development. lying immediately north of the Monarch, has

son County, is a new camp, with a few very rich prospects, and but little development.

QUARTZ CREEK DISTRICT,

rich prospects, and but little development.

QUARTZ CREEK DISTRICT,

around Pitkin, in Gunnison County, has a
large number of very rich silver mines, and
some marvelously rich gold mines. Pitkin
had a population, when the census was
taken, of over 1,800.

Virginia City is about twelve miles northeast of Pitkin, and is surrounded by some
very rich mines of both goldand silver. I
believe the name has been changed to TinCup, from the noted gulch of that name,
from which considerable gold was washed as
early as 1859. I have seen many signs of the
old diggings. On one dump near this gulch,
on Gold Hill, I saw probably 2,000 tons of ore
worth \$300 to \$400 per ton. I believe \$250,000
a month could be taken out of the mine.

Still farther north and west are Taylor
River, Crested Butte, Gothie, Ruby, and Elk
Mountains,—all having very rich mines.
Many correspondents and prospectors, who
pass through the Gunnison hurriedly, see but
little, and write home that the great Gunnison bubble is bursted. It requires a long stay
in such a mining country to make an approach at learning what it contains, and conclusions should not be hastily formed. I
have been long enough in this country to see
some of its marvelous richness, and am confident it has not been overestimated. Gunnison County is larger in territory than several of our smaller States, and is

SO RICH IN MINERAL that it is destined soon to have a greater population than the whole State now has. Its very few acres of agricultural land, along ulation than the whole State now has. Its very few acres of agricultural land, along the rivers and creeks, are nearly all taken up by settlers, and being cultivated with great profit. The mountains, to almost their highest summits, are covered with the most nutritious grasses, which are green and thrifty when the grasses in the plains are dried up,—making one of the finest stock-raising countries. Large herds of cattle have been driven from the dry plains east into the mountains this season for the first time. The heavy snows in winter and spring, with the daily rains from the 1st of July to the 1st of September, give abundant water and moisture for pastures. The dairy business is destined to be large and profitable. Cows do not give as much milk as in States east, but it is much richer and of better flavor. The butter brings 10 cents a pound more than imported, ranging from 45 to 55 cents. The milk finds a ready market at 12% to 15 cents a quart, and is quite delicious, I can assure you. Sheep and horses do well.

While the population is rapidly increasing, the prospectors have been somewhat disappointed that more capitalists have not come to purchase prospects. The break in the Little Pittsburg Mine, at Leadville, although not a surprise to well-posted miners of Colorado.

Beavers in Great Britain.

The Marquis of Rute was years ago struck, on seeing the picture of a beaver vilinge, serving as a frontispiece to a book of travels in Canada, with the resemblance of the site to a spot on his Rothesay estate, and he conceived the idea of acclimating the animal. He sent to Canada for beavers, and, after inclosing the shore of a lake in the woods, he let them loose upon it. The creatures soon made themselves at home, and began to build as busily as if they had remained in their native forests. The young Duke of Portland was so charmed with the sight of the Marquis of Bute's beaver colony that he determined to establish one on each of his estates in England and Scottland. He has sent to Canada for the brutes, and is preparing the ground.

HAS THROWN A WET BLANKET, as it were, over the mining fever of the country, and capital is afraid of all mining ventures. The break in the Chrysolite also TRISH COLONIZATION.

The Colony Located in Greeley County, Nebraska.

One Hundred and Forty Families Already in the Seffement.

The Colonists in a Comfortable Condition, and Their Prospects Most Encouraging.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribun O'CONNOR, Greeley Co., Neb., Aug. 15 .-The Irish Catholic Colonization Society was organized in Chicago in the spring of 1879. During the following summer its capital stock was liberally subscribed to all over the country; and, with the means thus raised, the Society has since purchased large tracts of and in the States of Nebraska and Minnesota, upon which it has located respectively the COLONIES OF GREELEY AND ADRIAN. The present article has been suggested by a visit to the former, consummated a few days

Greeley County, Nebraska, is situated very near the middle of the State, and was selected by the Colonization Society as the place in which to locate its first colony, because, while sharing the advantages claimed for the most favored portions of the State, it enjoys many of them in a very marked degree. The Society here purchased 25,303 acres, which, for about a year, has been in market at figures ranging from \$1.25 to \$5.50 per acre. At these modest figures, and on the reasonable terms proposed by the Society,

The object of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society may here be briefly stated-viz.: o ameliorate the condition, moral and social, of the

ILL-PAID YET THRIFTY POOR of the large cities, by holding out to them the inducement of a life upon the land, of which they may become the owners, and at terms within the reach of all. The Society is largely composed of clergymen, the greater number being among the most popular and scholarly of the Catholic Bishops of the United States. To the success of the undertaking these gentlemen have devoted much of their time and talents, as well as expended no inconsiderable amount of their energy. As a result, a widespread confidence has been infused into all classes that the project will be attended with that success which well-directed efforts, prompted by the purest of philanthropic motives, deserve.

The principal part of the colony is located in the middle of Greeley County, surround-ing the town from which this letter is written.

IT IS A LOVELY SPOT, charming enough to delight the eye forever, cnarming enough to delight the eye forever, so verdant is surface, so graceful its curves, and so varying the outline constantly presenting itself to the view. Nor does the scene lose any of its beauty because varied by fields of wheat, or corn, or oats. In truth, they but add an indescribable richness to the landscape.

landscape.

In the midst of all that is pleasing to the eye, the colonists have in greater number congregated. They are nearly all Irish, or of Irish descent, and have come from all sections of the country. Many have come WELL PROVIDED WITH MEANS,

brings \$100 at Alpine, Pitkin, or Gunnison.

The temperature in summer at noon is about 70 degrees; and a good wood-fire, night and morning, is greatly enjoyed.

The Zumichi Hot Springs, in the eastern part of Gunnison County, are becoming quite a place of resort, without any accommodations whatever. Invalids come and tent there, and marvelous cures are reported of rheumatism, erysipelas, cancer, and similar diseases. If the half reported is true, then these immense springs promise to surpass the Arkansas Hot Springs. The scenery is most grand and romantic. The elevation is about \$0.00 feet, and the temperature of the water 162 deg., or only 30 deg. below the boiling point at that elevation. They are located about six miles south of Pitkin.

A FEW OF THE CHICAGO PARTIES and have, consequently, been able to stock successfully their farms; others, not so fortunate, with little more than sufficed to fortunate, with little more than sufficed to pay the first installment on the price of their lands and erect their houses, have run the risk of want and suffering; and, while having experienced a little of each, are now in a satisfactory and prosperous condition. Persons desirous of going upon the colony should have at least \$500 with which to stock their farms, build their homes, buy implements, and support themselves until their ground becomes productive. Those who can support themselves during the fall, and who contemplate going upon land, should come during that period. They would then be enabled to break their land, and do a hundred other things which otherwise would have to be done in the A FEW OF THE CHICAGO PARTIES interested in mining in this country are the Hon. Irus Coy, Gen. E. N. Bates, ex-Senator Doolittle, W. H. Schuyler, Edward P. Herrick, E. A. Driver, A. G. Clark, J. H. Willets, J. E. Shields, Thomas W. Phelps, Philip P. Lee, J. M. Bryant, E. R. Speer, L. W. Murray, Harley Green, and Noble Judah. It takes but two days and a half now to reach the Gunnison. Twenty-two hours on the Rock Island Railroad, twenty-six on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and six hours on the Denver & Rio Grande, takes one to Chalk Creek, in the immediate neighborhood. Parties who have traveled other routes prefer this, as it passes over the desert parts of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, on the immediate banks of the Arkansas River, making it cooler and less dusty, and the scenery changing and pleasant. When the railroads shall determine to make cheap excursion-rates from Chicago

HASTE OF EARLY SPRING. For those, however, who could not support themselves during the fall, the best time to come to the colony is early in spring course, land for the first year is not productive enough to make a favorable showing, or to allow anything for the market. It has to be broken and the sod suffered to rot. During this time the the sod suffered to rot. During this time the colonist will find work on adjoining farms, for which he will receive as remuneration the product of a certain number of acres, which, with a little that he will have to buy, will enable him to tide over the first year, until his own land makes its first return for the

labor expended upon it. IN VIEW OF THE FACT that many of the fields which I passed were bearing for the first time, as also that they had been tilled by strangers to the business,—men who, a short time before, had left the work-bench or the shovel of the laborer in the city,—the success of the crops, to say the least, was indeed wonderful.

You everywhere met with cheerful, contented faces, bronzed and hardened from exposure, through which beamed an intelligence which promised to elevate the possessors far above the level of the mere clod-turning peasant.

THE HOUSES OF THE COLONY

THE HOUSES OF THE COLONY are peculiar to regions remote from thickly-settled parts,—consisting of sods, lighted with windows, and roofed with boughs and thatch. These houses, it is claimed, are warm in winter and cool in summer, become

Remedict Arnold at Saratoga.

New York Herald.

A controversy, which has engaged the pens of American historians and annalists for above a century, has just been definitly settled by the production of an abundance of unpublished testimony. It is well known to all students of American history, and is now scarcely contested by any writer, that Benedict Arnold was the real hero of the principal battle of Saratoga, fought on Oct. 7, 1777, which determined the surrender of Burgoyne, and was, in fact, the Gettysburg of the Revolutionary War. It is also admitted that the laurels of Arnold aroused the intense jenlousy of the nominal Commander-in-Chief of that campaign, Gen. Horatio Gates, a fussy, vain officer of the dressparade variety, and led to deliberate efforts to obscure or ignore the importance of Arnold's immense services. A cabal was formed, directed not only against Arnold, but against Schuyler as well, and with the ultimate object of overthrowing Washington himself, who was to be replaced by Gates, as "victor at Saratoga." As against Arnold and Schuyler this dastardly plot was only too successful. The generous and patriotic Schuyler retired into voluntary obscurity, but the fiery Arnold, chafing against injustice, was precipitated upon the series of imprudences which embroiled him with Washington and culminated in his treason.

It is in respect to the earlier battle of Saratoga. warm in winter and cool in summer, become strong and compact from exposure, and last about five years. They are principally occupied by families who are not able, because of the cost of lumber, to erect frame buildings; though there are those who, though able to construct board houses, prefer the sod. There are, of course, a number of frame houses in the colony, and some pretty ones too,—not more pretty, however, than some constructed of sod. Some of the latter have been so well built as to present an externor and interior wall so smooth as to admit of Arnold, chafing against injustate, was precipitated upon the series of imprudences which embroiled him with Washington and culminated in his treason.

It is in respect to the earlier battle of Saratoga, which was fought on Sept. 10, 1777, that a controversy has long existed as to Arnold's participation. The accounts of the time unhesitatingly represented Arnold as not only present, but as the actual commander, the soul of the whole operation, while Gates was certainly some miles in the rear, and did not see the battle at all. Nevertheless, Wilkinson, the aide-de-camp of Gates and his most active co-worker in the plot against Arnold, Schuyler, and Washington, ventured to write in his "Memoirs" thirty years later, that "no general officer was on the field. "This misled Chief-Justlee Marshall, who, after having in his first edition of his "Life of Washington" characterized Arnold as the chief hero of the day, withdrew that statement, expressly on Wilkinson's authority, in his second edition. The joint authority of Marshall and Wilkinson was unfortunately accepted by Mr. Bancroft, who says with emphasis, "Arnold was not on the field."

Mr. Isaac N. Arnold, in his interesting monograph upon Gen. Arnold's military career, published last year, showed by numerous references the decisive character of the latter's services in the battle of Sept. 19. His statements have been generally admitted as accurate, but Mr. John Austin Stevens, editor of the Magazine of American History, last March took up the oudgels in behalf of Gates and Wilkinson. Mr. Bancroft, too, in a friendly correspondence with Mr. Arnold, declined to be convinced of his mistake, citing Marshall, and especially a passage in a letter of Chancellor Livingston to Washington of Jan. 14, 1778, in which Arnold is apparently referred to as not having been present at the battle of Sept. 19. To these arguments Mr. Arnold has replied in the Gen present at the battle of Sept. 19. To these arguments Mr. Arnold has replied in the field of battle where his kinsman, Col. admit of

BEING PLASTERED AND WHITEWASHED. Thus finished, and surmounted by a roof sloping to the ends and sides, they present not only the appearance of solidity, but also of beauty, and lend an indescribable charm to the pastoral beauty of the scene.

The health of the colony has been excellent; in fact, it is claimed that sickness is almost unknown in the county.

The many advantages claimed for the colony—such as the temperate climate the

The many advantages claimed for the colony—such as the temperate climate, the fertile land, the pure well and running water, the unlimited grazing fields—promise shortly to attract to the colony a number who, through letters of friends and the instrumentality of The Tribune, will become acquainted with this happy valley which the Irish Catholic Colonization Society has projected.

THERE IS ONE CATHOLIC CHURCH in the colony, and of this the Rev. J. M. J. Smyth is the pastor. District schools abound, and are well attended.

The colony is reached by the Union Pacific Railroad to St. Paul, thence by wagou-road to O'Connor, the Capital of Greeley County, twenty-five miles distant. There are daily accessions to the list of colonists, and, so far as now can be foreseen, a brilliant and happy future is in store for them.

PROTEUS.

OURAY FATALLY ILL. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27.—A Tribune special says Ouray is at the Southern Ute Agency sick with Bright's disease, and will probably die before morning. The treaty is

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Arrived, the Holland, from London; Silesia, from Hamburg.

not signed yet.

Baron Hickey.

Baron Hickey, the expelled Paris editor, was born in California. Patrick Hickey, his father, went to the Pacific Coast many years ago from Ireland, and carried on business in different parts of the interior until he accumulated a considerable sum of money, when he moved to San Francisco and became a partner in the house of Livingston & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers. There he remained until he made a fortune, and then went to Paris, taking his wife and children with him. After a few years of Parisian life he became a bankrupt, and was forced to jeurney back to the Golden State, leaving his family in France. By some lucky blunders in the purchase of stock in the Consolidated Virginia Mine, he was able after a short time to return to Paris again a wealthy man. The son was educated in Paris. Baron Hickey.

Sure relief for hay fever is found in Kimball's Opturn Cigarettes. The genuine article.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF DR. RADWAY'S

RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER Changes as Seen and Felt, as

they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of fiesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, reish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, caim and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharged if afflicted in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

di afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the air changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of coid and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms rradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impute deposites, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronis skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksliver, CorrosiveSublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, Joints, etc., causing caries of the cones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SAB-SAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposite and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Serofulous, or Syphilite diseases, however slow may be the cure, "tel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested about 140 families have become residents in

rice of the constitution. As continue to under-mine the constitution. As continue to under-persion of the second of the second of the second PARILLIAN makes the patient "feet better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseased that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrottla-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (Instantaneous relief affordwhere catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys. In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uteria

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY

RELIDE CURES AND PREVENTS eysentery, Diarrh-a, Cholera Morbus, Pers and Ague Bheumatism, Neuraigis, Dip-theria, Influenza, Sore Threat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowe: Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful de charges from the bowels, are stopped in her Muln utes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No compa-tion or inflammation, no weakness or lasticed, wi follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pairs allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels of other glands or organs, by one application, IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or exeruciating pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nerv ous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford

suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNETS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEABT, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEWOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS. AGUE CHILLS, CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhora, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malartous, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills! PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERI-ENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleans, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver. Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Biliousness, Fever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Biliousness, Fever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive curry, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

12 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Seusations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Pever and Dull Pain in the Head, Dediciency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to EADWAY & CO., NO. & WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NSW YORK. Let Information worth thousands will be sent TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. H. Rem dies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Relied and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and sethal the name "Radway" is on what you but

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Three of the Republican Congressional Candidates Interviewed.

What They Hope to Do When They Get to Washington.

The Improvement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal a Great Point.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL. The inestimable service of THE TRIBUNE in pointing out to the people of the Second Con-gressional District just how their candidates for Congress stood on the leading questions of the day, and in placing in bold relief, as it were, their own opinions as to their fitness to repre-sent the West Side, naturally suggested the propriety of performing a similar service for the people of the First District, who for the time being may be supposed to be violently form up in their minds on the great and absorbing question, "For whom shall we vote?" Accordingly a TRIBone reporter buckled on his armor yesterday, and went forth to do or die, -to interview the andidates or perish in the attempt. He very sarly discovered a decided unwillingness on the part of the alleged and known aspirants to do art of the alleged and known aspirants to do much talking,—an unwillingness all the more noticeable in contrast with the genial readiness of the West Side would-be Congressmen to go yeer their records and pick out what they evilently regarded as the most telling points in their favor. The South-Siders, of course, had he benefit of whatever impression was created by the showing of hands on the West Side, and beir disinclination to open up after the manner of their West Side brethren was probably bor of that caution and far-seeing wisdom which annot be too highly commended.

WILLIAM ALDRICH. "Are you a candidate for reelection?" said be reporter to the Hon. William Aldrich, who ment Building, presumably in quest of practical information concerning the actual workings of he new Immediate-Transportation bill, of some

"Oh, of course, I am a candidate," replied the gentleman with a degree of promptness quite the reverse of that which accompanied his noncommittal reply to the same sort of a question

"Would you mind telling THE TRIBUNE, and, through it, the people of your district, what you regard as your claims on the party for a rečiec-

"I have no claims whatever, and never did have. I think they gave me a great deal more have. I think they gave me a great deal more than I deserved. It is a matter for them to decide whether they want me again or not."

"And a matter of indifference to you?"

"If they do want me, all right. If they don't, it will be entirely satisfactory to me. The people of the district have all the rights—all the say—in this matter, and the candidates have none."

sy—in this matter, and the candidates have none."

"In seeking a redicction, Mr. Aldrich, do you do so for the purpose of advancing any particular legislation which you may have in view?"

"Well, there are several things to be finished up, and if I so back I shall of course do what I can to perfect what we began at the last session. My chief desire is to have the Immediate-Transportation bill passed as I originally introduced it. I changed it finally to conform to the wishes of the Treasury Department, whose offeers were fearful lest in its driginal shape it might be dangerous to the security of the revenue. I claimed that it would not. In its present operation, the act is working satisfactorily, so far as the collection of the revenue is concerned, and affords a good part of the review hich our importers were so desirous of obtaining. But this is capable of still farther improvement, and I think we can get all that I originally asked, and that was such a saving in time as would result from having the goods transferred directly from the importing vessel aboard the cars without any delay for eatry or anything else. When we get that—and I think we can do it by proper effort—the legislation on this subject will be perfected, so far as I can now see."

"Have you anything further to offer?"

"Have you anything further to offer?"
"No. I've said more now than I intended to."

"Are you a candidate for Congress from the South Side?" inquired the reporter of Col. Abner Taylor, who was found at his office, No. 157 "Yes, sir," was the cheerful and unequivocal

"What do you regard as your claims on the party,—claims that would justify you in seeking the nomination?"

the nomination?"

"I don't consider that I have any claims or that any other man in the district has any claims upon the Republican party that entitle him above any other citizen in the district to a formination." was the prompt yet modest reply. "Although I have been a worker and a voter in the party ever since I cast my first vote, and, although I have contributed my means as much as possible, I don't consider that the Republican party owes me anything. They have given me a government which has protected me and my property, and I think that, if there is any debt, I owe them instead of their owing me."

"Why do you want to go to Congress, Colonel? Have you any particular legislation you desire to advocate?"

"I have no legislation that I desire to advocate. If I went to Congress, I would go there to attend to the business of this district and of the city. I have no schemes of my own to present to Congress. I would say this: that the Republican party has redeemed all its promises; it ever made with the exception of one. It has given the freedman the right to vote, but has falled to protect him in that right. It is, sometimes said to me that the Constitution preyents us from passing laws to protect the freedman in his right to vote. That may be so. I have never been placed in a position where I could act on the question. Consequently I have never exmined it. But if this is so it is time in my judgment that we amended the Constitution, and that would be one of the things that I should so kinto if I should go to Congress."

"Another thing is our ship canal. It may be that if is impossible for a Congressman—and probably it is with a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate—to obtain anything for a ship—canal, without my fighting it all the way from the committee-room until it passed the House, so that the people of the district would be satisfied that I had attended to my duries in that particular, at least."

"Neather that particular, at least."

"Well, there may be some things that need protection, but I don't kn

JAMES E. WHITE.

Capt. James E. White, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was found in the hall outside his office, near the roof of the Government Building, intensely listening to the taffy which was being industriously wired off to him by an ex-workman on the building and a blatant ward-worker. It would have been sacrilege to interrupt the business in hand, and so the reporter waited until the aforesaid "worker" had reded off a few hundred yards about his alleged "inflocence," and doubtless thought he had inspired the Captain with-a high opinion of his worth as an organizer of primaries and things.

"Are you an aspirant for Congressional hop-

railway mail man, when, in the course of time, the latter found himself disengaged.

"Yes," was the ready reply.

"To ask a frank question, what are your claims to the nomination or the office?"

"Well, I'll tell you about that. No man has any claims on the party. If the people want him to represent them, and he is willing, why I consider that of course he has a right to. If the people want him, they have a right to elect him. If he wants the office, he has a right to try and get it. But as for anybody being entitled to the office on account of anything he has done. I don't consider any man has any claim of that kind. So far as I am concerned, if the people of this district want me to represent them in Confress I shall try to do it as well as I can."

"There are two things particularly that I hould work for. One of them is the improvement of our transportation facilities here, insiding the enlargement of our transitions as hip-canal, and the other is the increase of our mail facilities in the West,—something we are largely in need of here. They are not nearly as

NEW

good as they are in the East, and the only reason why they are not is because no one who is thoroughly acquainted with the mail service has ever been in a position to do much for it. This transportation question is one over which I have studied a good deal in connection with the mail service, my position having brought me into frequent relations with the railroad companies, and shown the necessity for an increase in our transportation facilities. If I should be sent to Congress, these are two things which I should particularly work for."

"Do you think your training would fit you to represent the large business interests of the Pirst District?"

"I should certainly try to do so, and don't see why I could not. I have some ideas about business as well as about the railway mail-service, and I should try to do whatever I could for the benefit of the people of the district. Other questions than those I have mentioned are continually coming up, and when they do a man has to make up his mind how he will vote on them. If any legislation were to come up on any particular subject that the business-men of this district are interested in, I should, if sent to Congress, consult their wishes, and endeavor to do what seemed to be demanded by 'he best interests of my constituents. In short, I should try to represent the people who sent me to Congress."

There were several more callers at this junc-

gress."
There were several more callers at this juncture, and the conversation was broken off.

DESPLAINES.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Camp-Meeting.

Very early yesterday morning the song of

praise was heard resounding through the groves of the Desplaines Camp-Meeting Ground. The earliest announced season of prayer was at 8:30 a.m., but three hours earlier, while the rays of the just-arisen sun were creeping through the trees and brightening the dew-drops which glistened among the verdure, a band of enthusiasts, whose earliest thoughts were of gratitude for the success of the work of the previous day, which had resulted in the salvation of eleven souls, gathered together in the circle and with song and prayer, exhortation and narration of experience, conducted a service of thanksgiving for blessings received and of petition for an even fuller display, as the campmeeting progressed, of the saving power of God. It was an impromptu occasion, with no special speaker to monopolize the attention of the hearers, and no stated subject to enchain their attention, but the old campmenting sujerit took presenting of the for whom meeting spirit took possession of the few who had gathered together, and the season was one of the deepest interest, making a grand opening to one of the most delightful and profitable days

of the deepest interest, making a grand opening to one of the most delightful and profitable days during the present meeting.

Yesterday was "Church-Officers' Day," and at the 8:30 o'clock Bible meeting the Rev. Aaron Gurney, of Batavia, Ill., preached a sermon from John, xvil., 19: "And for their sakes I sanctify myself," in which he demonstrated the necessity of holiness to Christian workers. He took the position that the success of a Christian's ministrations was the best gauge of his Christianity, and showed that no one could be a sincere and devout and successful laborer in Christ unless he had attained a high degree of holiness. High attainments in holiness were not possible without, corresponding attainments of other kinds, and without these the work of saving souls unto Christ could not be conducted with any degree of success.

At the 10:30 a.m. meeting the Rev. N. O. Freeman preached a logical and convincing sermon upon the value of little things in connection with the work of Christianity, having for his text Luke, xvi., 10: "He that is fatthful in that which is least is faithful in that which is least is faithful in that which is least is faithful in that which is relation to other things, and things which seem of little importance of themselves are of the greatest importance when taken in connection with others. As an illustration of this proposition he cited the dikes of Holland, rude and uninteres ing structures to look at, and which, compared with the cities of that country, seemed of little account, and yet upon them the safety of life of the whole land depended. Great praise is awarded to the human skill which has built up railroads and invented the telegraph, but the part that human ingenuity has played in their achievements has been simply to adapt certain relations and the forces of Nature have done the rest of the work. The same thought could be followed in the opinions of men. Many men have the credit of being very intellectual. A great many people think that they have done the rest of the large would suffer a blow from which it would never recover, was false. No matter what the verdict of the jury in that case, not a single Christian would be affected. Col. Ingersoll could do nothing against the truth with his ridicule of it. No one had ever heard of anybody ceasing to pray, or throwing away the good Book, or of a revival being stopped because of Ingersoll's sarcasms. It is the truth which the preacher tells that conquers and saves souls, and not the eloquence with which he invests it. When some great man falls it is the custom for people to remark how great must have been the temptation to overcome such a one, but this is not so. In many such cases the temptation has been very slight, and a weak spot in the character of

so. In many such cases the temptation has been very slight, and a weak spot in the character of the man caused by the continued subjection to some petty indulgence has been the cause of his downfall.

The preacher concluded with explaining how the church officer adjusts the relations between the spiritual life of the church and the community they live amongst, and how in their work a minute attention to the smaller details connected with church work is necessary to a successful advance of the work of God.

nected with church work is necessary to a successful advance of the work of God.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICES

were opened with the usual children's meeting, which was very well attended. At 2:30 p. m. a meeting—a sort of informal conference of the ministers and church officers to discuss church work—was very well attended, and deep interest was evoked by the discussion which arose. Dr. Willing presided, and after the opening exercises had been disposed of he said that they had gathered to talk over the work of church officials, and in doing so he hoped the tone of the meeting would not be lowered. He suggested that the laymen lead off in the discussion, the Chair asked the church officers present to give their judgment as to some of the chief hindrances to the success of the church as a church. Brother Kennicott made a few remarks, in which he held that it was because they lacked sanctification and the resulting love of God.

Brother Houck said that it was because they do not seek to save the soul. Not enough work was done in the way of revivals. The Lord hated universalism sailing under the banner of orthodoxy, and had no love for converts who have been made at camp-meetings where evernal punishment has been kept in the background.

Brother Lasher, of Oak Park, thought that the

have been made at camp-meetings where eternal punishment has been kept in the background.

Brother Lasher, of Oak Park, thought that the means in their power were not fully employed by the ministers. He himself had never had so much religion as to enable him to despise any of the means of salvation at his disposal. During the past forty-fig years—since he had become a Christian—he had never missed attendance at a single prayer or class meeting. He believed that the class meetings could again be made the means of grand religious revivals, and he really thought serfously, though he was 72 years of age, of going from classmeeting fo class-meeting and inaugurating a great revival of religion. He thought sits that the ministers did not dwell enough upon the witness of the Spirit. He believed also that the lay brethren did not read religious literature as much as they ought, and thus become better acquainted with the progress made by the Church in other lands.

Mrs. Henry felt that for some strange cause the young men and young women were allowed to slip out of consecrated homes without themselves being consecrated to Christ. Parents should see early that their children are born again and made children of God, and then they could go out into the world with safety and not be lost to the Church.

Mrs. Somers made a few eloquent remarks in which she urged that the pastors be made the subject of their congregations' carnest, loving, and untiring prayers.

Mr. Bradley agreed with Mr. Lasher in his idea of the importance of class-meetings. He had been a class-leader for over forty years, and he now felt afraid that the system was dying out of the Church. He grieved to see that the ministers did not care about them,—did not seem to care whether there was a class-meeting or not. He hoped that a good time was coming when the class-meeting revivals would again be in vogue. He believed that Church-members should be forced to attend them, and should be exercised if they did not.

The Chair—You cannot do that.

Mr. Bradley went o

exercised if they did not.

The Chair—You cannot do that.

Mr. Bradley went on to say that as at present conducted the class-meetings were altogether too much divided up. There were children's class-meetings, young people's class-meetings, and the result was that the young folks were not benefited, as they once used to be, by the experiences of those older than themselves. It this could be changed, there would be more of sturdy Christianity among those growing up, and, fewer of the hot-house Christians which are being produced by the new method. In order to make them good Christians, the children should be trained right up together with their fathers and mothers.

right up together with their fathers and mothers.

The Rev. Mr. Gurney asked whether the good impressions created in a child's mind by the Sabbath-day lessons should be allowed to be effaced by taking it on the following day to see a circus side-show, or to listen to a ventriloquist, or to hear a piece of fashionable music.

Several other brothers and sisters gave their opinions upon the subjects which had been brought up, and, on motion of Brother Lasher, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to formulate a set of resolutions which would embedy the afternoon's discussion at a future meeting.

embody the afternoon's discussion of the teeting.

The Committee presented its report at the evening meeting, at which the subject of hindrances to the Church work was embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That among the hindrances to the complete success of our Church we find,

First—A failure to teach sound doctrine from pulpit and class-room, and the ignoring of the truth concerning individual responsibility, the

punishment of the wicked, and living of unconsecrated lives.

Second—The doubtful literature being introduced into our homes, and we recommend Christian parents to watch closely the books introduced and see to it that our children are not poisoned by infidet works; that the Bible be kept in the front "as a lamp to the feet and a light to the pathway" of our children; that our own Church papers be found in all our households, and with them such periodicals as will cultivate a love for the pure and good.

Third. The

our households, and with them such periodicals as will cultivate a love for the pure and good.

Third—The neglect of parents to secure the personal consecration of their children while they are still in the home. We find a great danger in the presuming that our children will come out all right when they are left to meet the world with unregenerate hearts.

Fourth—That we ought to insist upon the attendance of all our children upon the public services of the Church, the preaching of the Word as well as upon the Sunday-school. Also, we recommend that the children be brought under the influence of the class-room, where they may listen and be encouraged and strengthened by the ripe experience of older Christians. We call upon our pastors and our Presiding Elder to urge upon all our membership the importance of attending class, in accordance with the stime-honored practice of our beloved Church.

the Alme-honored practice of our beloved Church.

Fifth—We, as officers in this Church, recommend that our pastors insist that our young people do not participate in any amusements in which they cannot ask God's blessing, and clearly insist that our disciplinary rules on the subject of amusements be enforced; and, further, that the using of God's house for questionable social entertainments is one of the hindrances which should be taken out of the way of the progress of spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands.

which should be taken out of the way of the progress of spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands.

The fourth day of the meeting having drawn to a close, the feeling among those composing it is that, while the meetings have been productive of an excellent series of sermons, eminently well adapted to presare the minds of hearers for a pentecost of faith, while the singing has been as persuasively sweet as any that ever rolled forth under a camp-meeting canopy, the praying and exhorting of a very impressive kind, and the congregations, largely composed of the young, of a kind apparently susceptible of impression, there has not been the harvest which might be justifiably looked for. In fact, a widespread feeling of keen disappointment weighs upon the minds of many of the campers who have been hopefully looking forward to the birth of an unprecedented season of revival. The opinion is pretty generally expressed that, if the speaker who happens to take up the conduct of the meetings at the point where the preacher leaves off, had, on one or two occasions when the hour secened ripe for a hearty, earnest, warm effort, been able to take full advantage of the opportunity, the result might have been very advantageously different. As a rule, the sermons have been followed by rather tame, chatty, middy-humorous conversations with the congregation, in which the quality of what was said has frequently suffered from the manner of its recitul. These after-sermon chats have lacked stirring power, and more than once the speaker, feeling an earnestness which he has failed to impart to his hearers, has had to make a special appeal, asking them to respond with a spontaneous "Amen" to the sentiment uttered. The immediate result of his feature of the meeting has been a chilling effect upon the remainder of it, and the people are looking forward to the coming of some one who will warm them up to some more decisive and profitable work, and many think that if a greater variety of speakers were permitted to participate in the proce

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of

the North Western States This Week.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—A. H. Evns & Co. report the following patents issued this week to the inventors of the Northwest ern States: ILLINOIS 10

L. C. Boyington, Chicago, combined foot-rest nd bootjack.
M. Burns, Hyde Park, uniting wrought and

M. Burns, Hyde Fark, uniting wrought and cast iron.
B. Burr, Chicago, sleigh.
D. W. Burroughs, Greenfield, hedge-trimmer.
W. H. Bussey, Chicago, shoe.
L. D. Cleaveland, Chicago, sash-fastening.
F. Darst, Eureka, drain-tile gate.
J. Dewitz, Peotone, spoke-sawing rauge.
A. Hampe, Staunton, wagon running-gear.
Jane, Henry & Smith, Chicago, urinal for invalids.

ids.
E. L. Howe, Chicago, drive-chain.
W. H. Johnson, Moline, corn-planter.
S. Jones, Lincoln, steam coffee and tea pot.
J. B. Olmsicad, Charleston, steam cooker.
C. B. Perrigo, Bioomington, pocket check

Dook.
T. S. Biebards, Bunker Hill, corn-planter.
A. C. Schulz, La Salle, bottle-stopper.
W. D. Trahern, Rockford, pump.
G. L. Williams, Edwardsville, washing-ma J. Willsey, Chicago, water-filter. D. W. Bovee, Richland Centre, hay-rake and

D. Golden, Antigo, corn-planter.
P. Kingsland, Kildare, beer-preserving appa-N. A. Reid, Racine, chilled casting MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

J. C. Baumgartner, Fraser, gate-hanger.

A. H. Beach, Linden, fifth-wheel platform.

M. K. Bortree, Jackson, corset-spring.

L. V. Curry, Fenton, case for displaying shot.

C. L. Hall, Ypsilanti, coffee-roaster.

S. H. Jenks, Ionia, lubricator.

J. Mercier, Detroit, cider-mill.

L. Miller & Lighthall, Chelsea, plow.

F. W. Randall, Tekonsha, knot-tyer for binders.

F. Reinhold, Detroit, thermal-motor.
T. N. Rudgers, Fowler, neckyoke.
C. Schosson & Markham, Detroit, broom. MINNESOTA.

S. T. Carter, Tama City, churn-motor.
N. C. Cooley, Corning, game-counter.
R. S. Harris, Dubuque, fire-escape ladder.
J. C. McClurkin, Morning Sun, ditching-plow.
A. Wilcox, Clarence, barrow-frame clamp.

INDIANA.

S. J. & D. Barrow, Indianapolis, rotary-pump S. J. & D. Barrow, Indianapolis, steam boiler E. T. Gilliland, Indianapolis, electrical switch noard.
H. H. Heck & Reed, Sullivan, churn.
F. M. Hibbard, Muncie, head-rest.
E. J. Howland, Indianapolis, road-scraper, etc
W. P. Marshall, Logansport, combined door

plate, indicator, etc.

F. M. Ricketts, Spiceland, saw-teeth swager. J. H. Neale, Humboldt, corn-planter.

For The Chicago Tribune.

What of the poet's song? It brings not gold—Has no commercial value in the mart;
"Its but a trite old story, poorly told,
That scarcely gets an echo from the heart.

Or did the Master-Hand that made the sea, And scattered lakes like pearls on Earth's green breast, Make this queen-glory of His world to be The best-beloved of man, the first and best?

Arcadian are these hills and pebbled shores— These emeraid meadows touched in light and shado— These peaceful waters where the lover's oars Hang listless while he woos th' expectant maid.

Far from the city's facil, yet her resort, Here shall her weary denizens find rest; Here Fashion hold with thee her sylvan court, Each season round more joyous than the past. Build here my cottage, faithful architect! Here where the shore recedingly forms the bay. A cottage of content let us erect— Of simple cost—a hundred thousand, say.

And let it have quaint towers and lofty halls, Chambers en suite, and boudoirs for my love, Grounds landscape-laid, with groves and wate fails— Ah me, return! The poet ne'er should stray Afar from Nature's haunts; the giddy throng Strikes harsh upon his ear, and steals away The true aroma of his native song.

But once he viewed this scene, and on his heart
The camera of love transcribed the theme
Thus reproduced with such poetic art
As touched the fancy of the poet's dream,
AUGUST, 1880. C. B. CARTER.

Costa Rica and the Canal—A Protest Against the Nicaraguan Concession.

PANAM, Aug. 16.—The Government of Costa Rica has formally protested against "the validity of the contract for the construction of an interoceanic canal, which was concluded in Maragua on May 25 last." It will not consent to such a document, not because the material interests of the country would suffer by the completion of the work, but because the signing or such a contract without the previous consent of Costa Rica "is an offense affainst the honor and dignity of the nation." This protest bears date, of June 25, and is answered by the Nicaragua Government, July 28, by a denial of Costa Rica's claima, and a request for that Power to reconsider its protest. Costa Rica elaimed equal interest and a common right with Nicaragua to the free use of the San Juan Rivar and harbor. Art. 8 of the last treaty between the

countries provided, under circumstances, the Nicaragna should grant no concessions for ca-nal construction without previous consultation with Costa Rica. The latter Republic is some-what inclined to be belligerent, and its singular interfesce in the Nicaraguan affairs is likely to bring serious evil upon it if persisted in.

THE M'DONALD ROW.

THE M'DONALD ROW.

Special Correspondence of The Calcage France.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 38.—Gen. McDonald, of Whisky-Ring notoriety, has been in trouble. He has been arrested on a State warrant, also on a warrant issued by a Police-Magistrate, and fined. There appear to be three scenes in the episode. The first scene took place in the little Tewn of Nokomis, where the family of McDonald resides. It seems that a youth about IS years old was engaged that a youth about 18 years old was engaged in selling books. He called at the residence of McDonald, and wanted to sell a Bible. Mrs. McDonald told him that she had no use for a Bible, and wanted to sell the boy Gen. Mrs. McDonald told him that she had no use for a Bible, and wanted to sell the boy Gen. McD.'s book on the Whisky Ring. The boy said that some one at that house had beckoned to him to come in, and he thought that it was some one that knew him and wanted to see him about a book. The lady became greatly offended at this, and ordered him out of the house, He went out, and went to the next house, where he took an order for a book. When he came out of this house he was met by one Osborn, who told him that he "mist fix that matter up at once." Tommy Upchurch, the boy, asked, "What matter?" And Osborn replied that he had insulted McDonald's wife; but if he would pay \$25, nothing more would be said about the trouble. The boy said he would pay nothing, as he flad done nothing, even to offend the lady.

Second scene: Mrs. McDonald telegraphed to the General at St. Louis, who came at once to Nokomis, and thence to Pana, where young Upchurch fives; McDonald went to the Upchurch residence at about 12 o'clock at night, called for the boy, and he came to the door. Some words passed, and McDonald struck the boy in the face and drew a revolver, and then got away.

The third scene was the issuance of a warrant from the Police Court and the arrest of Gen. McDonald. He was fined \$25 and costs; and was then arrested on a State warrant and held to bail. The preliminary examination will take place to-day.

Young Upchurch has resided in Pana, with his parents, nearly all his lifetime, and no one here believes that he would think of such a thing as insulting any one. He is a trusty boy, and always reliable. that a youth about 18 years old was engage

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Sarsapa rillas, and I think it a most valuable medicine.-Jeremiah Biake, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNK BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER—
ous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
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H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggiet, corner Thirty-first and
State-sts.

State-sts.

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LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 43 East Divisionst., between La Salle and Wells.

DERSONAL-WILL MISS DESSIE KAUSEN send her address to her St. Joseph friend? Address him at the Briggs House. LOST AND FOUND.

TOUND-ACG. 27, GOLD RING. OWNER MAY recover by proving property and paying charges. 224 South Clark-st., Room 4.

LOST-AUG. 24, BLACK-AND-TAN SLUT, weighs 8 or 10 pounds, wears a silver collar, answers to the name of Jennie. Liberal reward will be paid by returning to 129 South Clark-st. M. HANNIGAN.

FINASCIAL. A NY AMOUNTS TO L'IAN ON FURNITURE A pinhos, etc., which removal or publicity, at half brokers rates, at HEYMAN'S, IZ West Midison.

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CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUR-Cance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 79 Dearborn Tance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND. 73 Dearborn.
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Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 50 East Van Buren-st.
POR SALE—(5) FIVE SHARES PROSSER CAR Company stock. Address F 31, Tribune office.
H 164 Hist PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Eark books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 85 Washington-st. Droker, So washington-st.

OANS ON FURNITURE AND OTHER CHATTEL

property by a party whose 25 years' record in Chicago gives a guarantee of honorable dealing. 102

Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20. MONEY TO LOAN-ON FURNITURE, MACHIN-ers, warehouse receipts, and other good collst-ersis. J. J. OWEN, St La Saile-st., Room 25.

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WILL BUY NOTES OF ANY SIZE SECURED BY chattel mortgage, or make loans direct on household furniture or other good personal property at much less rates than usually charged. Address \$65, Tribune office.

S. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$7.000 ON FIRST-CLASS
Peoria business property; good security. Address G 71, Tribune office.

\$10.000 TO LOAN, SUMS TO SUIT, ON IMproved city property; low rates.
JOHN S. MALTMAN, 41 Clark-st., Room 9. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION—JOHN MITCHELL, PIONEER BABA gain-giver in horses, buggles, harness, etc., 195
and lis Washington-si, offers special bargains in 26
open side-spring business wagons, 5 top buggles,
Whitethaple bodies, Whitney spring. They are
daisies, and for style make, and finish cannot be
equaled. Six op buggles, end springs: six grocery
wagons, with standing top; and a large amount of all
kinds second hand work. The greater portion I have
made cash advances on, and have instructions to
close them out at positive and absolute sacrifices.
Cash advances made to any amount.

A GENTLE MARE AND EXCELLENT PHAEton and harness for sale cheap for cash; or will
trade for the right kind of persponsi property; concern
is worth \$330 cash, but will accept of a much lower
offer, as I cannot keep the animal through another
winter. G 65. Tribune office.

A T JOHN MITCHELL'S. 198 EAST WASHINGA tonest, horses of all kinds, carriages, buggles, and
harners, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will
exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—I GOOD HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE:
Talk kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons: jumpsents, side-bar, top, and open buggles; large assortment of new and second-hand, stales, to lankets,
robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the
day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly
payments or exchange.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, GOOD
traveler and very promating, between 4 and 3
years old; kind and gentle. Apply at 13t La Salle-SL,
basement.

HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE
Honse cash to plane and

years old; kind and gentile. Apply at 134 La Salle-st. basement.

HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE I on easy terms, or will exchange for piano and some cash, or other good personal property. Address S. G., Trilume effice.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INLourable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment I oldide Ammonia. Spavina, spiting, ringtones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprums knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navieniar discusses, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphie containing full information to DB. W. M. GILES, & West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size B cents. Sold by all druggists.

NOTICE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE. NOTICE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE;
Very stylish and handsome; can be seen at MR.
SAWYER'S stable on Third-av.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL APPLY
immediately at delivery yard, corner Morgan
and Carroll-sts. A. C. BRACKEBUSH & CO.

WANTED-COAL TEAMS AT CORNER CAR-come prepared to work. CAST-OFF CLOTHING. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
A clothing at GELDER'S, 1760 State-st. (old No. 364).

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ELIGIBLY-LOCATED
Totin South Division, clear; for good house and lot; will assume, and pay some cash. GEO. GARD-NER, 15 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE-TWO STOVES MAGER RANGE, AND I top, and Argand parior; also elegant extension table; all nearly new; a bargain. Call as once. Room by Honore Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

No. 165 West Adams st a nice home, for 22.700.

No. 165 West Jackson st. 7 story frame house, E.000.

No. 166 No. 167 at a barrain, E.750.

No. 161 No Room 11, 102 Washington at POR'SALE—25 OR 30 ACRES OF LAND WEST OF and adjoining the city, in Sec. 22 near Douglas Park boilevard; cheap and easy terms of payment if sold soon. WM. C. DOW, Room's Tribune office. FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO LOTS, RAST FRONT, at Lawndale. Address F 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BRICK HOUSE, WITH lot 30x173 feet, near Eighteenth-st.; best bargain on South Side. Marson Hill, 36 Washington-st. POR SALE—LAKE-AV. NEAR THIRTY-NINTH-tik frame bouse, with lot CXIS feet, east front-dining-room and kitchen on parior floor; \$4,00. MAT-SON HILL, & Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. 3 STORES, with flass above, now renting for \$1,00; price, \$16,000. E. SLOSSON & CO., 186 La Salley-K. POR SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, east of Ashland-av, MOS. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salie-st.

POR SALE-E.00 COTTAGE AND LOT ON WINchester-av, near Monroe-st.; 7 rodms, barn; a bargain. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salie-st.

POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-HOUS? AND LOTS at Irving Park. On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 10 a.m., at the Court-induce, on Adams-at., is had sell to the highest bidder, for cash, Lots 10 7 and to 12, Block 2, Irving Park, 10ts 30 feet front; Lot 1 has a good 2-story house. For particulars call at Roos 1, 12 Clarks. Sale made subject to approval of County Court. D. G. HAMILTUN, Guardian of the estate of Stella J. and Grace C. Brown. J. and Grace C. Brown.

POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange? miles from case of the control of the contr FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS FOR NEET 10 DAYS in Sanders' Subdivision, Lake View corner Bel-mont-av. Call and see me. EDGAR SANDERS, 75 Washington-st. POR SALE-A GRAND OPPORUNITY FOR CAP-Hallste-A tract of land containing Hity (60) to account and the containing Hity (60) to account the containing Hity (60) to lead to the calculation of the cal-nucle Hityer, a short distance from the harbor. For further information apply to JOHN II. WALSH, South Chicago, Cook County, III.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—THE FINEST FRUIT FARM ON Lake Michigan; about II acres set to choicest fruits; soil rich black loam, well underdishned; house land, double-wall brick, high cellings, hip-roof; good well and cistern, dry cellar, all outbilldings complete. Any one desiring a derightful; home, with abundance of fruit, will address BITTERSWEET, St. Joseph, Mich. St. Joseph, Mich.

POR SALE-LAND, BUILDINGS, MacHINERY, and effects of the Chicago Hendering & Drying Company: suitable for the manufacture of fertilizers or other company: suitable for the manufacture of the Town of Hammond, Lake Carring; sluna ed in the Town of Hammond, Lake Carring; sluna, and Enion Stock-yards, Chicago; to be so found you in part to the highest blidder. For full particulars apply at the office of the Company, 77 Kinzie-st., cits.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED-A BRICK OR FRAME HOUSE worth from \$2.50 to \$1,00; must be cheap. E \$LOSSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st. SLOSON & CO., 155 La Salle-15.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—RESIDENCE,
South Side, near railway depot; two-story preforred; \$5.00 to \$5.00. Give location, price, etc. Address G 9. Tribune office.

WANTED—CENTRAL IMPROVED BUSINESS
property in value from \$5.00 to \$60.00, for all
cash. JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. WANTED - FOR CASH - THREE OR FIVE acres, adjacent to Central Park; roust be south of Lake-at. Address G 64. Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-STORY AND BASEMENT OUTAGON atons-front dwelling Bill Wabash-en, just south of Thirty-first-et, in good order with funnace and gas fixtures configured to SOBERT H. WALKER, ic Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-AVONDALE-IZ SEVEN-BOOM TWOstory frame bouses, gothic style, Bemiles forthwest of the city limits, on Belingat-av., just
north of Milwankee-av., in the village of
Avondale. We have just completed a new and
handsome depot within stil feet of the houses, and
trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago &
Northwestern Railroad will make regular stops.
Houses new and in first-class condition. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry J. Bro.'s lumber office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridss; Chicago. Suburban.

West Side.

TO RENT-ONE FLAT, CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, suit bit for light housekeeping; gas, bath, barn, etc.; tent, £0 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent if gestred. References required. Apply at 600 West Washington-st. near Wood: TO RENT-ROOMS.

Bouth Side.

Thi RENTS-FERNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, L'for residomen, & Monroest, opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—EU WARSH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all conveniences. TO RENT-ONE ALCOVE FRONT ROOM. TWO rooms second foor, with bath. Also two rooms on parior floor. 1925 Wabash-av. TO RENT & PER WEEK-WELL LIGHTED, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. (No rooms let to or occupied by ladies.) 376 State-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALSO SUITE of unfurnished rooms, at the Arlugton Hotel, 143 and 145 Monroe st. TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED, FRONT AL-cove room with all conveniences on avenue; South Side. F 3, Tribune office.

TO REST -FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE BOOM, with or without board; references required. 267 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st. TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room without board with a quiet American family. Reference exchanged. isl Centre-av. TO RENT-THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 160

Throop-st. 5 rooms; to a good tening with no children (must be ANO. 1) 20 per month, Inquirefon priemises. TO RENT-30 ABERDEEN-ST., A LEW STEPS out board.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-TWO DESK-ROOMS ON MAIN FLOOR. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. Miscellaneous. TO HENT-POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sta. Inquire on premises or of Goes & Phillips Manufacturing Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sta.

WANTED-TO HENT.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNBURNISHED Communicating rooms (private family preferred) within seven minutes' walk of Clark and Madisonsus, North or South Side preferred. References exchanged; reasonable rates. G B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR SMALL family at Evanston, with modern improvements. Address, stating terms, location, etc., and when possession can be given, A. K. B, & State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITH-MOUNTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITH-MOUNTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITH-MOUNTED—TO RENT—A ROOM IN SOME PUB-F4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM IN SOME PUBlic building on South Side where only acutiemen are admitted as boarders. Address G 72, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN A first-class furnished room or suite, all modern conveniences, not over ten minutes walk from Court-Hodge; state humedistably terms and location, G 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, SIX TO EIGHT rooms, on Seuth Side, or in southern suburb. Address Prof. STUART, University of Chicago.

STORAGE.

CALL AND SEE THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMpany, 200 to 28 Bandoiph-st. They have the finest
warehouse and facilities for storing furniture, planos,
merchapdise, etc. Lowest rates. Cash advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURB, BUGGIRS, ETC.;
cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
J. C. & G. PARRY, 180 West Mouroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1.500 TO \$2.000 IN wholesale table business. Business will bear the closest investigation: two specialities. Address F 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD LEGITIMATE business; capital \$50. Inquire at Home Boarding and Room Directory, 124 Clark-st., Room 13.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Casket of Literary and Poetical Genm," a work of standard excellence; asuple pages, with terms, sent or application. W. G. HOLMES, 77 Madison-st.

A GENTS WANTED—GOODS OF READY SALE; light to carry; sell on easy payments; no books; liberal cash commissions. 271 West Madison-st.

A GENTS WANTED—TO OPEN UP COUNTRY route on our Catholic publications; the most superb line in the city. P. F. COLLIER, New York Pub Asso.; Chargo branch. 28 East Madison-st. Rooms 3 5 and 6.

CLAIR VOY ANTS.

CLAIR VOY ANTS.

MRS. COLLIDS. A RELIABLE CLAIR VOY ANT and test medium; stock and mining speculations a specialty; private afterns daily; magnetic treatment. Be Desrborn-st., near Adams.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BUSTION, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 3dl West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SMALL STEAM engines and boilers, and keep on hand sizes from one to ten horse power, both vertical and horizo ntal mounted and delached. WILLARD & CO., 20 LA Saile WANTED-WATER PUMP-TO BUY NEW OR nearly new No. 6 Niagars pump, about 14-inch steam 85 water, 14-inch stroke. Address VEILLER, JAYNE & CO., 67 Wabach-ay. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. DIAMONDS RESET STYLISH AND SECURE, full value allowed for the old gold; diamonds for saie at trade rates; by A. LAUDERBACK, Diamond Jeweiry Manufacturer, corner Madison and State-sta, over Buck & Stayner's drug store, second floor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A GOODRICH, ATTORNET-AT-LAW, IN DRARborn-st, Chicago, Advice free. Fifteen years
experience. Business quietly and legally transacted

WANTED-MALE HELP Booukeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD STRONG BOY 14 TO 11

years old to make himself generally useful in
store. Address G 25, Tribune office. WANTED TOURS MAN IN WHOLESALE
milinery house as salesman; with experience
preferred. Address F & Tribune office. WANTED-A CLERK FOR RAILROAD OFBoe; young man preferred; must write a good
hand and be quick at igures. G m, Tribune office.

WANTED-A MAN TO TARE CHARGE OF A
merchant tailor store. Address G 74, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS, ONE FIRSTelass horseshoer who thoroughly understands
that trade in affl its branches, one general jobber who
has experience on wagons, buggies, all kinds of farm
machinery: also can ron small lathe; one used to work
in this section preferred. Two sober, steady men will
find steady employment by applying immediately to
8. ED SNOW, Earlytile, La Saile Co., Ill. S. ED SNOW, Earlylle, La Saile Co., Ill.

WANTED-6 GOOD GDATMAKERS; NONE BUT the best need apply. Constant work and best prices paid. Communicate at once with F. J. RAMGE, Omaha, Nob.

WANTED-FROM 13 TO 15 EXPERIENCED pluthers to go to St. Louis immediately; liberal wages offered. Apply to GEO. HENDERSON, No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-FROM 13 TO 15 EXPERIENCED pluthers to go to St. Louis immediately; liberal wages offered. Apply to GEO. HENDERSON, No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-FROM 13 TO 15 EXPERIENCED plutherson, No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED-FROM 15 TO 15 EXPERIENCED plutherson, No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Kantal Market St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-FROM 15 TO 15 EXPERIENCED plutherson, No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-FROM 15 TO 15 EXPERIENCED plutherson, No. 1100 Olive-st., No. 1100 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-FROM 15 TO 15 EXPERIENCED plutherson, No. 1100 Olive-st., No. 1

WANTED-SLATE ROOFERS, MONDAY FOR Fullman car shops, 52 a day and work for three months. Apply at 155 West Washington-st. or car shops, near Kensington, 15. EDWARD LODER.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MAN FINE-CUT dresser to go out of the city. Good wages and steady employment to a competent man. Apply to IL. I. SHAFFER, 45 and 47 River-st. WANTED-CARPENTERS AT WAHL BROTH-ers glue factory, Thirty-first and Benson-sts.

Bridgeport.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER; give references. Address G of, Tribune office.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EXperienced engineer for night duty. References required. WILSON PACKING CO. required. WILSON PACKING CO.

WANTED-BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS.
Steady work in and around rolling mill, near
south Chicago, Apply to JOS. H. BROWN & CO., 180
Dearborn-st., Chicago,

WANTED-COOPERS. APPLY AT WILSON
Packing Company.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS TINNER; ONE WITH
family preferred; good wages and steady employment to the right one. Address by letter J. H.,
Lock Box 65, Peru, Ind. WANTED-BARBER; FIRST-CLASS MAN; BEST wages; steady work. At 443% North Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. COACHMEN, TERMISTERS, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN,
one who thoroughly understands driving and
the care of stable and horses and is willing to make
himself generally useful. City references required.
Address, stating nationality, age, and full particulars,
G 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 RAHLROAD LABORRES FOR THE Black Hills extension in Dakota. Next gang leaves Monday, it a.m. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, asw-miths rolling-mills farms, and other work in Dakota. Minresota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; wages; ill. of all poor day: board, 85.0 per week; free fare for all 10 for lumber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN 6.0., 28 South Water-st. WANTED-ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN get for Dakota, Minnesots, Lowa, and Wisconsin, for C. & N. W. Co. 81.30 to H.75 per day; 30 for rolling-mill, 60 for lumber-yards, 30 for saw-mill, and 100 for lilinois; free fare at J. H. SPERBEUK, 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-30 SAW-MILL HANDS; LEAVE TO-day; 818 to \$35 per month and board; free fare; 500 for Dakota, lowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; 100 for lumber-yards and rolling-mills. E. A. ANGELL, 6% West Lake-st.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GEN.
Garbeld by the Hon. A. G. Riddle. The standard
work. TYLER & CO., © State-8., Chicago. WORK. TYLER & CO., @ State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, RELIABLE BUSINESS-men; those acquainted with life-insurance preferred. Address & S., Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD AGENT, FOR EACH county in the West; a new thing; exclusive territory given. Call or address Room & Briggs House, Office hours, 10 a. m, to 5 p. m. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOOLEN SALES-man to handle a staple line of cloths and so-licit the retail trade of the city. Address, with refer-ences, experience, etc., A. W. S., Drawer 4, Aurora, WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, FA

rora, III.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "LIFE OF GARfield." Best edition published. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AT ONCE—EITHER MALE OR FEmale to represent us in your own town in Illinois, Iowa, and Minucsota; not much time taken, and
good pay. Address, with stamp, giving references, 5f
Washington-st., Room 24. WANTED - AGENTS - WE CAN AFFORD TO send it samples fastest selling goods extant to parties seeking permanent business, and guarantee & to 50 a week on small capital. Address, with stamp for papers. MERKILL & CO., 2 North Clark-st. W ANTED-HONEST, LIVELY LAD IN WHOLE-sale millimetr nouse. References required, 114 Wabsah-av., second floor.

WANTED - AGENTS - CITY AND COUNTRY towns-To sell tess and other articles to families. S. M. KENNEDY, Boom 8, 116 Washington-as.

WANTED-A TRAVELING AGENT TO SELL boots and shoes in Minnesota. First-class references required. Address G 47, Tribune office. WANTED-AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN the Northwest to sell the "Life, Letters, and D. BAKER, Manager, 61 Washington-st., Chicago, WANTED-A SMART AND LIVELY OFFICE boy; must have some practical experience: a good chance for a young man to work himself up; one who speaks and writes German preferred; wages in the beginning & per week. Apply in writing or personally to S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 129 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE and sell Lucas' Ventilated Egg-Case for the Pacific Slope. A. H. LUCAS, & South Water-st. cific Slope. A. H. LUCAS, & South Water-st.

FOR SALE—BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NOTION stock and trade in a thriving filmois town of 2,000 inhabitants, and thickly-sottled surrounding country; only three hours ride from Chicago on a direct route; no competition. Exclusive control of school-book and school-furniture and farinsing goods trade. Location in room with Post-Office; best in town; new brick building, elegantly finished; rent low. Stock and fixtures in ventory about \$2,90. A splendid chance and pienty of room to put in a drug slock, for which the town offers a favorable opening. Possession given at once, in time for school-book and holiday trade. Reasons for selling and full particula s on application. Address B. & B., Tribune office. FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFIGE, CIGAR AND TO-bacco store; best location; paying handsomely; must be sold this weet, as I am leaving the country; the chapset rent in Chicago. Apply at Room 36 Major Block.

Major Block.

FOR SALE—SALOON. INQUIRE ON THE PREMises, northeast corner State and Thirty-fourth-sts., junction of the Stock-Yard cars. FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, NICELY FITTED up and doing a very large business. Must sell on account of sickness. Apply to L. C. RAY. 49 State-8L.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for sale cheap or cash. Also fatures. Reason for selling sickness. Address F. H. BRICE, Kansas City, Mo. Address F. H. BRICE. Kansas City. Mo.

POR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR
store, \$250; beer salcon, \$200; business chances
in great variety. Bureau of Exchange, 22 Clark-st.

POR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
With two horses and delivery wagons, all in good
order. Address C 82, Tribune office.

WILL SELL CHEAP. OR EXCHANGE FOR
merchandles, my tannery and residence, all in
good order, centrally located in Southern Ohio. Address F 28, Tribune office.

MILLINERY STAND FOR SALE-NO. 7 BLUE MI Island-av.

RARE CHANCE FOR MAN WISHING GOOD business. Will sell my restaurant, complete, cheap for cash. The same is well located and now doing good business. Good reasons for selling. This will bear investigation. Address G 24, Tribune office. will bear investigation. Address O 24, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS — THE WEYHRICH
Harvester Works, at Péchi, Ill., together with
the machinery and tools, will be sold at suction on
the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednosday, Sept. 15,
1880, to close the estate of the late Peter Weyhrich.
Kverything necessary for the successful manufacture
of headers and other harvesting machinery and bent
work is embraced in these extensive works. And
Pekin possesses unusual advantages in the abundance and cheapness of fuel and water, shipping
facilities by rail and river, low taxasion and heathrulness, to make these works a desirable investment.
For further particulars call on or address HENRY
WEYHRICH and AUGUST LUCAS. Executors of
the last will and testament of Peter Weyhrich, deceased. Pekin, Ill., Aus. 13, 1880.

TO CAPITALISTS—CITIZENS OF WERONA, ILL.,
offer a large bonus in cash and other inducements
to any responsible party or parties who will sink and
operate a coal-shaft. Four feet vein. Depth 39 feet.
Those who mean business should communicate at
once. Address Wenona Coal Committee, Wenona, Ill.

501 OGDEN-AV.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF 581 OGDEN-AV.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF long lease and low rent; a rare chance. At 501 Ogden-AV.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT - FRONT PARLOR.

180 THIRTY-FREST-FINE ALCOVE AND other good rooms to rens, with board.

WABASH - AV. - FURNISHED FRONT foors, with board, for families on second foor; rooms on third floor for three gents without board. 1639 WABASH-AV.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, a room-mate; have a very nicely furnished room; terms reasonable.

North Side.

North Side.

NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAN THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, 85.50 to 8 per week; day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND
Harrison-sta., four blocks from Palmer HouseBoard and from, 8.2 to 8.25 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, IN STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
Palmer House-81.50 and E per day; # to 8 per
week; day board, 8.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-FORGENT, WIFE, AND CHILD (AGE7),
two rooms, use of bath; late dinner; would furnish except carpets, if desired; North Side preferred.
Address, stating terms, F & Tribune office.

DOARD-WIFE CONNECTING ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, for gentleman, wife, and chid; South Side and private family preferred. State probable terms, which must be moderate. Address F & Tribune office.

DOARD-WIFE CONNECTING
DOARD-WIFE CONNECTING
The state of t

WANTED-PEMALE HELP WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD 8 BC ond girl immediately at 33 Michigan-av. WANTED A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY for general housework. Apply sid! Wabash-Av WANTED-AT NO. 3864 WABASH-AV., ROOM a good girl for general housework in family WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL FOR second work and to make care of children; good wages paid. No. 2705 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL for foneral housework in a small family; wages by per week. No. 2705 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, CORNER CARROLL and Clinton-sts, in the denot. WANTED-GOOD GERMAN COUR FOR A PRI-vate family. 301 West Adams-at. WASTED-GOOD GERMAN COOK FOR A PRIWANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 91 Elm-st.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework; German preferred. 255 Michigan-sv.
WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. References required. Apply at 91 Thirty-seventh-st.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK.
Apply at 1544 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO
O'clock p. m.

Scamstresses.

WANTED—A PRINTT-CLASS MILLINER TO GO
O'clock p. m.

Scamstresses.

WANTED—CLOAKMAKERS, STRADY WORK
and good pay. Apply to FIELD, LETTER &
CO., State and Washington-sts. Take north elevator
to sixth floor. to sixth floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW AND MAKE HER
self useful; one accustomed to making shirte
preferred. 642 Forty-hird-st.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL AT KENWOOD; German preferred. References required. Call at ELLSWORTH & CO.'S office, 36 Washington-st., Monday and Tuesday, between 4 and 3p. m. W ANTED-A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE-girl; one willing to do part of second-work in small family. Apply Saturday afternoon at 700 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies. WANTED-GIRLS FOR COUNTRY AND SUB-urbs; able, faithful, cheerful workers; big pay. Registry, 25 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CASHIER IN THA store. Must have experience. Apply at 88 State. NITUATIONS WANTED-MALO

Mookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND IN STORM
OF Office, where the services of an experienced general office clerk would be useful. Experienced in fire-insurance office work. Very moderate salary in permanent, position. First-class city references. Address G 40, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A main of Myears' experience in the retail drug business desires a situation. Very best of references. Address Druggist, Lock Box 473, Geneseo, III. Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—Parties desiring a cutter for fine trade please
address A, Tribune office.

address A 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMMON WOOD turner. Address A ABRAHAM, Whitewater, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF age to learn cabinetmaking or engraving on wood.

Wages no object. Address F 6, Tribune office. Conchinen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A
private family, who understands the full care of
horses and carriages; is stickly honest and sober,
knows the city well, and just forms from Montreal.
Protestant preferred. Address MONTREAL, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 20 YEARS
to of age to work in some wholesale house and to
drive a delivery wagon: not a fraid of work. Address F 8i, Tribune office, or 5i5 West Twelfth-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A TOUNG NORwegian girl for second or general housework in a
small family. Call at 182 Despiaines-st., in the rear.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
Shousework or second work. Call at 12 South CITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN Society, 173 East Randolph-st. Girls for house-work for any part of the country, with references Board S and E.30 a week.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE; CAN TAKE
full charge of children. Apply at 120 Sedgwick-st. Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY AS HOUSE keeper. Please inquire for two days at 60 Ful-CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY OF

O education and refinement as housekeeper; is four of children, and would be willing to give them a mother's care. Best of references given. Address G M, Tribune office. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN
Ogiria.skiliful, cheerful, strong; housework.cooking.
Begistry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Buroau of Literature). Miscellancous

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, HOUSE-keeper, secretary, or dierk, by a young lady, With references. Address F 45, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family where music lessons will be taken as equivalent for board. Address G 46, Tribung office CITUATION WANTED-YOUNG LADIES AND Others, or invalids, can secure an escort to travel with, an experienced lady. Address G 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT young lady, as assistant in an office; can keep books. F 43, Tribune office?

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. ACKNOWLEDGED BY ARTISTS, As the leading plane of the age. The
HALLET DAVIS & CO.

UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.

A fine assortment now in stock, from the planest cases to the richest variegated woods, or ebony and gold.

DON'T WAIT, COME AT ONCE, I HAVE TAKEN an elegant rosewood upright plano for debt, and will sell at once without regard to cost or value; pop-ular maker. Call at 124 La Salle-st., Room 4.

PISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS—
For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced plano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta. L YON & HEALY

UPRIGHT

P!ANOS—

Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a contury has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I beg to congratulate you on the remarkably refined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt, to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elegant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideration of a superior plane at a low price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

MODIFICE-SIA.

OUR SPECIALTIES—
FINEST WAREROOMS,
DECKER BROS. PIANOS,
MATHUSHER PIANOS,
RECORD A RAMP PIAKOS,
BYON & RAMP PIAKOS,
BYON & RAMP PIAKOS,
BYON & CAMP, ORGANS,
LOWEST PRICES,
EASIEST TERMS,
RELIABLE TUNING AND REPAÍRING,
LIBERAL DEALING,
BYON & CAMP,
180 and 180 States

PIANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that none need be without an instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

DIANO-HAVE 2 OF THE FINEST PIANOS IN
the city; will sell one for less than quarter cost.
Call at 656 West Washington-st.

STEINWAYS
MATCHLESS PIANOS
MATCHLESS PIANOS
Sold only by
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts. TO RENT-TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT pianos, including Steinway, Flacher, and Lyon a Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALY, Sister and Monroe-sta.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL AS-sortment of the well-known EMERSON UPRIGHT PLANOS, EMERSON SQUARE PLANOS. Beautiful tone.

Rich in design of case.

Warranted ave years.

W. W. KIMBALUS,

Corner State and Adams-siz.

\$\begin{align*}
2145 - Biest Piano, Lowest Price-Elsmodern improvements, fully varranted, only littlecost \$TW; time given. Call at 720 West Madison-st.

A COMPLETE LINE OF DAIRY APPARATUS
A not espoise. Engines and bollers, sheese and
creamery vala, spright and gang presses, power and
creamery vala, spright and gang presses, power and
chand butter workers and churas. Engish butter sail,
cheese and butter efoits, cheese box stock, butter
tubs and packages. WILLIARD & CO., 20, 12 Saile-st.

A CARGO OF CHOICE CANADIAN PLUMS, TO
arrive Monday, Aug. 3, per Northern Transportation Company's steamer, will be disposed of reasonably, Come early and avoid the rais.

B UGS, ROACHES, MOTH, EXTERMINATED SY
contract (warranted). Exterminators for site
call or address A OARLEY, 13 Ease Washington-pa.

PillES IN THEIR WORST AND OLDEST FORMS
can be permanently cured without severe measures. Also setule to ane and dissures without heifty
or caustic patients in all of above oured without
necessarily interrupting business by M. GILL, H. D.,
785 South Haisted-St. Take Street-cars.

D ESTAURANT FRANCAIS, ET AND 184 EAST The South Haisted st. Take street-cars.

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS, 22 AND 184 EAST.
Washington-st., now open. Three Franch cooks in the kitchen.

WANTED—TO HEAR OF A GOOD OPENING for a saloon in city or good country low would purchase one in running order. Address W. F. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO BYCICLES. ADdress G. T. Tribune office.

WANTED TO TRUME ORICE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, STO.

AT HOW CASH PRICE.

On easy payments, Splendid stock. Tair dealing.

Open evenings.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

SENATOR T. W. FERRY, of Michigan, is at the

THE Rev. A. J. Allen, of Lansing, Mich., is JUDGE H. C. CARTER, of Mobile, Ala., is a

THE wife and daughter of Col. Royal, U. S. A. MR. AND MRS. YOUDR, of Hong Kong, China,

JOSEPH BAUMPHREY and J. F. Davies, Liveroi. England, are at the Pacific. FRANK B. CLARK, General Manager of the Mil-vaukce & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Palmer. D. KILPATRICK and family, Edinburg, and E. Pembroke, London, are guests of the Sher-

GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Irvington, Ind., passed hrough the city yesterday, registering at the

W. C. ADAMS, of New York, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Rail-oad, is at the Sherman. THE Committee on Equalization will settle up their affairs to-day, and the books will go to the State Board of Equalization.

State Board of Equalization.

The next annual reunion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry will be held at the Palmer House Friday, Sept. 17, at 11-a. m. sharp.

The receipts of the Internal-Revenue Office vesterday were: On cigars, \$1,470; tobacco, \$1,395; beer, \$2,487; and spirits, \$24,241; total, \$31,200.

It was Henry Faasch, and not Henry Bash, who was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Tenth Ward Republican Club Thursday evening. The Beigians of Illinois will celebrate the fit-tieth anniversary of the independence of Bei-glum by a fête champetre at Sharpshooters' Park on the 5th prox.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 79 degrees; 10 a. m., 83; 12 m., 87; 3 p. m., 89; 8 p. m., 82. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.53; 8 p. m., 29.53.

m., 2035; 8 p. m., 2033.

Thomas Roukke, Thomas Delaney, Michael Felthauser, Hugh Corrigan, and Thomas Greavey were yesterday released from jail on writs of habeas corpus. The cases will be heard by Judge Bailey at 2 p. m. Thursday.

AN open-air concert will be given in the West South Park this afternoon by Nevans & Dean's band, and to-morrow by Hand's orchestra in the same park. On both occasions the concert will be given from 4 to 6 o'clook. The Indiana ave-nue line is the direct street-carroute to the park.

nue line is the direct street-carroute to the park.

Last evening at 7:10 the heavy masses of cloud which had been drifting up for several hours from the Northwest opened their faucets and, amid a general pyrotechnic display, let down a lively shower. After a half-bour steady pour it let up, and then came down in spasmodic driblets for a few minutes more, finally drying up and rolling away again to benefit the cabbages in Michigan.

bages in Michigan.

A PROFESSIO NAL bailer named Michael Levi signed three appeal bonds a short time ago for three women who had been fined in the Police Court for vagrancy. The bonds were declared forfeited soon after, and the city brought suit in assumpsit against him yesterday before Justice Summerfield to recover the amount of the bonds. A Jury found a judgment for \$105 in favor of the city.

Tavor of the city.

THE Evanston Knights Templar had a meeting at the residence of Dr. O. H. Mann Monday evening, twenty-seven Knights being present. It was decided to keep up the drill on the tactics two nights in each month. An organization of the squad was effected with C. J. Gilbert as Chairman: C. L. Prindle, Secretary; and George W. Muir, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held Sept. 6.

THE following is a list of the dutiable goods

THE following is a list of the dutlable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Hitchcock & Foster, 6,556 railroad ties; McClaeman & Co., 7,500 railroad ties; M. George & Co., 223 cases plums; W. H. Peacock, 15 cases crab apples, 23 cases plums; Wayne & Low, 17 cases plums; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 755 boxes tin plate; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 15 cases earthenware; the Rev. Charles Treider, 1 case printed matter. Collection, \$9,857.

John Klaus, employed on the schooner Potomac, which was being unloaded of a cargo of firewood at Platen's wood-yard, at the foot of Fifth street, was prostrated by the heat at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. He was taken to his home, No. 748 Noble street, in an express wagon. His family, however, could not be prevailed upon to send for a physician, and at last accounts Klaus was in a very low condition. He is a Polander, about 45 years of age, and has a large family.

large family.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 42 Seneca street upon James Murphy, aged 22 years, who accidentally fell off a gangplank upon which he was wheeling coul, and, striking first against the dock was rendered unconscious, by reason of which he was drowned in the river. An inquest was also held at the Morgue upon an unknown man who was run down and killed on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Ralirond near Curtis street Thursday night.

In the account of the population of the laws.

In the account of the pounding of the laundryman, Stickney, by Ruby Bell, the other day, it was stated that it grew out of Stickney's desire to rescue from this brothel a young girl whom he desired to reform and marry. Mr. Stickney says that such was not the case; that knew the girl's parents, and upon her stating him that she wanted to get nway from there order to return to them, offered to assist her so doing. Of marriage there was no idea.

in so doing. Of marriage there was no idea.

JOHN VERLING, a somnambulist, bearding at
No. 730 Centre avenue, got out of bed shortly
before Thursday midnight, and, while walking
about on a porch at the rear of the second
story, accidentally fell over the railing to the
ground, a distance of fourteen feet. His skull was
broken by the fail, and death resulted almost
instantly. The deceased was of Irish birth, 42
years of age, and was employed along the docks
as a stevedore. He left no family. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance
with the facts.

FRANK SKUPA, a Bobemian, 59 years of age, committed suicide at 11:40 yesterday forenoon by hanging himself with a clothes-line attached to a screw, which he inserted for the purpose in a coiling joist in the basement of his home, No. 107 West Taylor street. He was found hanging there by his wife, who cut him down, and sent at once for Dr. Folbrecht. Life was already extinct, however, and nothing could be done for him. Skupa has been moody and sullen in disposition ever since his son was arrested in a stabbing affray at the corner of Taylor and Canal streets. He left a wife and seven children in moderate circumstances. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by suicide while laboring under a fit of mental depression.

or death by suicide while laboring under a lit of mental depression.

A MEETING of the Convention Committee of the Saloonkeepers' Association was held at the office of Harry Rubens, No. 161 Washington street, yesterday afternoon, John Feldkamp presiding. A number of communications were received from different parts of the State containing information as to the perfection of loyal organizations, and saying that delegates would be present at the Convention in the North Side Turner Hall on the 21st prox. Rock Island will send twenty, Peoria five, Bloomington three, Springfield five, Quincy five, and other places one or more. It was decided, at the close of the Convention, to give a grand concert and ball in honor of the visitors. The Committees on Resolutions and Organization reported progress, saying they would submit reports at the next meeting, which is to be held Sept. 10.

HENRY BETTKER, a German, 28 years of age,

on Resolutions and Organization reported progress, saying they would submit reports at the next meeting, which is to be held Sept. 10.

Henry Bettker, a German, 23 years of age, aftempted to commit suicide at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Braise, No. 12 Town street. He fired a bullet from a small-sized revolver into his abdomen, in the region of the stomach, making what is considered a fatal wound. Bettker's wife at once notified the police of what had happened, and the wounded man was taken by Lieut. Baus to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Drs. Scheppers and Barra, who examined him, could give no hopes of his recovery. Domestic difficulty was the cause. Bettker lived unhappily with his wife and one child at No. 38 Cleaver street, and last Wednesday the wife's brother took a hand in one of their domestic quarrels, and administered a whipping to Bettker which he thought he fully deserved. The wife left the house, and went home with her brother. Bettker went there yesterday with a hope of "patching up" the trouble, and failing in this he attempted suicide.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITT.

President Anderson contributes to the Western Regusine a brief sketch of the University of Chicago. It has, he says, a beautiful and commedious building, and for years has done ilterary and scientific work of the very highest order. There are three departments, preparing; collegiate, and law. The class-room drill in the first is admirable, Most of the tenching is done by the college Professors, so that the students preparing for the college course are, from the start, taught with the greatest accuracy. The courses of study—classical and scientific—in the college are equal to those of the best colleges in the East. There are always adherence to old ideas and customs. The department of law, of rains lands the last of the beat of the best colleges in the East. There are always adherence to old ideas and customs. The department of law, of rains landscientific—in the college are equal to those of the best

privileges in all the classes. The University has been honored by distinguished teachers, and, taking into account its central location and the greatness of and wealth of Chicago, the institution should be made the first University in the country, deserving the greatest confidence and the largest patronage.

Chicago, the institution should be made the activative of the country, deserving the greatest confidence and the largest patronage.

THE PROFITS OF CAMP DE MOLAL

No definit information can be obtained as to the receipts of the Triennial Committee from the occupants of the camp for tentage and meals. Some have it that \$20,000 was gathered in from these sources, and others that between \$5,000 and \$3,000 was all, the latter saying that the camp entailed a loss of \$10,000.—that is, that it cost that much more then the receipts. The creeness were heavy, it is true, but no figures can be gotten at to verify this statement. Of the claimed 7,000 or \$8,000 cocupants of the camp, very few appear to have eaten at the Exposition Building, where meals were served by John Wright for their especial accommodation. It is understood that the Camp Committee sold \$8,000 worth of meal tickets, but Mr. Wright, who was to pay the Exposition people as rent fe cents on every \$1 taken in, says that the tickets he has represent only \$3,000. How much was actually received by the Camp Cammittee for tickets will not be known for a week or more, as the books have to be added up, and the tickets on hand checked off. Mr. Metzgar, the Chairmam, told a Tatibune reporter yesterday that the Committee redeemed a large number of coupons, because the holders could not get the meals they called for; and it was utterly impossible at present to get at even the approximate amount of money received from the sale of meal-tickets or tentage. The Exposition folks believe more than 6,000 people, or eds a meal, ate in the building during the three days, and are anxious to find out how many tickets were actually sold in order to come to a settlement with Mr. Wright.

The cases of the eleven milkmen charged with THE MILKMEN.

The MILKMEN.

The cases of the eleven milkmen charged with selling adulterated milk were called before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon. They were all present, and were represented by their attorney, Mr. Trude. Col. Cameron appeared for the city. Mr. Trude said he wanted to try the validity of the ordinance, and to show that Mr. J. Alfred Wauklyn's system of testing milk, which the city used, was of no account. After making this statement he insisted on having a jury called in each case, and a constable was sent out with a venire. In the meantime, Col. Cameron said that he would dismiss ten of the cases on payment of the costs, and fine A. F. Grath, the eleventh man, \$10 and costs, in order that the case might be appealed and a test made in the Criminal Court. If an indictment was found, he would begin new suits against the other men; if not, the cases would be dropped.

Mr. Trude then took his clients into the ante-

dropped.

Mr. Trude then took his clients into the antercom to see what they thought of the proposition. It was finally deeded to agree to it on condition that, instead of making a test of Mr. Grath's case, lots should be drawn to decide who should be the victim. This was done, and resulted in the fine being imposed on Fred Gade. The fine in his case, together with all of the costs, were paid, and an appeal will be taken for a test case.

THE CITY-HALL.

Seven persons applied at the dog-license win-THE Mayor is to talk about pumpkins and things at the Agricultural Fair in kane County Sept. 17. He appears to be after the Grangers in

Waller yesterday that the tender of the Wells street bridge was crazy. The matter is to be looked into.

A CASE of small-pox was reported yesterday from No. 70 Fisk street, and the patient was re-moved to the Small-Pox Hospital. The individ-ual, it is believed, caught the disease from the case at the corner of Lincoln and Moore streets. THE Committee on Schools was in session yesterday afternoon, and agreed to report in favor of the purchase of fifty-three feet to be added to the Wicker Park School lot, which is in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Education.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to J. M. Watte, to erect a two-story dwelling, Hurlbut street, near Belden avenue, to cost \$5.000; and one to Josephine Kilian. to erect a three-story dwelling, Schiller street, near Clark, to cost \$12,000. A REPRESENTATIVE of the Academy of Sciences called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and gave notice that they could do nothing looking to the resurrection of the mastodon bones until the Trustees could be gotten together, which means that the bones are further from the public than they were some days age. The Mayor appears to have abandoned his idea of digging for them.

have abandoned his idea of digging for them.

The coming month will be an eventful one at the rookery. Chester S. Gurney, the son of the Controller, starts the ball on the 2d by wedding Miss Hattle S. Barron, and six days later H. V. Hayes, of the same office, marries Miss Foote, of Burlington, Ia.; and last, but hot least, comes Charley White, of the Collector's office, who will marry Miss Fanny Plunkett Sept. 22. There may be other cases, but they are not reported. ALD. BURLEY, in behalf of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, yesterday lodged complaint against the tender of the Chark street bridge.
The charge is that he pays too much attention
to the boats and too little to the wants of the
public. The Alderman claims to have been detained more than ten minutes, and that complaints of the same kind have been numerous.
Commissioner Waller promises to look into the

THE Council some time ago asked for an estimate of the cost of straightening the river from Tweifth to Sixteenth streets, and yesterday the City Engineer presented some figures on the subject. His estimates showed that, outside of land damages, the expense of dredgring would be about \$100,000, and the dockage about \$30,000. These figures were sent to the Commissioner of Public Works, and will go to the Council at its next meeting.

of the Water Department, is again in trouble, as appears from the following address:

"To the Public: I am credibly informed that "To the Public: I am credibly informed that parties representing themselves as employés of the Water Department are demanding money claimed by them to be due for water-rates. With the exceptioned two collectors for water-rates, no collectors are employed by this department and individuals demanding payment for water-rates from citizens are frauds, who should be followed and turned over to the nearest police officer."

The fact that some one had attempted to collect water-rates from an employe of the Collector's office Thursday led to the issuing of the notice.

receive soffice Thursday led to the issuing of the notice.

The Gamblers' resolution.

Ald. McGrath failed to introduce his resolution of inquiry about the gamblers Monday evening, and any amount of reports, which do him no credit, are in circulation on the subject. The announcement that he was to introduce such a resolution created considerable talk, and a prominent member of the profession to be attacked says that he is satisfied that there is something savoring of blackmail in the scheme, but that the Alderman knew nothing of it. He says that he was waited upon in the matter and that a card bearing the figures \$250 was handed him, and that he was given to understand that if he raised this amount there would be nothing u.ore of it. He did not raise this, or any other amount, and since the resolution was not introduced he does not know what to think of it. He has the card in question, however, and when the time comes, whether the resolution is introduced or not, will exhibit it, and produce withesses to show that things are not as they should be. He has nothing to say against McGrath, but does say that McGrath's friends have been paying him—the gambler—more than ordinary attention, and have been making all kinds of overtures to him and his fellows, with no other view than increasing their worldly goods. So far, however, as can be learned, none of them have profited by their importunities, and if McGrath does not come forward with his resolutions Monday evening there will be considerable criticism of one kind or another.

LOCAL POLITICS.

CENTRAL GARFIELD CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Central Garneid Club held a meeting at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon and discussed methods of preventing fraudulent voting in the county. One scheme proposed is the use of a "block map" which shows the kind of buildings, vacant lots, numbers, etc., in each block. Another plan submitted is to copy the census returns of all males over 20, and divide the lists, alfa betically arranged, into precincts. The Committee will propably adopt both measures; thus provide the propagation of the propa all males over 20, and divide the lists, alfa betically arranged, into precincts. The Committee will probably adopt both measures, thus providing the judges with a reliable list of names, xiving ages and residence, accompanied by an exact map, showing every building in the precinct. In this way it is believed that fraudulent votes will be kept down to the minimum. The maps will cost about \$250, and to copy the census returns will require about \$1,800. After auditing some bills and transacting further routine business, the Committee adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m. The announcement made in an irresponsible morning paper to the effect that the Central Club was about to change its headquarters is without foundation.

STATE HEADQUARTERS.

A number of letters are received daily at the headquarters, giving enthusiastic accounts of meetings held in all parts of the State, notices of which have been telegraphed to The Trubuse. One letter in particular, from Mt. Vernon, speaks of an address made by Thomas J. Williams, formerly the Democratic Representative from that district, in which he heartily indorses the Republican ticket entire. He is to be asked to take the stump.

The Hon. Kirk Hawes has consented to repeat his Bloomington speak, and will speak at Morris, Ill., Sept. 2.

A. M. Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee, left yesterday afternoon for Sterling. He will make several speeches before he returns.

The French Central Republicans.

The French Central Republican and Central Garfield and Arthur Committees held a joint meeting Thursday evening. The meeting had been called by the Presidents of both organizations for the purpose of diffusion the purpose of diffusion to the purpose

The attendance was a large one, although the members of the Committees alone had been invited. M. Lejeune was elected Chairman and Mr. Lovendal was chosen Scoretary. Both sides showed a true spirit of conciliation during the session, which lasted over three hours, and much credit is due to the Chairman, Mr. Lejeune, for his firm and impartial rulings, which contributed not a little in maintaining order. Mr. Barbier moved that both Committees be dissolved and a new one formed. This motion was adopted after full debate. The most important motion of the evening was the one made by Mr. V. Gerardin that each committee choose in the other Committee three men who should agree to accept no office whatever in the new organization. The motion was passed by a large majority after full an hour's discussion. When it came to picking out the three victims the Central Republican Committee submitted readily enough, Messrs. V. Gerardin, Aug. Faure, and Max Valiquet becoming the willing holocausts.

The Garbeld and Arthur men were inclined.

The Garfield and Arthur men were inclined to kick because the other side slaimed that the officers of the ward clubs were members of said Garfield and Arthur Central Committee, since they had been allowed to participate in the proceedings of the evening. For the sake of harvest the Central Club mere gave in and accepted ceedings of the evening. For the sake of harmony, the Central Club men gave in and accepted the list furnished them, from which they struck off the names of Messrs. G. Demars, H. Davoust, and John A. Bell. The six excluded members chose the Chairman for a seventh, and were then appointed a committee to prepare a slate to present for election at a general meeting to be called within a week.

All were happy that a union had at last been effected, and were confident that the next election would witness the finest turnout of French Republicans ever yet seen in Chicago.

The Committee on Nominations will meet at Mr. Gerardin's office, No. 183 Clark street, tomorrow at 2 p. m.

mercov at 2 p. m.

There will be a meeting this evening at Mr.
Albert Le Brun's, No. 1416 Indiana avenue, for the purpose of starting a Second Ward French Republican Club. A large attendance is ex-

This evening Senator John A. Logan will address the Republicans of Evanston. The event will probably be the most interesting one of the campaign for Evanston, and proparations, as extensive as the limited notice will allow, have been made to give the Senator an enthusiastic reception. The Rogers Park and South Evanston Republican Clubs have been invited to be present. An attempt will also be made to have the Young Republicans out in their campaign suits. The music of the evening will be furnished by the glee club, under the leadership of Mr. O. H. Merwin. A meeting of the Republican Club will be held in the Town Hall previous to the speaking. EVANSTON.

DOLTON.

In answer to a call signed by a large number of the citizens of Dolton and vicinity, a number of the Republicans met at Lund's Hall Tuesday, at 8:30, p. m., and organized a Garfield and Arthur Club. The meeting was called to order by A. Lennen. The following persons were chosen as officers of the Club: President, A. H. Dolton; Vice-Presidents, William J. Martin, Godfrey Balsinger; Treasurer, C. H. Dolton; Secretary, Z. A. Neff; Executive Committee—F. P. Caliahan, Charles Bogenhold, Charles Messmaker. The next meeting will be held at Lund's Hall, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ENGLEWOOD.
The Englewood Garfield and Arthur Club held The Englewood Garfield and Arthur Club held a meeting Thursday evening at the Hose-House, Vice-President Fletcher in the chair. The Executive Committee reported that they had failed to secure the store in Tillotson's Block for a permanent headquarters, as it had been rented to other parties. Some of the members of the Club were in favor of building a wigwam. The matter was finally left in the hands of the committee to investigate and report at the next meeting. The Musical Committee reported that they had secured the services of a rice club. The Treasurer and Finance Committee gave encouraging reports of an ample campaign fund, which would be forthcoming.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to consuit with the officers of the State Central and the Cook County Central Committees in regard to the advisability of this club having a representation in the Central Garfield and Arthur Club. A communication from the latter club was laid on the table for two weeks longer.

Capt. James E. White, President of the Club; offered to do the necessary printing for the Club rece of charge. The offer was thankfully accepted.

There will be a joint meeting of the Executive cepted.

There will be a joint meeting of the Executive and Finance Committee this evening at the Eye office at 8 o clock.

An attempt was made last evening in Armor Hall to permanently organize a Young Men's larfield and Arthur Club for the Fourth Ward. I list of officers were reported, but we a Carrield and Arthur Club for the Fourth Ward. A list of officers were reported, but as a constitution and by-laws had not been adopted the election was postponed until next Friday evening, at which time a committee conststing of Messrs. Hull, Farwell, and Hennessey will present a constitution and by-laws, and the organization will then be perfected.

There was a meeting at the house of Mr. Frank Drake Thursday evening, by special invitation, of a number of the citizens of the Fourth Ward to take measures to carry the delegation of the Fourth Ward to the County Convention for Mr. Drake for Sheriff. It was resolyed that the delegation should be carried for Mr. Drake, and that, if possible, he should be the nominee of the County Convention for that office.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The new Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was to have held a meeting at the Wicker Park Church last evening, but the weather against them. They will meet a week hence

GEN. MYER.

HIS PATHER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

A TRIBUNE reporter called last evening on Henry B. Myer, Esq., father of the late Gen. Albert B. Myer, better known as "Old Probabili-ties," at his residence, No. 3871 Ellis avenue. The old gentleman is in his 86th year, having been born in New York State, Jan. 6, 1705, but he holds his age remark-ably well, and appears like a much younger man. His full name is Henry Berkman Myer, and his home is in Newburg, Orange County, N. Y. His first wife, the mother of Gen. Myer, died shortly after the removal of the

family to Buffalo.

In speaking of his deceased son, Mr. Myer said that he had inherited an inventive genius from him, and, during his earlier years, was al-ways engaged with models and drawings. When from him, and, during his earlier years, was always engaged with models and drawings. When other boys were at play, Albert was engaged in reading and studying. He never kept bad company, and delighted in spending an evening at home. Mr. Myer is very proud of the fact that he is the father of "Oid Probabilities." After the death of his wife he had given his son into the care of her sister, who had brought him up. He said he thought the accounts of his sons life and death which were printed in The Tributes the morning after the death occurred were very complete. In 1857 Gen. Myer was married to Miss Kate Waldon, daughter of Judge Waldon, a Buffalo militonaire, and he left his wife and six children to mourn his death. In 1866 he wrote and published a "Manual of Army Signais," for the use of signal officers in the field and for naval and military schools. The book is profusely illustrated, and contains 400 pages. It has had a wide circulation.

Sept. 9, 1854, Mr. Myer and his son took outa patent for the first sleeping-car ever run. Since that time Mr. Myer has invented an automatic car-coupler by which baggage cars and coaches may be coupled and uncoupled with a lever on the top of the car. Also a safety car, which opens at the sides and on the top when the car is thrown from the track, enabling passengers to make their escape before they are seriously injured.

ETTA CARL.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The girl Etta Carl was buried yesterday forenoon from the residence of her mother, No. 683 West Lake street, and now rosts in the quiet of Rosehill Cemetery. About 11 o'clock the body, in a neat silver-trimmed rosewood coffin, was brought from the undertaker's and placed in the modest little liwing-room where the unfortunate girl had passed so many happy hours in the company of her mother and invalid brother. That friends had not forgotten her was shown by the handsome and profuse floral decorations on and about the coffin. Upon the top of it had

by the handsome and profuse floral decorations on and about the coffin. Upon the top of it had been placed by some loving hand a beautiful wreath of white rosebuds and carnations.

The services were conducted by the Rev. E. B. Huloert, of the Fourth Baptist, who first read the ninetieth Psalm, "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations," and followed it with a few appropriate and touching remarks. He could not at the time say anything which would alleviate the overwhelming sorrow of the afflicted mother and brother, whom, he felt sure, possessed the true and heartfelt sympathy of all. Human power could not relieve her sorrow, but human sympathy could be extended to those who had thus suddenly been deprived of one so dearly loved. He closed by asking that the Divine Father look down upon the afflicted family in a spirit of love and succor them in their great affliction.

During the services there could be beard the heartrending sobs of the mother, who lay upon a bed in an adjoining room. The rooms were filled with family friends and acquaintances, who were allowed to view the corpse. The majority of these sympathisers were young ladies. Mrs. Cure was led into the room after a time, and as she beheld the body she threw herself upon the coffin and exclaimed, "My baby, my baby; give her to me." She hung over the body of her child for some moments, and force was required to remove her. The coffin was recovered and placed in the hearse, and taken to the Northwestern Depot, for transportation to Roschill. The following were the palfocaries: Messers, R. C. Lang, A. J. Vance, William Collister, and Charles Lavalley. No dispatch has yet been received from them an Keller, who is alleged by the family to have been married to Miss Carl. The presumption appears to be that the will not come.

Some doctors are questioning the accuracy of the verdict of the Coroner's jury as to the cause of the girl's death, which they said was due to peri-metritia, and assert that it must have been due to closting of the face,

any is found, will not be based upon it, but upon the examination made by the Grand Jury, be-fore which the case will come next month.

SUBURBAN.

The public schools will open Monday week. The High-School has undergone a transmogrification; the hall on the upper floor has been divided into school-rooms, with a broad stairway in place of the narrow fire-traps which led to the upper floor. The building will be heated by steam in the future, the pipes having been put in place during the vacation, and the necessary boilers set up.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR THEATRES. our theatres during the week now drawing to a close,—the natural calm after the excitement of "the Conclave" and the hot weather. Yet "All the Rage" at McVicker's, considering that the piece is now in its third week, has done an exceedingly good business. This farcical comedy will be played for the last time the coming week, when the company will go to Cleveland. The third week of "The False Friend" at Haverly's has not turned out badly cither, and even the new entertainment, "Photos," at Hooley's has had a fair share of patronage. "The Danicheffs" will be revived at Haverly's on Monday evening, and at Hooley's "Pinafore" with a juvenile troupe will be once more presented. Mattie Vickers and Charles Rogers in "The Players" at the Olympic have been moderately successful. At this house Morlacchi, the dancer, will appear on Monday.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Joe Murphy, after all, doesn't go to Australia. Rose Eytinge has canceled her engagement

It is asserted that Miss Carlotta Addison is about to return to the stage, and she will do it not in England, but in this country. Miss Eioise Lindau, who is pretty, not above 20, and a member of the Thalia Theatre company, New York, took poison one night last week. She had been deserted by her lover. A stomach-pump relieved her,

D'Orly Carte has built a new theatre in London. It will be called the Savoy, is to cover an area of more than 10,000 superficial feet, and will have four distinct fronts, that on the western side being given a length of 150 teet. The principal entrance is to be from the Thames Embankment.

bankment.

The Hon. Lewis Wingfield is rewriting for Mne. Modjeska the last act of an adaptation of "Marie Stuart." The story runs that at the time of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, Sir Richard Wingfield, a cousin of Lord Burleigh, was appointed by that statesman to watch the proceedings and report upon them to Queen discovered in the library of Sir John Sebright, at Beechwood, casts a new light upon the execution, and has supplied details of which dramaticuse is now being made.

tion, and has supplied details of which dramatic use is now being made.

A special dispatch from Philadelphia to the Cinciunati Gazette says: "The rare spectacle of an actress being rotten-egged was witnessed Wednesday night at the Walnut Street Theatre, where the C. L. Graves combination occupy the boards with the "Four Seasons." During the third act, while Georgie Parker, as Sasan Sweetapple, a Yankee dairy-maid, was singing a song, an egg in an advanced state of decomposition whizzed over the pit from the west side of the top gallery, and came to grief against a canvas palmetto-tree a few feet from Miss Parker. The audience was startled for the moment, and the actress changed color, but did not falter in her song. Haif a minute later another egg, similarly disabled, was thrown upon the stage from the east side of the top gallery. The actress was intensely mortified, and finished her song with great difficulty and in a high state of excitement. The audience showed much displeasure at the deliberate insult to the lady, and applauded her to the echo, so much so that she was compelled to respond to an encore. In the meantime the ushers from all parts of the house had gathered to the quarter from where the eggs had been flung, and a man was seen endeavoring to secrete an egg in his coat-pocket. The fellow was pounced upon and hurried into the street, where he was given into the custody of a policeman and taken to the Central Station. He refused to give his name or assign a cause for his offense, and was placed in a cell to await a hearing."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. Knight or Knights.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Please state, to decide discussion, whether it is proper to speak of an individual as a Knights Templar or a Knight Templar, and oblige, NEMO.

Dr. Cream a Scotchman. in to-day's TRIBUNE, says that Dr. Cream is not a Scotchroan, and that "ne will contess that he is an Irishman," allow me to say that Dr. Cream has to-day confessed to the Sheriff that he was born in the City of Glasgow, in Scotland; that his father was Irish and his mother was Scotch, and that he was educated and resided in Scotland, and got his moral training there. "Scotla" cannot disown him.

Build Strong. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—I notice in the report of the reunion of Gen. Garfield's old regiment at Ashland, O., yesterday, that during the General's speech a portion of the platform gave way.

Ashiand, O., yesterday, that during the General's speech a portion of the platform gave way, precipitating him and several reporters to the ground, but happily without injury to any.

Now, as a builder, I wish to say that such accidents are disgraceful, needless, and call for the severest censure. In the present campaign temporary platforms and seats will be erected in almost every city and hamlet in the land. Let it be understood, then, that all Committees and builders having in charge such construction will be held responsible for any accident occasioned by the giving out or failing of any part thereof, and that no excuse can avail them.

Build for "keeps," and when you think you are strong enough, then double your timber and bracing.

You need to take many precautions, laying foundation-planks under all uprights, for a surging crowd will try your work thoroughly, as would the tramping of a herd of cattle.

Now, if the exchanges of The TRIBUNE, and all papers of both parties, will extend this caution it may prevent much disaster and suffering. We want no repetition of yesterday's experience in this direction. Beware, then, lest a greater calamity, like that at Adrian, overtake you!

A Young Southerner Who Does Not Be-

Heve in Mineing Matters.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 24.—I am but a youth skernis, renn., Aug. 22.—I am but a youth yet, as a representative of the growing generation in the South, respectfully request a place for this my protest against the low, cringing, hypocritical spirit displayed by the leaders in Southern politics, both in their speeches and writings: a spirit very recently shown to a more than usually fulsome degree by Carolina's Governor.

What if Hampton did use the language attributed to him in his speech at Staunton? Why this attempt to crawfish out of what Gov. Hampton and every Southerner must know is the truth, that these are the principles which Lee and Jackson fought for—are the same issues being retried, but—thank God—in a different way. The truth of Democtatic principles will this time be demonstrated by the ballot.

Hampton's denial is made in the same spirit that prompts the average Southern speaker to cry, with a wave of his hand and a Pecksniffian smile: "The cause we believed to be right!" We believed to be right! As if deep, deep down in the bottom of their hearts they do not know they are insincere, know they still believe they were right, believe they know they were right. The very fact that the South is eternally on the defensive is conclusive that there is not equality between the two sections. Let any crime be committed in the Southern States, the whole Northern press takes it up, regrets as a grave and serious mistate that the South was not put under military rule, while the poor, whipped South bows and scrapes, and declares she never meant it.

The Democracy of William H. Kernan, who, What if Hampton did use the language attrib-

under military rule, while the poor, whipped South bows and scrapes, and declares she never meant it.

The Democracy of William H. Kernan, who, by the boid expression of his honest convictions, has drawn upon his head the wrath and abuse of the dirt-eating, conservative portions of the Southern people than all the speeches of Hampton and his compeers put together. Were the truth known, and the flimsy mask of reconstruction torn from the faces of our Hamptons and Gordons, it would be found that they still love and cherish the principles "Lee and Jackson fought for," the principles at whose shrine half a million of Southland's noble sons were sacrificed."

It am well acquainted with Mr. Kernan, and have heard men of some prominence in Southern politics in conversation with him say: "I agree with you, I agree with you the through the southern youth. In the name of common sense, honor, and dignity, throw off this uscless mask which but stultilise its wearer, and try the question purely on its own merits. Let the people decide whether we are to have free and sovereign States, or party provinces overrun and oppressed by a strong and centralized Government.

Himos Les Mernwerner.

STARVING LAWYERS.

Complaints of Hard Times in This Particular Business.

ome of the Causes to Which the Lack of Litigation Is Attributed.

of a young lawyer friend whom he chanced to meet upon the street a day or two ago. "Oh, business is positively friendful "How is business with you?" asked a reporter nowanys. I tell you, the lawyers are lawing a hard time of it now; the fact is, there is no busi-ness for anybody in our profession, unless it is among some of the older ones, who may have some old, unfinished business'on hand," was the

"WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THIS LACK OF BUSI-NESS? All other kinds of business appears to be pros-

is the matter?"
"Well. I do not think there is as much litiga-"Well, I do not think there is as much litiga-tion as there used to be. There are several good reasons why a solicitor's business should be dull. The Bankrupt law was repealed last year, and everybody who felt that there was the slightest show of being pushed availed himself of the provisions of the act which enabled him to snap his fingers at creditors and commence over again. Everybody started anew, and every

to snap his fingers at creditors and commence over again. Everybody started anew, and every man was careful of his collections and his credits, so there has been no chance or cause for litigation during the past two years, nearly."

"Are these the only reasons?"

"No; there are a good many others. One, and I believe it is one of the principal causes, is that the machinery of justice has of late become so clogged that it is next to impossible for a man to get satisfaction in a court. With the system of juries now in vogue, and the character, or lack of character, of some of our dity Justices, it is felt by many to be a loss of time for an honest man to attempt to get justice. Where a man is thoroughly in earnest and is determined to push matters to the end, he may win; but after he has done this he finds that he has spent almost as much money as he had at stake, and often more, besides throwing away valuable time. Some other system of justice should be adopted. The present mode is too tedious. The courts are all lumbered now with calendars longer than the moral law, taking in suits which were commenced two or three years back. So you see a man, if he has any money to collect, would rather lose it than to go to law about it."

The newspaper man began to get interested in this subject, and desired to know more concerning it. There are reported to be

ing it. There are reported to be OVER ELEVEN HUNDRED LAWYERS IN THIS CITY, all of whom doubtless started in with the confident aspiration of becoming millionaires out of the disagreements of the people. But many a young lawyer has gone to the wail after struggling along for years with barsly enough to keep goling along for years with barsly enough to keep goling along for years with barsly enough to keep goling along for years with barsly enough to keep goling along for years with proceeded them. Many a young man who, after working for years at a trade and studying nights, was admitted to the Bar and given permission to practice law, found at that moment that the ranks were full, and that for years to come he could make a better living at his old vocation. Thus in nearly all the higher walks of lite one finds men who have read law, but have never practiced it. They have put off this event year after year, with the hope that a favorable opening would present itself. All through the hard times many a young lawyer made a comfortable living by collecting bills for mercautile establishments on commission. Indeed, so far was this carried that today it is a common thing to find regularly organized agencies for the collection of money, the firms agreeing to do all the legal work at no cost to their employers except the court fees.

Having this subject in mind, it was quite natural tiffs the reporter should ask questions of and listen to other lawyers with whom he came in contact. Nearly all were agreed upon the point that there was OVER ELEVEN HUNDRED LAWYERS IN THIS CITY. VERY LITTLE PAYING BUSINESS

The PAYING BUSINESS
for lawyers except for those who were fortunate enough to have a stock of old matters to settle up.
"Do you see anything in my face that would lead you, were you a client, to say, 'I don't think I want him for my lawyer'?" asked a well-known and popular young attorney, of the writer. The latter confessed that he had never ob-

served anything repugnant in the young man's face.

"And yet," continued he, "it seems as if that is what every man is thinking of when he comes into my office, and, if I let a man go out to think the matter over. I am almost sure that he will not come back if he be a stranger."

This young man was for a considerable time connected with the City Law Department, and is acknowledged to be of no ordinary ability. And he has been successful above the average of his companions in the profession. The fault probably does not ite with him.

A criminal law firm of considerable repute was visited, and one of the members declared that, while their business was good, he knew that most of the commercial lawyers were having a hard time. The courts, he said, were lumined.

that, while their business was good, he knew that most of the commercial lawyers were having a hard time. The courts, he said, were lumbered up with cases, but before they came to trial the litigants on both sides were generally ready to compromise and get out of the Courts. "For example," said he, "a man is a creditor to the extent of \$150. The debtor refuses to pay, and the other goes to law. After filing the writ, the defendant makes overtures, and offers to settle the claim by paying \$100. In nine cases out of ten the proposal is accepted, and it is only in cases where both sides are determined to fight that anything comes out of it."

Any person will discover the farce of this argument if he takes the pains to watch the proceedings of the lower Courts for a short time. A vast number of writs are commenced before Justices of the Peace. Some drift from these petty courts into higher ones, but most of them go no further, the prosecutors generally becoming disgusted with the mode of getting satisfaction here, and quietly drop matters before additional expense is incurred. As a general thing, the cost of getting what properly belongs to a man is greater than the claim will warrant, if it does not swallow it up altogether. And then, too, there is so much trickery in the lower courts that it is extremely hard to make the right triumph. With the present rascally juries a man with any pretenuous to honesty can never hope to compete with the trickeries of shyster lawyers and dishonest Constables. Much money is required to get a little justice nowadays, and people are beginning to find this out. Technicalities and deficiencies in the law are made so much of that justice is overlooked. An attorney remarked that in his judgment a Justice of the Peace should never be given jurisdiction in any case involving over \$50, and there should be SOME SHORT ROAD TO THE HIGHER COURTS,

some short road to the higher courts, beyond the reach of irresponsible, dishonest juries.

Another lawyer accounted for the dull times among the members of the profession on the ground that, during the hard times, business men did not have any money to spare for litigation, and they had scarcely had time to get upon their feet since the prosperous season set it. He was confident that there was a great deal of business ahead for the profession yet, when it came around to the lawyers' turn.

Judge Gary was reported as saying that there was not as much business in the Superior Court as there had been in days gone by. A Deputy Clerk of that Court informed the seeker for points that, while there were possibly not as many judgments entered, there was more money coming in than ever before, because collections were good.

The record writer of the Circuit Court said there were not more than two-thirds as many cases coming in as there used to, and that with only two Judges at work they were able to keep the docket even. He could see no necessity for appointing more Judges, for he thought there was not more work than would keep those now on the Bench busy if they would work.

A MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 27.—Was it murder? is the question that is asked by everybody in Madison to-day. Wednesday evening about half-past 10 o'clock the inhabitants of that portion of the Fourth Ward which lies contiguous to the circus grounds were startled by hearing cries of "Murder!" "Help!" piercing the air out on the railway track. Nearly every man who heard the cries jumped to his feet and rushed in the direction the sound came from, so that within ten minutes' time a large party had collected, some of whom carried lanterns, and a general search was made along both tracks, but without avail. No one was to be seen, and if a crime had been committed the rolling waves covered the victim before any witnesses could get there. The only circumstance that would throw any light at all on the mystery is the fact that the next morning two boys found one of Capt. Barnes' boats, which had been stolen from his landing, jammed in between the piles under the track. It may be that the murderer had decoyed his victim into taking a boat-ride, and, after kilking him and throwing the body overboard, ran the boat between the piles and remained concealed until the crowd had given up their search and gone home. There is considerable excitement about the matter and all kinds of theories are affoat, but of course nothing definit can be ascertained. tion the sound came from, so that within ten

GRAND RIVER SURVEY.

GRAND RIVER SURVEY.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 27.—Maj.

Herwood, United States Engineer, has arrived here for the purpose of making a survey of Grand River from here to its mouth at Grand Haven, as ordered by the last session of Congress, with a view to the improvement of the channel and making it navigable for craft from Lake Michigan. In company

GRAND RIVER SURVEY.

CANDY.

CANDY

Send 8. 8. or 25 for a sample retail box by express, or the best founding in merica, put up elegantly and merica, put up elegantly and candidates. Chicago. Michigan. Sendison-st. Chicago.

KRANZ Presented to the CANDIES, product of the channel and making it navigable for craft from Lake Michigan. In company

with several prominent citizens, he made an examination of the river to-day, and came to the conclusion that it could be improved at a very moderate expense, and ought to be done at once. He stated that he should certainly recommend that the improvements be made, and the channel so improved as to make it navigable at once for vessels drawing eight to ten feet of water, quite deep enough for most of the craft now plying on the great lakes. In view of the fact that the freight of our city alone received and shipped is already about 700,000 tons annually, it would seem very necessary that the work should be done.

EDISON NOT A FAILURE. Edison's friends maintain that his electric light is not a failure, but that he is only waiting to perfect the details. It is certain, however, that the public can hope for no imme diate relief from that quarter. The nev diate relief from that quarter. The new automatic gas-machine, which furnishes a light superior to coal-gas at less than half the cost, is therefore attracting general attention. One of these machines can be seen in operation at the music rooms of Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, 150 and 152 State street. They are warranted to give satisfaction, and descriptive catalogues will be mailed free by Brainard, De Witt & Co., the manufacturers.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Secrets ry of State to-day issued license to organize to the American Elevator Company, Chicago; capital, \$100,000; corporators, Ralph Emerson, William Alcott, and William E. Hale.

S. HYMAN & CO., the fine jewelers and diamond-dealers, are rapidly and surely increasing in popularity with the jewelry-buying portion of the community. Before the recent very considerable advance in diamonds they had placed large orders with foreign dealers. These goods, in splendid assortment, are now arriving, and they are propared and willing to give their customers the benefit of their foresight, as gem-diamonds have advanced 20 per cent at least in the las three months. Corner State and Madison

should be used by mothers of nursing children. Contains nothing injurious, and requiring only water to prepare it for use, the danger of im

pure milk is avoided.
For sale by druggists and grocers. A pamphlet with full particulars sent by addressing THOMAS LEEMING & CO., Montreal, Can. Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roac s, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

McVAY-Mrs. H. J. McVay, Aug. 27, a son. Both

BIRGE—At Bloomingdale, N. J., on the 21st inst., of cholera infantum, Edward Huntington, infant son of Henry F. and Lizzie A. Birge. HILDRETH—At 8 o'clock, Aug. 27, William T. Hil-dreth, infant son of George W. and Fannie S. Hil-dreth, aged 6 days.

dreth, infant son of George W. and Fannie S. Hildreth, aged 6 days.

SCHALEY-Aug. 27. William Schaley, of injuries received by a Milwaukee-av. street car, aged 24 years. Funeral from Marine Hospital to Rosehili at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day. His friends invited to attend.

GALE-Aug. 27. Charles R. Gale, of consumption, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. Coakes, 781 Hubbard-st, aged 24 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the house Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by cars to Rosehill.

EF Southampton (Eng.) papers please copy.

ILETT-Aug. 27. at the residence of his parents, 642 West Adams-st, Willie, aged 3 years, youngest son of William and Emma liett.

Funeral from the above residence at 1 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Aug. 23, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

BELLWOOD-At his residence, corner of West Forty-first and Fulton-sta., on Aug. 25, 1880, Henry Bellwood, aged 5 years.

Funeral Goggin (both decased), aged 25 years and 8 months.

Funeral toggin (both decased), aged 25 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from 137 Lytle-st., Saturday t 10 o'clock a. m., to Holy Family Church, thence by arriages to Calvary. ROBISON—Aug. 24, at Maywood, Ill., Bessie Beulah bonly daughter of Charles Y. and Maggie K. Robison. ged I vear,7 months and 6 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF COMPANY A. SIXTEENTH Ward Garfield and Arthur Club. will be held at hadquarters, 188 Mohswk-st., corner of Riackhawk this evening at 80-clock. All members are expected to be present. Good speakers will address the meeting. THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-

THE HON. JOHN P. IRISH, OF IOWA, MAYOR Harrison, and Judge W. E. Leffingreil will address the Democrats of Chicago at the Wigwam, corner of State and Thirty-second-sta, this Saturday THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FOURTH
Ward Republican Club at Armory Hall, Indianaav, near corner Twenty-ninth-st., at 7:39 p. m. sharp
to-night. Members of the Club are requested to be
present, as also all Republicans desirous of joining
the Club.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night at 8 o'clock. THE GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB OF THE Sixth Ward will meet this evening in Delp's Hall, corner Hinman and Lincoln-sis.



MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world, we have a preparation makes such high, flaky, hot breeds, or preparation makes such high, flaky, hot breeds, or preparation makes the form by dyspepies without fear of the illy can be eaten by dyspepies with the control of the property and whole commended to principles by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mout.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.

The Wall Street Daily News.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year THE WALL STREET DAILY NEWS has correctly predicted the rises and declines of most of the active stocks dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Its subscribers and followers have made fortunese. Its subscribers have made fortunese. It is recognized as the only its within two months it has correctly predicted these. Within two months it has correctly predicted the first has correctly predicted the first has correctly predicted the first has been subscribers. All of the price of the journal up to Sept. 16th wheel stocks. The price of the journal up to Sept. 16th have declared the first has been subscribers of the consequence of the introduction of several new features, at large expense, it will be as follows:

Per annum, \$6: 6 months, \$1: 3 months, \$1:50. Single copies will remain the same—2 cents per copy.

The paper is issued every day except Yundays and holidays, and reaches all parts of the country at the same time as other morning journals. Sent to out of town subscribers prepaid. Subscriptions should be addressed to CHARLES D. KEEP, editor, WALL STREET DAILY NEWS, & Exchange place, New York. Sample copies mailed free on application.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

BOYLE

Estab. 1896. Dresses, Shawis, Silka, Popilas, Velvets. Merinos and Mixed Goods, &c. also Gentie Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express. AUG. SCHWARZ.

Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, list lilinois-st., 250 West Madisonst, and 190 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Two Regular Trade Sales. TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 9:30 a. m.,

THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 9:30 a. m.

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY. Millinery and Embroideries. Linens and Cutlery. 1,000 Lots.

SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY Clothing, Hosiery, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths. Hats. Table Oil Cloths.

Great Catalogue Trade Sale AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Sept. I, at 9:30 a. m. promit. BOOTS, SHOES,

and SLIPPERS Manufactured for the Fall Trade of 1880.

3,500 CASES OF SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES Will be offered, and nothing needed for Fall Trade will be found wanting in this sale. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday. ods ready for inspection Monday, GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-et.

Thursday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 a. m., AUCTION TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

30 Casks C. C. Ware, 10 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware, 100 Decorated Chamber Sets, 700 Barrels Glassware, "asst."

85 Crates W. G. Ware,

Also a full assortment of Bronze and Glass Lampa Lamp Fixtures, Table Cutlery, 100 Cases Laundry oods Packed for Country Merchants, By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO. WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres't. WM. A. BUTTERS, Ance's.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, August 28, FURNITURE. 20,000 Cigars various brands, 10 barrels Ground Coffee Good Billiard Table by Brunswick, a Parior Gran Piano in rich case, 50 Chromos, Portraits of Hancod and Garfield.

SHERIFF SALE. A large lot of Furnitare, Parlor Set, Rr. Dining To-ble, Dining Chairs, Wardrobe, Chamber Furnitare, Bedding, Cook Stove, &c., General Merchandise, Sat-urday, Aug. 28, at 9-30 o'clock, at salerrooms, 16 Late-at-WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE THE ENTIRE PURNITURE. Parlor and Chamber Suits, Brussels Carpets, Piano-Forte, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.,

Silver and Silver-Plated Wars, 48.,
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, 21
Dwelling No. 472 W. Randolph-st., S. W. cor. Shelden,
we will sell, by order of the Mortragee, the entire
Furniture, consisting of six handsome M. T. Chamber
Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tables, Sideboard, E.
Dining Table, Cane Dining Chairs, Wardrobes, Har
Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Bed and Table Lisse,
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, China and Giassware,
large Cooking, Range complete, Body Brussell CarMalos, a fine-to-nich liss Chandellers.
Also, a fine-to-nich liss Chandellers.
Also, a fine-to-nich cost ExLy Meyer, of Munich, cost ExDy Meyer, of Munich, cost ExCHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Salesman.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. OUR REGULAR SALE

FOR THIS DAY, at 9:30 a. m. THE ENTIRE FURNITURE

OF 15-ROOM HOUSE. A line of good used and new Carpets,
A large lot Superior Bedding.
General Household Control BIG SALE-DON'T MISS IT. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randolph-4.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

Commonwealth Distribution Co. Their popular monthly drawings, never postpones, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-AUGUST 31.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, according to a coatrage made with the owners of the Frankort gran for a period of five years, occurred regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted.

COLLECTION AGENCY. CHICAGOTILE VINE MERCANENCY ST. Does its business thoroughly and efficiently, and part over money when collected.

HARR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTITORM, Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave. E. BURNHAM, STATE-ST. TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourisis, Travelers, Excessionists should visit CHAS, T. WILL'S For Trunks, Satcheia Base to the Will pay. ASSAY MATERIALS
125 State-st., Chicago

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Three Recent Books Well Worth Reading.

A FOOL'S ERRAND. (Price, \$1.00.) "We declare, as we read it, that it is not citios, but history, and the weight with hich it lies on the mind of the reader not the weight of imaginary woes. We a sleep off the sheet-tiron thunder of the st tempestuous novel, but this Macbeth oes murder sieep.

If is not necessary to think with this aumeht, not only in his facts, but in his rea

of is for its historical value that the book

FAMOUS VICTORY. (Price, \$1.25.)

"The scene of 'A Fool's Errand' lies chiefly in the South; that of 'A Famous Victory' is laid wholly in the North. Both have been written by men who have had personal experiences which they have 'woven into the web of their respective romances; eac is a keen observer, and the author of 'A Famous Victory' is the keener of the two."—Chicago Times.

THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY, STICE "Everything considered, we consider this he first American novel that has appeared for Hawthorne."—Louisville Courier-Journal ince Hawthorne. "Louwrine Counter-Journel" "The Undiscovered Country" certainly grikes deeper than any of his (Howells') pre-vious stories, without losing any of the charm of style and finish that has characterized them." The Boston Golden Rule.

JANSEN. McCLURG & CO.,

117 & 119 State-st., Chicago. For Sunday Schools! For Temperance! THE BEST NEW BOOKS! TEMPERANCE JEWELS. By J. H. TEN-

FMAN. Has every qualification to be a Pemperance Song Book. Choice hymns and d music in excellent taste, are found 1. There are nearly a hundred songs, copies mailed for 3c., 5.00 per dozen. The older and larger book, HULL'S TEM-

White Robes! The purest, and best of White Robes! Sunday School White Robes! Song Books. White Robes! White Robes!

TEMPERANCE LIGHT. By G. C. HUGO Yoss. Is a perfect "electric" light for radiance and beauty. Has 32 of the very best songs by 27 of the very best authors, and sells for \$10 per hundred. Mailed for 12 cts.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO, ILL. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

ENTITLED LADIES AND OFFICIENC OF UNITED STATES ARMY; OR AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY;
By Leutenant D. M. Greene, late of the United States Army, is now ready for delivery. Every American citiens should read it before easting his vote for President. The following are the topics treated: Ladies in the United States Army to the rejudice of Good Order and Military Discipline: Caste—Staff and Line; Degeneracy of Army Society—Possibilities of American Civiliantion; Marying for Position: Where the Public Money Goes; The Power Behind the Throne; Intemperance: Freedom of Manners: Amusements—Press; How much of the Unpleasantness of Army 100 million of Provident Control of Control ostage free, on receipt of price—One Dollar CENTRAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chi

A Thrilling Detective Story. OLD SLEUTH, THE DETECTIVE; Or, The Bay Ridge Mystery. e author of "The King of Detectives," "The Detective," &c. Now ready in No. 688 of THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS. CEN. JAS. A. CARFIELD

FATA MORGANA.

For The Chicago Tribune.

H w strong I was! how great! how beautiful!

I s stars were kind, my horoscope was bland.

Merlin, my master, was become my tool,

My slave, to follow after at command.

I had a thousand servants fired by love,

And ruled by fear, to do my least behest.

I was their Queen—a crowned and sceptered

dove;

How grand my palace underneath the waves! The sun-rays swam like fishes—yellow, red, And silver—down among the tinted caves. A mine of light from under bubbled, fed on precious gems, that burned with scintillant fisme.

The waters drank to red satiety. The purple dolphins hovered near me, tame; All funy creatures came and bowed to me. All mortals held my name in joy and dread. I was thy peer, thy rival, potent, brave; I might have seen thee humbled, vanquished; I might have struck—a blow I never gave—

I, by my spells, laid bare the erring Queen Geneura's loves with Launcelot of the Lake. I drove to Arthur's feast on Gilbric Green, And there my Roval brother's hand did take, Leading aside, where under sombre trees He flung him, all in sad and sore distress. "O my pure love!" he saith, "what words be these?"

And so dissolved in tears of sinlesness—
In grief so true and guileless, I had need
Summon my chariot from th' aerial space,
Whence with swift flight my coursers home did
speed.

I weeping on my tunic's frosty lace—

Yea, I did weep in shame that, being so strong, had no cure for that my speech had made. I hade them play the flute, and sound the gong; I hade a regal banquet to be taid. soue a regal banquet to be iaid.

I stood superb in robe of rich design;
My tunic was with gold devices fret;
My zone a mystic cincture, cobweb-fine;
My arms with many a blushing amulet
Enclasped. But sullen humors on me sat;
lcried, "Wo! I did wound—I cannot heal!"
Arms with many a broadering thereat,
lcried, all my subjects, wondering thereat,
Demogorgon!

O that was power! A host of subtile sprites
Crouching before me, trembling, sorrowing, pale
have for their aureoles faint of faery light.
Othat was power! To see them cringe and quall,
Gobin and afreet, in my stormy eye.
Eaough! Tis gone! So, I am weak as they.
I bend I bow to you as you go by.
Pass! I am fallen—fallen! Strike me! Slay!
Am I immortal? An immortal slave!
A wingless bird! a reed without a tune!
I have not even a mortal's restful grave.
I cannot die! Death were a priceless boon—
Demogorgon!

JOHN MCCARTY PLEASANTS. STAND BY THE OLD FLAG!

For The Chicago Tribune. Rouse, Patriots! Gird on your armors, Ye loyal of every degree! Rouse, merchants, wechanics, and farmers, Who prize your blood-bought liberty!

The Traitors are stealing your thunder:

A chieftain they've lured from your camp,
And leagued, for the purpose of plunder,
With one of Old Shylock's own stamp.

They have sighted a prize in their vision—A stanch, gallant "Ship," as she rolls along with majestic precision,
Midway 'twirt the rocks and the shoals.

But your Vet'rans will let nothing harm her, Prom Maine to the Pacific Coast; With the conquering ballot for armor, There'll spring an invincible host.

They'll flock to the true Union banner, For Garfield and Arthur, and Right, In the same loyal spir't and manner They met the same foes in the fight.

LITERATURE.

Mrs. Walford's "Troublesome Daughters"-Other New Books.

A Look into the British and American Reviews.

Bonamy Price and John Jay in the "International."

Leslie Stephens' Defense of British Atheism-John Fiske's "Revolution."

Cardinal Manning and J. H. Tuke in the Nineteenth Century.

NEW BOOKS.

TROUBLESOME DAUGHTERS. Novel-readers who remember "Mr. Smith," Pauline," and "Cousins" will take up a new book by the same author with pleasure and hope. They will lay it down with a sense of keen disappointment. Whether it be on account of failing powers or a positive exhaustion of the sources of supply in the author, or the severe strain of putting a one-volume ject in a three-volume warehouse. Mrs. Walford's failure in this venture is exasperating and complete. The title of the story is "Trouble-some Daughters." There are four of them. We faintly recall having met them somewhere before. The first is a shallow coquet, with a placidly selfish character that aids her over most of the obstacles in her way,—all of them, indeed, except Death, which rescues her and the author, before the book is balf done, from the pain of keeping up an uninteresting existence. The second daughter is the willful, impetuous, passionate child of Nature, with flashing dark eyes and cimeter-like tongue, but right inten-tions and unselfish disposition, who has been made familiar to us by Rhoda Broughton and a whole brood of imitators. The third and fourth daughters are young and of no particular consequence in this story. The hero is an amiable young fellow in the Life Guards:

young fellow in the Life Guards:

"He did not wish to marry, and be had to take care lest he was married without his will. It was all very well for the others, but this favorit of fortune was really at times hard put to it. He was so engaging, and so sprightly, so kind-hearted and pleasant and rich and respectable, that he was a perfect Phenix of a young bachelor; and as to his not being serious, he no more dared trust himself to be serious than to drink hemlock; half an hour's seriousness would have done for him for life."

Young Phoenix's name is Evaluations.

Young Phœnix's name is Evelyn,-Rupert Evelyn. His mother is a vain, frivolous woman and a great bore, in the novel and out of it-She marries a second time when he has passed she marries a second time when he has passed his majority; and her second husband is the father of the troublesome daughters. No need to say that the Phœnix visits the mother, and falls in love, nor yet to designate more particularly the special feminine "trouble" that engrosses his attention. It must be admitted that all the circumstances of the meeting, the courtship, and the portrayal of the characters of lover and beloved are excellently managed. Up to the time of the first declaration, which in the British edition must be about the end of the first volume, the story is more than interesting; it is skillful. If the author had been permitted to take up the threads of the story at this point and bring them together in a yarn for the conclusion, her book would be not the worst thing she has done, but the best.

From the love scene on the 165th page, the unfortunate here and heroine are dragged through 366 pages more, most of them superfluous. The romance withers. The tale becomes insufferably prolix. The uninteresting sister is put through a long love-episode with a cad. The vapid stepmother is exhibited in page after page of conscientious commonplace.

The invention which serves to prolong the intrigue after its proper termination is tawdry and weak. The heroine bursts a blood-vessel,

The invention which serves to prolong the intrigue after its proper termination is tawdry and weak. The heroine bursts a blood-vessel, and is ill for months. The hero leaves her. He is about to return when he hears that her mind is affected, not seriously, but in such a degree as to bring her within the category of the "queer." The story is told him by the malevolent genius who is engaged to the elder sister and has been scorned by the younger, and this is the way it is put:

"The fact is, she has 'always been excitable and queer,—and, whether it was the loss of blood or something of the kind—that's what the doctors say, at least—she's been as mad as a March hare ever since. Stop,—I don't quite mean that, for Evelyn had sprang from his chair,—she's not wrong except on certain points. If you were to meet her you would think her as sane as anybody; but touch her on—well, I'll show you how it was. I thought, and I had had no notion anything was wrong; but she nearly played the very deuce with me afterwards, for it turns out her craze is that everybody she meets is in love with her."

deuce with me atterwards, for it turns out her craze is that everybody she meets is in love with her."

Evelyn insults this man, and calls him a cur, which he is; but believes him. With no further evidence, without pity or remorse for the unfortunate girl said to be slightly affected, he exchanges into a foreign regiment, and leaves the country for five years. On his return, nearly 100 pages more are required to satisfy him that his beloved is not a lunatic, and, when his doubts are removed, he has the characteristic delicacy to inform her what his suspicions were. Imagine the scene! "I did not think you had good sense"; and this, too, after he had been constantly with her for weeks. On one occasion he entreats her'to come out of the heat and go indoors because she is excited, and he fears she may have a fit, and then goes riding with her younger sister, who was in the carriage with her at the time. All that is needed to make the latter part of the book thoroughly ridiculous is a chapter, which the hero is made to confess that he has "experienced" religion in India, though there had been no previous evidence that he needed it specially. We are inclined to acquit Mrs. Walford of blame for the last two-thirds of this story, and to put the responsibility for the really poor performance on the unfathomable stupidity of the British custom which requires works of fiction to be done in three volumes, or not at all. ("Troublesome Daughters." By L. B. Walford. Leisure-Hour Series. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$1.)

Among the popular preachers and writers of England a leading position is occupied by Dr. F. W. Farrar, Canon of Westminster. He is widely known in this country through his "Life of Christ," and his "Lite and Work of St. Paul." His little work on "Eternal Hope," also, is extensively read both here and in Great Britain. His style is graceful and attractive and his general learning universally recognized.

We have now before us a volume of Dr. Farrar's Sermons on the Amelioration of the World, consisting of ten well-considered discourses in regard to the sins and sorrows of mankind and the means of their removal or alleviation. The topics are the following: "Why Jesus Sighed"; "Sincerity of Heart as the First Condition of Service"; "Energy of Chirstian Service"; "The Wings of a Dove"; "Work in the Groaning Creation"; "The Mending and Meaning of Human Life"; "Last Lessons from the Sigh of Christ"; "Legislative Duties"; "The Aims of Christian Statemanship"; "The Aims of Christian Statemanship"; "Many Folds: One Flock." Of these ten sermons the first seven were preached in succession in December, 1879, and January, 1880, and the last one in June, 1879, in Westminster Abbey; and the eighth and ninth were delivered in St. Margaret's Church, of which Dr. Farrar is Rector, at the opening of two sessions of Parliament. The author in most of these discourses dwells upon the moral evils of human society and the religious forces to be applied in overcoming them. But some of the sermons, especially the seventh and eighth, have important political bearings.

Many passages in these sermons are exceedingly beautiful as well as impressive. We note the following in the discourse entitled "The Wings of a Dove": "We are told that while yet the waters of the Deluge weighed upon the drowning world, the dove flew back to the Ark, and lo! in her mouth an olive leaf plucked off'! The olive leaf is bitter, but it is a sign of peace, and the Jewish legend tells that 'the dove said before the Holy One, blessed be Ha'! 'Lord of the Universe! let my food be bitter as an olive, delivered by Thy hands, rather than sweet as honey delivered by the hands of flesh and blood. My friends, however much the Deluge may welter round us, that holy, heavenly Dove of Peace—

"Sweet dove, my statics, standiest plume," courses in regard to the sins and sorrows of mankind and the means of their removal

"Sweet dove, the softest, steadiest plume,
In all the sunbright sky:
Brightening in ever changeful bloom,
As breezes change on high—

is ready to descend into our hearts and rest therein. And if the plucked leaf, which she bears to us from God in Heaven, seem bitter to us, yet none the less is it a leaf of the Tree of Life,—a green leaf from that tree 'whose leaves are for the healing of the nations."

Dr. Farrar has no sympathy with that exclusive spirit that unchurches all Roman Catholics or all dissenters. His truly catholic views on this subject are strongly stated in his sermon on "Many Folds: One Flock." These discourses show that the pulpit of England is becoming allive to the great moral and religious questions

of the day, and is no longer restrained by the fetters of a rigidly churchly propriety from a manly consideration of the varied wants of human society in its manifold relations. (Ephphatha: or, The Amelioration of the World. Sermons preached at Westminster Abbey; with two sermons preached in St. Margaret's Church at the opening of Parliament. By F. W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1880. Price \$1.50.)

REPUBLICAN TEXT-BOOK.

President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, has prepared a historical sketch of Gen. Garfield's public life, with other political information, and the volume has been issued by D. Appieton & Co., under the title of "The Republican Text-Book for the Campaign of 1880." President Hinsdale is an intimate personal friend of Gen. Garfield of many years' standing. He has thought it wise to let the Republican candidate in this campaign, so far as possible, speak for himself. Gen. Garfield's opinions on the great topics of the day are perfectly well known. What can be more natural than to let so accomplished an orator speak for himself? President Hinsdale has done this by putting copious extracts from Gen. Garfield's speeches in such relations that his record can be seen at a giance. The second part of the plan has been "To present a variety of other political information that will be useful to the intelligent citizen and especially to speakers and writers in the Presidential canvass." This work has been, on the whole, well done; and we cannot deny that at least the selections from The Chicao Thibux are judicious. All the Republican and Democratic platforms are given in an appendix and The Tribune's review of Democratic onesas well. President Hinsdale's volume may lack consistency, and it makes no pretensions to any high degree of literary merit; but that it will be found useful by Republican speakers and writers we do not doubt. The biographical part, it must be admitted, is not so full or so well written as Kirke's or Bundy's lives, the latter of which bears sway the palm from all the campaign-biographies on both sides. (Republican Text Book, By B. A. Hinsdale, A. M. New York: D. Applebuch & Co. Price 50 cents.) REPUBLICAN TEXT-BOOK.

M'PHERSON'S HANDBOOK, 1880. No editor can very well do without McPher-son's Handbook; and we fancy many publicspeakers, professional-men, and even the omni-present "intelligent citizen" would be better able to struggle with "questions of the day" if these green-covered monitors were more widely diffused. The number for 1880 has just come to fused. The number for 1880 has just come to hand. This volume contains the full details of the memorable struggle between the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses.and President Hayes over the Election laws, involving the record upon United States troops, United States Jurors, United States supervisors of Elections, and United States Marshals and their Deputies. It gives the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the Election laws, together with the dissenting opinion of laws, together with the dissearing opinion of Justices Field and Clifford in the Maryland and Ohio cases. It also contains all the financial, tariff, and banking votes taken during the period named, and the proposed action on counting the Electoral vote, on the Chinese question, and on the Geneva Award bill. It states with precision the recent amendments made or proposed to the Constitutions of many of the States, and the amendments proposed to the Constitutions of the United States. It states the proceedings and platforms of the Republican, Democratic, and Greenback National Conventions, with the candidates letters of acceptance: and gives valuable tables respecting the public debt, appropriations, expenditures, elections, cost of the Rebellion, etc. One vol., 210 pp. Cloth, uniform with the Handbook for 1872, 1874, 1876, and 1878. Price \$2, postpaid. J. L. Chapman, publisher, 911 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS MEMORIAL. The Kansas Memorial is the title of a volume of 255 pages, edited by Charles S. Gleed, of Topeka, and containing a full record, including addresses, letters, poems, etc., of the meeting of the Old Settlers of Kansas, held at Bismarck of the Old Settlers of Kansas, held at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, Sept. 15 and 16, 1879, the meeting being a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the State. The book is issued under the auspices of the Kansas State Historical Society, and excellently serves the purpose of perpetuating in print and in a convenient form the proceeding of the memor-able gathering of a year ago.

BOOKS RECEIVED. THE LIFE OF AGRICOLA. By P. Cornelius Tacitus. Edited by William Francis Allen, Proessor in the University of Wisconsin. Boston:

POTTERY DECORATION. A Practical Manual of Under-Glaze Painting. By M. Louise Mc-Laughlin. Square 12mo. Price \$1. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. INSTRUCTIONS IN THE ART OF MOLDING IN CLAY. By A. L. Hago. With an appendix on Modeling Foliage, etc. By Benn Pitman, of Cincinnati School of Design. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$1.

Charcoal Drawing Without a Master. A Complete Treatise in Landscape Drawing in Charcoal: with Lessons and Studies after Allongé. By Karl Robert. Translated by Elizabeth Haven Appleton. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. The Magazine of American History for August is another Washington number, The American Naturalist (237 Dick street,

Philadelphia) has been received. The Victorian Review, published at Melbourne, has been received. For sale by M. W. Smith, Chicago. Price 50 cents. The Sanitarian for September has articles on

"The Laws of Inheritance," "Epidemics," etc.
A. N. Bell, 8 Spruce street, New York. The Popular Science Monthly for September has the following table of contents: "The Science of Comparative Jurisprudence," by William M. of Comparative Jurisprudence," by William M. Ivias; "State Education; A. Help or Hindrance?" by the Hon. Auberon. Herbert; "How Andnals Digest." by Herman L. Fairchild (Ilustrated); "The Solar System and Its Neighbors," by C. B. Warring, Ph. D.; "Legal Prosecutions of Animals," by William Jones, F. S. A.; "Psychogenesis in the Human Infant," by Prof. W. Preyer; "Climbing Plants," by Francis Darwin, F. L. S. (Illustrated); "Esthétic Feeling in Birds," by Prof. Grant Allen; "Electricity and Agriculture," by Dr. Pascet Higgs; "Zoólogical Education," by Prof. W. S. Barnard; "The English Precursors of Newton"; "Night-Schools in New York and Paris." by Alice H. Rhine; Sketch of Joseph Leidy, M. D. (with portrait).

Alice H. Rhine; Sketch of Joseph Leidy, M. D. (with portrait).

Scribner's Monthly for September has these contents: "Mr. Pickwick and Nicholas Nickleby," with illustrations, by A. Remmer and C. A. Vanderhoof; "Recompense," a poem, by Mary L. Ritter; "Eighteen Years Alone," by Emma C. Hardacre; "The Rose," a poem, by Dora Read Goodale; "World Musico" a poem, by Frances Louisa Bushnell; "Georgetown College, D. C.," with illustrations, by W. L. Shepard and others; "When Woods Are Green," with illustrations, by R. Swain Gifford and Fannie E. Gifford; "Richard Henry Stoddard" (with portrait), by A. R. Macdonough; "The Guardian of the Red Disk," by Emma Lazarus; "Peter the Great" (8), by Eugene Schuyler; "Over the Balkans," by Francis V. Greene; "Forgotten," a poem, by James Berry Beusel; "Serenade," a poem, by E. D. R. Bianclardi; "Jeon François Millet, Peasant and Painter," by Alfred Sensier; "The Loss of the Oneida," by T. A. Lyons; "Hickett's Hollow," by Lina Redwood Fairfax; "The Value of Vivisection," by H. C. Wood, M. D.; "Thomas Paine and the French Revolution," by E. B. Washburne: "Topics of the Time," and the usual miscellany.

LITERARY NOTES.

Harper & Brothers are reserving their more important publications until after the election. Jefferson Davis' "Memoirs" will be published by the Appletons very soon after the election. The last volume of Green's excellent "History of the English People" will be issued by Harper & Brothers.

Justin McCarthy brings the concluding volum es of the "History of Our Own Times" down to the close of Beaconsfield's late administra-

Macmillan's presses are busy with Prof. Nor-denskjöld's new volume. The Professor will pay a visit to St. Petersburg in the autumn to exam-ine the museum and library there, in anticipa-tion of a second visit to the North Siberian coast, which he intends undertaking in 1882. It having been stated in print that Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," was engaged on a new story to be called "Mercy," her husband "rites; "Mrs. Burnett has never been, is not now, and most probably never will be engaged in writing a novel called 'Mercy.'" That settles it.

Porter & Coates inform us that "the third volume of the English translation of the Comte de Paris' 'History of the Civil War in America, comprising the fifth and sixth volumes of the French edition, will be published some time during the present year. The above two volumes of the French edition will be issued together, and the third volume of the English translation will be published at the same time,"

"A Fool's Errand" is still selling by the thousand, and the publishers have found it convenient to make duplicate plates and print simultaneously in New York and Boston. The author,
Judge Tourgee, wrote a part of his new book,
"Bricks Without Straw," in Canada to secure
English copyright, but it is said that he is now in
this city in retirement, putting the last touches
to the novel which will be ready some time in
September.

September.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announce for immediate issue a new series of Prof. Mathews' works, Popular Edition, at \$1.50 per volume. Numerous editions of his books have been published in England. and over 90.000 volumes have been sold in the United States. "A Manual of Classical Literature," by Charles Morris, designed for the use of schools and private students, is passing through the press of the

same publishers. They have in hand, besides, "British Thought and Thinkers: Critical, Biographical, and Philosophical," by Prof. George S. Morris, of Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Morris was for ten years Professor in the University of Michigan, and is the translator of Ueberweg's History of Philosophy. The same publishers expect shortly to publish translations by an American writer of a series of works bearing the title of "Great Citizens of France," from the hand of Alfred Barbour. The first of the series will be "Victor Hago."

Mrs. L. B. Waiford is as charming in personal appearance as the greatest admirer of "Mr. Smith" and "Troublesome Daughters" could expect. She is apparently in years between 40 and 45. Her handsome face ordinarily wears a caim, kindly, judicial expression, and humor lurks about the eye and about a mouth denoting strength of character. She has the manner of a lady used to the best society, and her finely shaped head is supported by a stately and perfectly symmetrical figure.—New York Tribuse.

THE REVIEWS FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE INTERNATIONAL. The duliness in the book market is made good in part by the liveliness of the reviews, the September numbers of which present an unusually attractive array of articles. The *inter-*national has two papers of more than common interest. The first is Prof. Bonamy Price's criticism of Prof. Walker's book on "Money." situation by John Jay. Prof. Price's magazine-writing is not much to our taste. It is too often supercilieus, didactic, and commonplace. The supercitieus, didactic, and commonplace. The writer takes the little for granted. His first postulate is the ignorance of all mankind except himself on all subjects pertaining to political economy. Possibly his experience in the class-room of an English University is the cause of his mental attitude; but this does not excuse his arrogaice and conceit in not excuse his arrogatice and conceit in dealing with a writer of the character and reputation of Prof. Walker. The discussion of the definitions of "value" and "price" in this article are characteristically dull and profitless, and the catching of Prof. Walker in slight blunders, as when he says first that "value is a relation," and then that "it arises out of relation," strikes us as petty and undignified. The explanation of the cause of the late commercial depression as due to overproduction is not

relation," and then that "It arises out of relation," strikes us as petty and undignified. The explanation of the cause of the late commercial depression as due to overproduction is not a new thing with Prof. Price. He has before elaborated the idea, and it is not so original or so striking that it required a repetition in this place. The discussion of bimetalism is the most dogmatic part of the paper; and a clear begging of the question. The writer says: "In France, fifteen and a half ounces of silver coins could buy an ounce of gold worth eighteen. Silver poured in, and gold left France. The process went on so rapidly that France and the Latin Union were compelled to limit their silver coining; and the final result is that the money of France consists of gold Napoleons and france consisting of silver coined in the proportion of 15½ to 1 of gold, with no right to demand that silver shall be coined at the mint. This is the system supported by bimetalists." Thus, to adopt Prof. Price's own methods of criticism, we are informed in one entence that "gold left France" and in the next that "the money of France consists of gold Mapoleons." Could there be shallower or more unfair reasoning than this?

John Jay's article on "The Precidential Election" contains nothing specially his own, but it presents the facts brought out by the newspapers of the last two months in new relations. Editors will recognize nearly all the material as having passed through their hands in one shape or another; but they may be surprised to find it so skillfully used, and to observe the accumulated effect of it, even on their own minds. Mr. Jay remarks: "Behind the Western rusticity of Lincoln and the West Point training of McCiellan, the common sense of America, equally at the North and the South, saw the rival parties, on whose contest, then transferred in part from the ballot-box to the battlefield, depended the question whether the Republic of Washington should stand or fall." He believes that the people will exhibit equal discernment now Gen. Hancock and the Democracy." Mr. Leonard Jerome's eulogy of Hancock as "the soldier who first dared officially to embarrass the Reconstruction acts of the Government at the close of the War" is quoted with ironical approval. The author more sincerely makes a text of Gen. Arthur's saying, in his letter of acceptance: "It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race, now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government, is made the sole reliance to defeat the party which represents the sovereignty and Nationality of the American people in the great crisis of our history." Mr. Jay continues: "Despite the mistakes committed by the Republican party (and some of them should be rectified) in a career filled with difficulties and obstacles which the great Powers of Europe—excepting always our true friend, the Emperor Nicholas, whose fidelity deserves our eternal remembrance—regarded as insuperable, the record of the Republicans during these twenty years is unsurpussed, so far as history informs us, by the record of any party in any country or in any age." Of the ans during these twenty years is unsurpassed, so far as history informs us, by the record of any party in any country or in any age." Of the issues involved in the pending election, Mr. Jay remarks: "The claims of Southern Union citizens, white and black, who stood by us during the War, and assisted to preserve the Republic, appeal to our manly faith and the National honor. The rights and interests of this great Nation, with its far-reaching influence upon the world, and all the hopes involved in the preservation and development of the institutions of our fathers, impose upon the present generation, to whom in turn they are intrusted by the Ruller of nations, the gravest responsibilities; and that a new and sacred force from the remembrance of the loved and lost who have died in their defense. All who are tempted, from the interests of party or on the ground of experiment, to reopen the issues of the War and assist in unsettling the questions of the past, may do well to remember the saying marked by a profound philosophy, 'Unsettled questions have no pity on the repose of nations.'"

THE FORTNIGHTLY. An article on "Land Tenures in Ireland" opens the August number of the Fortnightly The author is the Rt.-Hon. Justice Lengfield. Though not, as we believe, a Tory himself, he takes what must be regarded in this country as the High Tory view of the subject. He argues that the extension of the Ulster Tenant act in 1870 has made the position of the Irish land-lords very precarious. They have property without political power to defend it, and that property is an object of envy to the electors,

Iso has made the position of the Irish landlords very precarious. They have property without political power to defend it, and that property is an object of envy to the electors, who in case of spoliation will know exactly what share of the spoils will fall to themselves. The ruin of the landed proprietors is certain if they tall into the common mistake of yielding nothing to justice and everything to elamor. It is now not less their interest than their duty to disse some means by which, even at some sacrifice of what they deem their own rights, they may give contentment to their tenants, or at least remove everything that bears even the appearance of being an injustice."

The writer ventures to propose a system which will make it lawful for a tenant in any part of Ireland to require a "Parliamentary tenant right" in his holding, and at the same time protect the interests of the landiord. The system proposed is this:

"That the Parliamentary tenant-right shall be worth seven years' purchase of the rent, and that the rent shall be adjusted by the parties themselves—at the expiration of every period of ten years, in the following manner: If neither party proposes a change, which will most usually happen, the rent will remain unattered for another ten years, and so on from time to time. If, however, either landlord or tenant desires a readjustment of reat, it may be effected in the following manner: Suppose the rent is £30, which the landlord thinks ought to be increased to £30. But if the tenant dissents he must give up the land, receiving as compensation the sum of £30, that is not say, seven years' purchase, not of the rent which the tenant consents the rent is forthwith increased to £30. But if the tenant dissents he must give up the land, receiving as compensation the sum of £30, that is not high. When the time for readjustment arrives he serves notice on his landlord and the sum of £30, that is, seven years' purchase, not of the rent to high. When the time for readjustment arrives the tenant right. This mode

irksome, he believes, and could never havouristical the control of the sovereign. But the growth of the volvedes would not have been at all impeded. The, idea of an Angio-Saxon Federation, which is still the dream of poets and philosophers, might have been sooner realized. Mr. Fiske does not take into the account the fact that the Revolution, no less than the War of the Rebellion, was an irrepressible conflict. Indeed there were a great number of causes which might have precipitated the Revolution, whereas in the case of the Rebellion there was only one. If infringement of the Angio-Saxon idea of local self-government had not taken place, the piratical navigation laws of Great Britain, which neither King nor Parliament could repeat, would have been in time a cause of war. Yet, at the time of the Revolution, the Colonists had hardly begun to dispute the righteousness of these laws. Mr. Fiske is reached the colonists had hardly begun to dispute the righteousness of these laws. Mr. Fiske is reached the reached the

THE NORTH AMERICAN. Désiré Charnay's first article on "The Ruins of Central America" in the North American ntroduction. The traveler's baggage had not arrived when it was written, and he had not obtained the authorization of the Mexican Congress to make excavations. He has accordingly filled out this paper with some trifling accounts of personal travel and a translation of a native description of the curious sun-stone in the court-yard of the National Museum of the City of Mexico. There seems to be no doubt that the stone was used as a block on which wer slaughtered the human sacrifices to the sun. A saugneered the numan sacrifices to the sun. A face decorated the centre, which was much sunken, and in the cavity the blood of the victim was caught. The blood covered the effgy of the sun, and ran in a small channel cut at the sides. The monument is a cylinder of trachyte eight feet in diameter, thirty-three inches in hight, and about twenty-seven feet in circumference.

eight feet in diameter, thirty-three inches in hight, and about twenty-seven feet in circumference.

Prof. S. Wells Williams' paper on "The Perpetuity of Chinese Institutions" is very devout. If all the speculations are true, some of them are not, we should say, of much historical importance. It is not necessary, for instance, that we should be told in a review article, that the geographical circumstances and the language of the Chinese have tended to isolate them, as if the causes were not mutually interdependent. "Isolation," the author goes on to say, "is merely a negative feature of this question. The reasons for the uniformity and endurance of the nation must be found in the moral and social teachings of their sayes and great rulers." This, again, will seem to be the misstatement of the cause for an effect, or at least of a secondary cause for a primary one. But Mr. Williams is more fruitful when he comes to the statement of facts.

"The Chinese," he says, "may be regarded as the only pagan nation which has maintained democratic habits under a purely despotic theory of government. This Government has respected the rights of its subjects by placing them under the protection of law, with-its sanctions and tribunals; and making the sovereign amenable in the popular mind for the continuance of his sway to the approval of a higher Power able to punish him. Lastly, it has prevented the domination of all feudal, hereditary, and priestly classes and interests by making the tenure of officers of government below the throne chiefly depend on their literary attainments."

The allusions to the Chinese reverence for the dead and the implicit obedience of children to

the tenure of officers of government below the throne chiefly depend on their literary attainments."

The allusions to the Chinese reverence for the dead and the implicit obedience of children to parents are somewhat stale and flat. Mr. Williams, however, observes that these habits have done much to preserve that feature of the Government which grows out of [the idea of?] the oversight of Heaven as manifested to the people through their Emperor. Another indirect result has been to define and elevate the position of women. The literary and religious institutions of China are likewise noticed as affecting the perpetuity of the nation.

John W. Clampitt's article on "The Trial of Mrs. Surratt" is written with unnecessary fervor and some approach to rhodomontade. In view of the lapse of time since the trial, a more judicial temper and fewer italies would have been becoming. Mr. Clampitt does not doubt that much perjury was used on the trial; that the Judge Advocate, or somebody else, suppressed the recommendation to mercy; and that Payne had confessed the entire innocence of Mrs. Surratt. Keeping in mind customary scenes on the scaffold, this is an extraordinary statement to come from a learned member of the Bar:

"And here permit me to make a statement of fact which should forever sef at rest the question of the guilt or innocence of this poor woman. When the order came from the Provost-Marshal for her to ascend the scaffold, and after the sacrament of extreme unction had been granted by her priest, and he had shrived her for eternity, she said to him, 'Holy Father, can I not tell these people before I die that I am innocent of the crime for which I have been condemned to death? Father Walter replied: 'No, my child; the world and all that in it is has now receded forever. It would do no good, and it might disturb the serenity of your last moments!"

How the simple "statement" of a convicted rescen should "forever set at rest" the questical contents."

ments!"

How the simple "statement" of a convicted person should "forever set at rest" the question of guilt or innocence Mr. Champitt does not explete.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Antidotes for two of the Fortnightly articles may be found in the Nineteenth Century for August. Cardinal Archbishop Manning espouses the opposit side to Leslie Stephens in the Bradlaugh controversy. Under the title of "An Englishman's Protest." he attacks the by-vote of Parliament in a style rather hortatory than argumentative. One cannot but feel that the Cardinal Archbishop is a little premature in addressing to a congregation so exclusively Protestant what must read to them like a mock encyclical. The last part of the passionate appeal will indicate the spirit of it all: THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

encyclical. The last part of the passionate appeal will indicate the spirit of it all:

"A by-vote-like that which shut the door of the House of Commons against Horne Tooke because he was a clergyman has furtively opened the door to one whose notoriety relieves me of an odious duty. But Parliament has not yet confirmed that by-vote, and the moral sense of this great people has not yet been asked. And yet it has been heard; and I trust that there is still left in our statesmen at least the probity and the courage of Roman Senators.

If, however, this by-vote be accepted, Lord Burghley's forecast will be on the horizon. England will begin to be destroyed by its Parliament."

J. H. Tuke's paper entitled "Peasant Proprietors at Home" is a timely answer to the fallacies contained in Justice Longfield's Portnightly

rough the continues in Irvinet. Mr. The finds not only that pessand proprietorship to a continues extent. While engaged on an extent of a continues of the surface and the property of the adjusted with the property of the adjusted with the property of the adjusted with the property of the property of permanent of the property of the

the purchase by tenants of their holdings. The experiment of founding a peasant proprietary in Ireland must be tried. If it be tried under the guidance of statesmen, and with the wise coperation of landlords, it will have infinitly greater chances of success than it might have under other conditions. But the man who believes that the experiment will not be made ought to believe that the sun will not rise the day after to-morrow. . . What I am anxious to point out is that some change in our land system is unavoidable and is near; that only harm will be done by trying to prevent or to shirk it; and that it can be most safely carried out under the guidance of a man at once bold and conscientious like Mr. Gladstone."

STREET-ARABS IN COURT.

A Dialect New to the Judge.

(Leaves from the Diary of an Old Pennsylvan yer.) At the usual terms of our court, after the sentences have been passed upon the old and grave offenders of the law, the Sheriff ushers into the court-room a number of small boys from 10 to 15 years of age. All ragged, dirty, and unkempt, they come. Precocious in vice, they seem to be the very embodiment of the germs of original sin. Young and hardy plants of transgression and crime, they need no hot-house or gardener's care to fully develop them into house-breakers, thieves, and robbers. They are the natural and spontaneous growth of the soil, the weeds and thistle-plants of society, scattered by Fate along the by-ways of life. Born of drunken and vicious parents, in the purlieus of vice, from the hour of their birth they have been surrounded by every bad and corrupting influence; the thieves' vocabulary, their mothertongue; the oath profane, the ribald song and jest of the low drinking-houses, have been familiar to their ears from their infancy. A mother's love they never knew. A father's care they never had. They are the "hoodlums" and street-Arabs, begotten of drunkenness and debauchery. It is no fault world to suffer cold and hunger, and compelled by the unfortunate surroundings of their childhood to steal or starve. Accustomed to sleep under the wharves and bridges, or in empty hogsheads and drygoods boxes, gleaning their miserable food from the garbage-barrels in the streets, the prison to them a palace, and the plain, wholesome prison-fare a feast of good things they may before have "dreamed of, but not enjoyed." what wonder is it that they are what they are; that grave and learned Judges are at a loss to know how to deal with them; and that they are a part of our social problem yet unsolved? We cannot permit them to roam the streets untrammeled by the restraint of the law; we dare not poison them, as we do the rats in the sewers and cellars, or drown them, as we do young pupples and kitpelled by the unfortunate surroundings of as we do the rats in the sewers and cellars, or drown them, as we do young pupples and kittens, whenever the supply exceeds the demand. No, we cannot do either, as much as it would gratify some modern philanthropists to do so; for they are human beings, with immortal souls, whose destiny reaches away yonder into the never-ending ages of the future. Many of them are bright and intelligent, with innate capacities for great good or evil; with proper care and education, they may be made useful men and good citizens. Yes, in that group of dirty, ragged outcasts there may be, perhaps, outcasts there may be, perhaps, Some mute, inglorious Milton, or Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood

Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood. So far they have been educated in nothing but crime. Among their associates a successful burglary is a deed to be proud of,—as much so as a victory to a military chieftain; and a convict who has served his term in prison for "cracking a crib," or for manslaughter, is a hero whose acts are to be emulated, and whose crimes are to be initated. The tales of "Dick Turpin" and "The Rover of the Sea" excite in their young minds a spirit of ambition to become equally criminal and notorious. They owe society nothing, for society has done nothing for them. Modern philanthropy has almost entirely overlooked them, and, in its praiseworthy effort to convert the heathen abroad, has almost entirely neglected the heathen at home.

The fact is that at the missionary sewing-

home.

The fact is, that, at the missionary sewing-circles which monthly meet in the gilded parlors of the Mrs. Veneerings of society. to make clothes for the heathen of distant lands, and where their benighted candition is so sweetly discussed over cake

to slop lush; and one day Swankey Slum, this 'ere boy [pointing to another among the young offenders] kicked my dorg, and I was putting a head on him, 'cause Butcher is all the friend I got, and—and—the cops nabbed me and Swankey both, and—and—and—that's all I done, and I'll lick any boy as kicks Butcher, I will!'?...

Johnny by this time was convulsed with sobs, and, having to the Court imparted all the information he had to give, stopped talking, and stood with head erect and nostrils ditated, looking as a hero might have done who had won a battle for his country. When he took his seat, he looked at Swankey as if he thought the job he had undertaken was yet unfinished and he longed to complete it.

The boys were sent to the House of Correction, there to associate with older and more hardened criminals, and, when released, to return to their old haunts, and become in the end burglars and robbers.

But what shall we do with them? asks the philanthropist. Why, do just what you are doing with the Fiji Islanders: civilize them if you can, Christianize them if possible; but, as a preliminary to either, blot out their accustomed haunts, the grog-shop, and your Christian work will be half accomplished. You can, by proper laws, prevent the sale of liquor, as you would prevent the sale of any other substance deleterious to the health and welfare of a people. Lay the strong hand of the law upon the wicked traffic. License no man to do evil, or to injure his neighbor. From the pulpit, the rostrum, and the press, speak to the people; form public opinion against it; put it down by the popular vote; and in the future a redeemed and regenerated people will call you blessed.

1	you blessed.
	DEFINITION OF WORDS FROM THE THIEVE
1	Cracking a crib Burglary or house-breaking
l	Cops
l	Lushing-ken Drinking-house or grog-sho
ı	Patter or track To wa
I	DancersStai
ı	SlamDo Slop lush to the pals. Sell drink to the boys
l	Slop lush to the pals. Sell drink to the boys
ı	or thiev
	Boosing-kenA place to hide thieves and boo A fenceReceiver of stolen good
	WipesPocket-handkerchie
	Kinchin-lay To steal from childre
	Traps, limboPrison or locks
	Lagued Arrest
	SwagStolen propert
	Fogle-hunter Pickpock
	Run the flimsy Pass counterfeit mone
	Beak A magistra
	Pad the hoof
i	Jerk the tinkler To ring the door-be
l	Douse the glimPut out the lig
l	PrigA thi
l	PradA bor
I	Scragged
I	Yokel A companion of particular free

NEW-YORKERS IN ILLINOIS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. PLANO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Owing to the heavy rains Wednesday night, not more than 2,000 people were present at the Washington County (N. Y.) picnic, held here yesterday. How-ever, short addresses were delivered by sev-eral speakers; and it was resolved that the picnic should be held again next Thursday, Sept. 2, when a large attendance and dis-

tinguishe

1	speakers	are	expect
	A SKELET	ON P	OEM.
	Bur	- Joy,	
The contract of		- Rous - Look - Four - Croo	nd, ks; ad, ks.
		- Thin	a teltan sa
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		- Scov	1

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THE COURTS.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME. A week ago the Woman's Industrial Home o Chicago and its proprietor, Anna Schock, filed a bill against James M. Crown to prevent him from driving his backs and express-wagons across the premises of the Home, at No. 216 Fulton street. temporary injunction was issued Aug. 25, and ersonally served on the defendant, but on the night of the same day and after service of the writ one of Crown's men drove his back into complainant's back yard and left it there all night. Two express-wagons were also driven in the same inclosure, the horses taken out, and the wagons left there all night. Mrs. Crown, as is wagons left there all night. Mrs. Crown, as is charged, took an active part in these proceedings, giving the men directions, and they remained in the yard until near midnight, abusing Mrs. Schock and making threats against her and the other inmates of the Home. Some of the men, it is alleged, also made a shameful exhibition of themselves, and threatened to burn the Home down. If they could not get satisfaction in any other way they would burn Mrs. Schock's house and kill her son. Mrs. Crown, also, it is alleged, advised the men to gather together all the women in the neighborhood and stone Mrs. Schock and her son to death. Yesterday Mrs. Schock made an affidavit stating all these facts, and on the strength of it Judge Jameson ordered an attachment to be issued against Crown, for him to show cause Monday morning why he should not be attached for contempt in disobeying the injunction.

-law calendar will be ready for ribution in the Superior Court on Monday. Judge Jameson will be in court Monday for reneral business. That day will be the last for placing cases on the September calendar. Monlay, Sept. 6, the Judge will hear contested mo-lons, and Tuesday, Sept. 7, he will begin the call

DIVORCES. Anna M. Lemon filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from Joseph M. Lemon on the ground of crueity. round of crueity.

Stephen J. Carter filed a similar bill against as wife Asilda, the charge being desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS. N. S. Stone and H. C. Hathaway, owners of the chooner W. H. Oaks, filed a libel yesterday against the propeller Chicago to recover \$10 731.88 for a collision between the schooner and propeller on the 29th of April last off Port Huron in the St. Clair River. They claim that the collision was solely due to the carelesness of the collision was solely due to the carelesness of the Master of the propeller, and that the schooner was sunk by his fault. She was worth over \$4,000, and the time lost and the expense of raising her and pumping her out amounted to over \$5,000 more.

STATE COURTS. Franz Schack filed a bill yesterday against fenry T. Jones, Edwin J. and Francis G. Jones, J. C. Haines, and George A. Meech, to foreclose a mortgage for \$5,000 on Lot 18 in Hayes & Shel-ley's Subdivision of Blook 30 in Carpenter's Ad-

dition to Chicago. Bernard Pontíno and Edward Koch filed a bill agrainst John and Auna Krummenacher to fore-close a mortgage for \$1,000 on the N. ½ of the 8. ½ of the N. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 28, 42, 13. Thomas Rourke, Thomas Delaney, Methael Featherson, Hugh Corrigan, and Thomas Garney, arrested on a charge of riot on board the R. C. Cruwford on the 8th inst., filed a pertition for habeas corpus, claiming the state of the corpus, claiming the state of the corpus of the corpus of the state of the corpus of the state of the corpus of the corp habeas corpus claiming that they were committed by the Justice without any bearing, and that if an opportunity be given them they can prove their innocence. A writ was issued and the case will be heard, by Judge Moran's direction, before Judge Bailey, Monday afternoon at Jo'clock.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Swen Einar-sen v. Ferdinand Hendrickson, \$176.27.—C. C. Lyman v. Ira Foote, \$257.24.—Theodosia Emory v. Mary Z. Morse, \$597.08.

GOLDEN-ROD.

For The Chicago Tribune.

When the slow field-spider weaves
'Mong the dry, late-garnered sheaves,
And the crickets' ceaseless songEchoes thriff the whole night long
From the hill From the hill
Shorn and still,
Plaintive pipes the whip-poor-will.

By the brooklet's reedy edge, In the dusty wayside hedge, From the fragrant fertile sod Steps my Princess Golden-Rod; All in state Doth she wait
When the Summer groweth late.

Dragon-fles in steelly bue,
Dragon-fles in steelly bue,
Mail-clad beeties, warriors bold,
Bronze-brown bees, with belts of gold—
Courtiers true
Come to sue,
Ere the sunshine dries the dew. Butterflies, with wings outspread, Purple richly broidered W h heraldic confered

W h hersidic, quaint device:
Ti d hares, and shy field-mice
There they meet

At her feet,

In the sultry August heat.

From no well-kept garden-bed Doth she lift her yellow head: Gorgeous-hued is she, and wild, Gorgeous-hued is she, and wild, Summer's wayward gypsy child; Her rich sprays Her rich sprays In the homely, weed-grown ways.

In her tawny, tangled bair Spanish colors doth she wear— Royal, fervid tints that hold All the Summer's burning gold; And each line, Clear and fine, Glows with exquisit design.

Through my idly-dreaming brain,
Princess of the blooming train,
O how many fancies chase,
Musiar on thy ardent grace—
Oome and go
To and fro,
Like the Occan's rhythmic flow.

Know I not in what far place Grew the founders of her race: Who can tell? Perhaps they sprang Where the shepherds piped and sang By the sea. On those free, Flowery plains of Aready.

If indeed a spirit dwells
In each flower's scented cells,
As in classic days of old
Famous Pagans used to hold,
Strong and fine
Sure is thine,

Forp-sweet as Cyprus vine. ONLY A RHYMER.

MINK.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I am only a rhymer—I know it;
My strain is both lowly and weak;
But a happy heart, shall I not show it.
Tho' paitry the words I must speak?
Forever and ever denied me
Are the peans ye worthy ones pour;
Yet fain of the beauty beside me
My spirit would sing o'er and o'er.

Beside me, around me, above me,
How fair is the world to my view!
The winds and the waves seem to love me—
The sunshine forever is true.
It cheers me, this low, foolish singing,
Tho' it fail on no ear but my own;
They warm me, these rhymes I am stringing,
Tho' fame be to me all unknown.

Ah me! What his rapture can measure
Who sways the whole world with his strain?
What wondrous, ineffable pleasure
Must pulsate thro' every vein.
I am only a rhymer—I know it;
But glad would this humble heart be
If the full, swelling song of a poet
The Father had granted to me.
OSHKOSH, WIS., Aug. 25.
M. E. HARMON.

Stocks Unusually Active, with an Improvement in Price.

Lackawanna and Erie Advance Together

Lighter Chicago Shipments of Currency-

The Produce Market Unsettled-Provisions Less

Corn Weak-Other Grain Tending Downwards, with Fine Weather.

Stocks were more active than for many days. After the opening nearly everything made a fractional decline, but the marker soon railied, and at the close showed a decided upward tend-

Burlington & Quincy made %, to 122%; Rock Island ¼, to 114¼; Morris & Essex ¼, to 110%; New York Central ¼, to 131; Michigan Central 1/4, to 95%, after selling at 95% and 94%; Erie 1, 15. to 10%, after selling at 96% and 94%; Erie 1, to 30%, after selling at 38%; the preferred 1, to 67, selling at 67% and 65%; Northwestern %, to 100%, selling as iow as 90%; St. Paul %, to 88%, selling at 88% and 87%; Wabash 1%, to 40%, selling at 40%; Wabash preferred 2, to 71%, selling at 40%; Ohio & to 2%; St. Log 2% seiling at 40%; Wabash preferred 2, to 71%, seiling at 60%; Ohio %, to 35; St. Joe 3%, to 41%, seiling at 42% and 39%; the preferred 2%, to 85, seiling at 86% and 82%; Kansas & Texas 1%, to 37%; Pacific Mail %, to 37%; Hudson %, to 85%; Lackawanna Mail %, to 37%; Hudson %, to 85%; Lackawanna Mail %, to 37%; Hudson %, to 85%; Lackawanna Mail %, to 31%; Parting between 91% and 89%; Jersey 14, to 914, ranging between 914 and 89%; Jersey Central %, to 76%; Reading 14, to 23%; Manhattan %, to 274; Union Pacific %, to 94%; Iron Mountain 1, to 56%; Louisville & Nashville 14, to 130; Lake Erie %, to 31%; Northern Pacific %, to 30%; the preferred %, to 53%; San Francisco %, to 48; C., C. & I. C. 1%, to 19%; Omaha preferred %, to 82%; Mobile & Ohio 1%, to 23%; Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 1%, to 39%. Very few stocks made losses, and they were insignificant. Illinois Central declined %, to 111%; Western Union %, to 105%; Chattanooga

14, to 714; and Omaha 14, to 4314. St. Joe, both common and preferred, led everything else in activity. It is reported that the Burlington & Quincy will buy off the proposed extension to Chicago by guaranteeing 7 per cent dividends on the preferred.

The stock exchange firm of J. K. Fisher & Co., of this city, has been discalared and will be supported.

of this city, has been dissolved, and will be suceeded Sept. 1 by a new firm, at the head of whick will be Mr. George C. Walker, of this city, with J. K. Fisher, of Chicago, and C. J. Osborne, of New York, as special partners. The house has secured a special wire to connect its Chicago and New York offices. Mr. Walker's popularity and fine business qualities insure the ew firm success.

The London Times is authority for the statement that the quantities of American railway ment that the quantities of American ranway shares that have been imported by London jobbers who have not succeeded in selling them to the public is enormous. Every one inferred that England would again have a very bad barvest, that the United States lines would, there-fore, be gorged with traffic at good rates, and the fear that things may not quite turn out in this way now causes selling.

Eric second 6s opened at 87%, sold at 85%, and

closed at 87%.
Railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday were strong and active, and in many instances a higher range of values was established. The most prominent in the transactions were Erie seconds, C., C. & I. C. supplementaries and incomes, and the Denver & Rio Grande mortgages; Erie consolidated seconds declined from 89% to 88%, recovered to 89%, and declined to 88%; do funded 5s rose from 84 to 841/2; C., C. & I. C. supfunded 5s rose from 84 to 84½; C., C. & I. C. supplementary firsts advanced from 87 to 89½, and reacted to 89½; do incomes sold up from 41 to 44½; and reacted to 42½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced from 92½ to 93; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 19½ to 125; Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield firsts from 101½ to 102; Kansas Pacific firsts (J. & D.) from 117½ to 118; Lake Shore courses D.) from 117% to 118; Lake Shore coupon firsts from 123% to 124%; Lebigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 98 to 98%; Mobile & Essex consolidated guaranteed firsts from 111 to 1111/4; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 100 to 100%; Northwest consols from 124/4 to 125/4; to low; Northwest consols from 124% to 125%; Northwest convertibles from, 107% to 108; Ohio Central incomes from 47 to 48; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts from 100 to 100%; do Decatur & Evansville firsts from 100 to 100%; do incomes from 62 to 62%; Rock Island coupon firsts from 120 to 121; Texas Pacific incomes from 68 to 68%; and Western Pacifics from 108% to 10; Kansas & Texas seconds declined from 67% to 67; New Jersey Central incomes from 85% to 84; and Southern Pacific of California from 100% to 90%

firsts from 10014, to 90%. firsts from 100% to 99%.

Governments were quiet, but firmer. District of Columbia 3.65s 98% bid and 100 asked; the 4s, 109% bid and 110% asked; the 4%s, 111 bid and 111% asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 102% asked; the

68, 104% bid and 104% asked.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged.

Sterling posted rates were 482 and 484. Bankers' Sterling posted rates were 482 and 484. Bankers' actual rates were 4894 for 60-day bills and 483 for demand. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt and delivery this month, 4784@479 was the market rate. For delivery all September, 478@479. Posted rates for Paris were 825 for sixty days and 8234 for sixty days and 8234 for sixty days. ber, 100049. Posted rates for Paris were 220 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day com-mercial bills, prompt delivery, were 529%6528%; for delivery three weeks, 5306,528%. For comfor delivery three weeks, 530,5284. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havro and Marseilles, 530,65294 was paid; 530,62294 three weeks delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530,4 (2530; three weeks, 5314,6530. Bankers' bills on Garmany wave (224, for 80, days and 414, for 40, days and 414, d @530; three weeks, 531%@530. Bankers' bills on Germany were \$3% for 60 days and 94% for demand: 60-day commercial bills, prompt, were \$3%@33 5-16, and for three weeks' delivery, 93%@93 5-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39% for 60 days and 40 for demand: 60 days commercial were 39%@33%. Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27%.

The loss of \$33,500,000 of its gold by the Bank of England during the past year has turned the

of England during the past year has turned the anxious attention of London financiers to the anxious attention of London managers to the prospects of a large export of gold this year to America. The Bank of France has been losing gold for many months, and the Bank of Ger-many has begun to send gold to New York. The prevalent belief in London is that the United States will not take anything like so large an amount this year as last. American shipments of wheat to England have been rushed forward or wheat to England have been rushed to be large quantitles of American grain now lying in Liver-pool unsold. It is quite likely, then, that when the British harvest comes into competition with this American grain, prices may fail to a point which will materially check shipments; and should that be the case, the great demand for gold may slacken rather than increase a little

Chicago shipments of currency to the country were lighter, and there was a better demand for remittances to New York. New York ex-change sold between banks at \$1.00@1.25 per \$1,000 discount. Loans were quiet at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time. Bank

Burlington & Quincy 4s, \$5,000 sold at 92, and \$1,500 Cook County 4%s at 104. The following quotations of local securities have been made on the Chicago Board:

made on the Chicago Board:	4111169
Chicago Water 7a, 32. Bid. Chicago Water 7a, 36. 11734 Chicago Cuy 7a, 32. 1234	Asked.
Chicago City 78, 36 1173 Chicago City 78, 35 1173 Chicago City 78, 35 1173	11834
Chicago City 78, 35 1234 Chicago City 78, 35 1234 Chicago City 416, 1900 12054	12110
Chicago City 48-8, 1900. 12954 Cook County 78, 800. 12954 Cook County 78, 800. 16554	118
Cook County 20 145	12134
Cook County 7e, 1900 1295 Cook County 7e, 122 1895 Cook County 7e, 122 1895 Cook County 5e, 120 1875	104
Cook County 5s, 39 1155 Cook County 4s, 1900 1054 West Chicago 5s, 30 1036	110
Cook County 45 toon 1052	118
West Chicago 5s. 190 1053 Lincoln Park 7s. 96 103 West Chicago 5s. 190 1053	106%
Lincoin Park 7s, 36 11834 West Park 7s, 31 11834	10036
West Park 78, 30 10816 South Park 68, 30 10816	204
South Park (a ha)	110
West Park is, 50, 1684 South Park is, 50, 1685 Town of Lake 7s, 52, 165 Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul is, Dak Kx. 1605 Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, 30 yrs, 1605	
Chicago, Mil & St Daily	*****
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 7s, Duk. Ex. 1004 Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 6s, 30 yrs. 1004	iii"
Chicago, Mil & St. Phul 68, 30 yrs.	111

	22224
	105
	91
West Division City R. R. 78. 10814	100
	100
	1009
	100%
	985
	200

	22244
Chi Ructington & I. Company a	127
Pullman Palace & Q. R. R. stock, ox-div 1991	10
Pullman Palace Car Company	22200
	116
On account of the diminution in grain frei caused by the low prices of wheat and the d	chts
Wheat and the low prices of wheat and the	Saids,
clination of farmers to market at	18111-
clination of farmers to market their crops,	rail-
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er than they have been. may soon be sr	mittl-
Denver & Pla Const	10.5
Denver & Rio Grande earnings for the tweek in August work and the transfer of	
week in August were \$55,170; increase, \$55.7	mird
poo, 110; increase, 258 m	01 1

week in August were \$85,170; increase, \$56,721. st

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The earnings of the St. Paul & Omaha Road for the third week of August increased \$10,026.
The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco
Road for the third week of August increased The circular of a London house which repre

-The General Market. Local Finances.

The circular of a London house which represents the Reading bondholders says:

One thing has become certain about the future—there will be no foreclosure. Under the laws of Pennsylvania it would utterly destroy the interests of the shareholders and open honds. They will submit to any terms rather than that. The present foreclosure suit, it may be held certain, is not commenced with the view of being carried through, but merely to occupy the ground in the names of respectable people and secure time for negotiation on behalf of those lower interests. The mortgage bondholders have only to join together and keep firm in order to obtain their full rights. They can foreclose for themselves whenever they please to do so. And the future of the property is far too valuable for the shareholeers and open bondholders to let it be lost. But they will certainly endeavor to get as much indulgence or abatement as the mortgage bondholders may be soft enough to give them. Active, and Closed Easy.

FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Aug. 27.-There was a decline in most stocks in the earlier dealings, and there was a strong drive made at Eric and the second mortgage bonds. From the outset there was an edingly firm support given to the Hannibal stock, and a sudden advance of two points in common and four in preferred was the earliest indication of a change in the temper of speculation from weakness into almost buoyant strength. The reason assigned for the advance in Hannibal was that the Burlington people had bought in the project for the Chicago & Quincy connection. This was contradicted later, it being asserted that the two properties had come to no agreement. Whether the line is built or not, it is conceded that Hannibal is in a position of great advantage.

Montauk Gas & Coal, to which Tow Toward. it is conceded that Hannibal is in a position of great advantage.

Montauk Gas & Coal, to which The Tribune's dispatches called attention last week when it was selling at 45, advanced eight points further to-day, to 65. Rock Island is still in good demand, and generally the outlook is much better. At the close of to-day's market the situation is, however, perplexing, and the meaning of Guld's drive at Erie is not as yet well understood. It may be well to wait a day or two before taking any fresh ventures.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 27.—Governments quiet and firm.

New York, Aug. 27.—Governments quiet and firm.
Railroad bonds active and irregular.
State securities dull and nominal.
The stock market opened strong, and generally a fraction higher, and prices soon fell off ½ to 1½ per cent. The depression was of 'yery brief duration, and a strong buying movement was inaugurated, under which the entire list rapidly advanced, improvement ranging from ½ to 2½ per cent in the general list, while Hannibal & St. Jo rose 2½ per cent for common and 4½ per cent for preferred. The advance in the general market was well maintained to the close, but Hannibal & St. Jo common reacted % and do preferred 1% per cent.

was well maintained to the close, but Hannibal & St. Jo common reacted % and do preferred 1% per cent.

The Eagle says the rise in these stocks was caused by purchases by parties who are in the Wabash and Union Pacific Companies, and it is supposed they are buying on inside information as to the results of the conference regarding the settlement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy matters.

Montauk coal stock advanced sharply, closing at 65 bid after selling as low as 57%. Strong parties are buying this stock, and a further advance is expected.

The whole business in Eric seconds to-day will not fail much short of \$2.00.000, opening at 87%, dropping to 85%, and closing at 87%. The stories about Eric are that Keene has been selling it, and parties in London have been buying. Central Arizona declined to 8%, and at this price the pool were buying. C., C. & I. C. also was in request up to 19% on a rumor that negotiations were on foot for the settlement of the long-contested suit for back rentals against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Transactions. 25,000 shares.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Transactions, 225,000 shares.

Central Arisons. 1,800 Northwestern. 2,500
C. C. & I. C. 7,000 Northwestern. 2,700
Lackawanns. 34,000 New Jersey Central 3,700
Belaware & Hudson. 3,000 New Jersey Central 3,700
Rrie. 60,000 Ohe Jersey Central 3,700
Hannibal & St. Josephs, 000 Pacette Mail. 5,000
Honnibal & St. Josephs, 000 Pacette Mail. 5,000
Hannibal & St. Josephs, 000 Pacette Mail. 5,000
Kansas & Texas. 4,000 St. Paul & Omaha. 1,300
Lake Shore. 3,200 Chior Pacific. 1,700
Michigan Central. 1,600 Western Union. 3,300
The steamship Rhine brought \$425,000 foreign

GOVERNMENT BONDS. U. S. 1881s..... New 5s..... 102% Pacific 6s of '96....

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0	Tennessee 6s, new 3216 Virginia 6s, deferred. 100
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١.	N. Y. Central 1384 Central Pacific. 949 Harlem. 20 Northern Pacific. 148
1	
- 1	Canada Southern 61 Louisville & N 130%
-	Michigan Central 95 Nachattle & N
1	Michigan Central 95 Louisville & N 1909
1	Do preferred. 2014 L. N. & A
1	Donate Cateria 61
1	St Paul Western Union
1	
	Do preferred 45% Adams Express 115
1	Morris & Essex 1104 Delaware & Hudson 855 Oulcastlver 474
1	N. J. Central Quicksilver
13	Onio & Mississippi 343 Londrill
1 3	Ohio & Mississippi 344 Leadville 134 Do preferred 14 Central Arizone 14 Chesping to the Control of
1 3	Mobile take & Ohio 191 Homestake 878
1 6	Torold & Ohio 23 Standard
1.6	C. I. Columbus. 70% Excelsion 28%
è	Onio & Mississippi 349; Leadville 134
li	Phio Central 194 Little Pittsburg 4 ake Erie & Western 315 Ontario 32
-	ake Erie & Western. 31% Ontario
	BOSTON
	Special Disserted

Central, 60%; Eric, 40%; Secondary 11%.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

The steamer Lessing sailed from Hamburg Wednesday with \$400,000 in specie for the United States. Paris, Aug. 27.—Rentes, 85f 77%c.

MINING NEWS. NEW YORK.

To the Mining Press Association.

New YORK, Aug. 27.—Business at the Mining Exchanges to-day was moderately active, the market showing a decided weakness. The following a decided weakness.

owing are the closing official quotations: Climax 165 Union Consolidated 25
Bullion receipts to-day, \$22,386.
Chrysolite shipped 105 tons Wednesday and
Thursday, earning for the week \$44,000 net.
Horn Silver received from their Chicago refinery \$6,828 in bullion.
Bullion valued at \$3,200, the result of a tenstamp mill run of twenty days, was received

bere yesterday from the Consolidated Gold Min-ing Company of Georgia. The ore averaged \$5 per ton, the mining and milling expenses being about 94 cents.

Sloping below the third level of Dunderburg has been resumed. There is a large body of ore in this part of the mine, and the fourth drift is far behind it. By the time the fourth level reaches this ground good sloping is expected. During the week \$2,121 worth of ore was soid from the mine, leaving 100 sacks unsettled for. The lode is expected to be reached in all the workings this week.

The Silver Queen (Arizona) has made its first shipment of 15 tons to San Francisco. The ore

The Silver Queen (Arizona) has made its first shipment of 15 tons to San Francisco. The ore averages \$250 per ton.

A Virginia City special says: "Connection has been made between the north header of the Sutro Tunnel and the 1.800 level of Ophir, at a point 36 feet south of the Mexican line. This will soon effect a great saving in pumping."

Yesterday Sierra Nevada started a drift south on the 2,300 level to connect the ore vein struck in crosscut No. 2, 1,000 feet north of the incline with that found in the crosscut No. 1, 900 feet morth of the lucline. The ore vein where the drift starts is 12 feet wide, and at crosscut No. 1 if feet wide.

A Leadville special indicates that the recent strike in Amie is not of great importance, the extent of the ore body being small.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New YORK, Aug. 27.—In the "mining market dealings were fairly active, and there was generally a reaction from the recent prices, and especially in Leadville stocks, in which there seems to be an evident lack of confidence. But there was no very decided feature in to-day's dealings, and the variations are generally unimportant.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 27.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board: cher 13- Mona Norther Ophir Cher 14- Mona Norther Ophir Cher 15- Mona Norther Ophir Ch

REAL ESTATE.

opper Falls

The following instruments were filed for rec-

ord Friday, Aug. 27: Oakley av, sw corry PROPERTY.

Oakley av, sw corry Moore st, e f, 2xx13) ft, dated Aug. 25 (Charles Dunner to John Kilens)...

West Monroe st, benner to John Kilens)...

24xx121 ft, dated Aug. 25 (M. E. and J. B. South Halssed st, 48 ft n of Thirty-eight, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Aug. 25 (E. Addems to B. Bernard). saxis it, dated Aug. 26 (E. Addems to B. Bernard).

North Water st. [2] It's wof Kinzle, sef. 25 to 100 fs. dated Aug. 10 (Frederick Viernow to George C. Anderegg).

North Wood st. 25 it's sof Elk Grove, ef. 65x125 orth Wood st. 100 fs. sof Elk Grove, ef. 65x125 fs. dated July 24 (Same to John Ottens).

West Schniesenin st. 255 ft. eo f Leffin, sf. 24x 124 ft. dated July 26 (Same to John Ottens).

Left in the Wenzke, 25 (Charles Eckstein to Berbearborn st. 1125 ft. dated July 28 (Same to John Ottens). Dearborn av. 112% ft n of Oak st. e f, 50x150 ft, improved, dated Aug. 25 (James L. Waller to Mary A. H. Ferry) West Washington st. s e cor of Caipenier, n f. 63%x175 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Mary A. H. Ferry West Washington st. 63% fte of Carpenier, n f. 344x175 ft, dated Aug. 26 (James W. Ferry West Washington st. 63% fte of Carpenier, n f. 344x175 ft, dated Aug. 26 (James W. Ferry West Seventeenits to James L. Waller)

(est Seventeenth st, 150 ft w of Ashland av, s
f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (Fannie A. Gibson
to Annie Kent). to Annie Kent).

Rebecon s. e cor of Washtenaw av. n. f. 48x. 124 ft. (with other property), dated Aug. 24 (W. H. Spencer to J. G. Spencer).

Bickerdike at, 157 ft sof West Obio, w.f., 28x182 ft. dated Aug. 17 (Ferdinand Riechel to Henry Riechel). Riechel)
North Wells st. 510 ft n of Schiller, e f, 30x102 ft,
dated Aug. 28 (Valentin Blatz to H. Kasse-

Vest Taylor st, 230 ft w of Clinton, n f, 25x118 ft, dated Aug. 5 (James Cevis to Frank Shultz) entre av. 264 ft s of Nineteenth st. e f, 66x125 ft. dated Aug. 5 (John A. Stewart to Frank Benda)
West Twelfth st. 48 ft w of Robey, n f. 25x124 ft,
dated Aug. 7 (The People's Bank of Bloomington to Thomas J. Canty).
Carroll se, s w cor of Wood st, n f. 100x123 ft,
dated Aug. 27 (Morgan Mace to James Stanton). Kinzie st. 150 ft e of North State, s f. 50x100 ft, dated July 2 (Elizabeth W. Hoppin to August C. Gebhardt). SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Genevieve st. n w cor of Bellevue av.e.f. 38 8-10 x 125 ft. dated Aug. 24 (George Crumbacker to J. N. Vance)

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city g the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
15 45%	1880,	1879.	1880.	1879.	
Flour, bris	7.767	6.787	9,191	6,1	
Wheat, bu	61,987	150,285	91.024		
Corn, bu	601,756	382,307	465,757	481.1	
	93,228	100,026	86.380		
Rye, bu	9,454	19,907	- 6,908	49,1	
	13,609	19,390	6,000	4,5	
	265,619	165.174	630,908	3,5	
Flaxseed, Bs	2,099,805	2,322,155	1,597,290	302.80	
	12,000	1,440	95 202	1,051,6	
C"red meats, Bs	416,400	249,0x0	25,393	12,68	
			2,882,111	1,532,79	
	250	150	163	14	
	112,000	29,230	1,253		
	48,350	15,800	220,020	66,45	
	303,025	180,424	********	70.60	
	20,950		275,830	110.65	
	4.339	15,815	6,264	4,730	
	321	5,164	2,903	3,552	
	337,464	774			
	001,464	168,230	278,388	258,475	
	90 901	150	4	50	
	80,025	43, 110	240.000	53,640	
	200	120	350	450	
	7,507	3,606	1,921	1,349	
	90	53 1	80	33	
Shingles, m	9,372	5,047	4,143	1,962	
Sait, bris	2.085		317		
	850	1.734	8,415	380	
		1.350	0,410	1,877	
Eggs, pkgs Cheese, bxs	997	792	116	*****	
iroon apple	4,282	2,464	2,168	******	
Beans apples, bris	1,202	2,578		1,381	
Beans, bu		-1010	18	34	

The following grain was inspected into stor in this city yesterday morning: 48 cars red winter wheat, 1 car No. 2 winter, 26 cars No. 3 winter, 5 cars rejected (80 winter), 2 cars No. 1 spring, 51 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (151 all kinds wheat); 633 cars and 29,300 bu No. 2 corn, 216 cars and 11,200 cars and 29,300 bu No. 2 corn, 216 cars and 11,200 bu high mixed, 38 cars rejected (887 corn); 56 cars white oats, 33 cars No. 2 mixed, 16 cars rejected (108 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 17 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars and 450 bu rejected (26 rye); 6 cars No. 2 barley, 17 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars No. 5 do (32 barley). Total (1,204 cars), 624,000 bu. Inspected catt. 58 384 by wheaf 624,000 bu. Inspected out: 58,364 bu wheat 466,287 bu corn, 12,571 bu oats, 4,358 bu rye, 429 bu

The leading produce markets were unsettled The leading produce markets were unsettled yesterday, with little doing early and more activity in the latter part of the session. Grain averaged lower. The lead was taken by corn, which was firm early and weakened hadly a little averaged lower. The lead was taken by corn, which was firm early, and weakened badly a little before 12 o'clock, under heavy selling of futures by a few prominent men who had bought in during the recent excitement. They had grown tired of holding for a further rise, and sold out. The market relied later. Wheat and oats were The market railied later. Wheat and oats were casier in sympathy, the fine weather here and casser in sympathy, the nne weather here and lower markets abroad helping to depress wheat. The provision market was again irregular. The deferred futures in pork were higher, lard less poryons and mosts relatively steady nervous, and meats relatively steady. Mess pork closed 5@10c higher, at \$17.00 for September, \$16.70@16.75 for October, and \$12.82\square 12.85 for November. Lard closed 2% c lower, at \$7.82%@7.85 seller September, and \$7.90@7.92% for October. Short ribs closed 5c lower, at \$8.05 @8.07% for September. Spring wheat closed % @8.07% for September. Spring wheat closed % @8.07% for September. @Months for September. Spring wheat closed 4 @Months for October. Red winter closed at 91%c cash or seller August. Corn closed 4c lower, at 39%c for September, and 39%c bid for October. Oats closed easier, at 28%c for September, and 28%c do September. And 28%c for October. Hyp declined closing at Oats closed easier, at 25½ of for September, and 25½ @25½ of October. Hye declined closing at 74c for next month, and 75c for October. Barley was le lower, closing at 77c for September. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, closing at \$4.75@ 5.10 for light, and at \$4.60@5.35 for heavy. Cattle were fairly active and steady. Sales were at \$2.00@5.00.

\$2.00@5.00.

Jobbers of dry goods report an improving demand, with prices ruling steadier. There was a liberal movement in staple and fancy groceries and a firm set of prices. Sugars were \(\frac{1}{2} \) chigher. There is an increasing demand for millinery and straw goods. Boots and shoes remain extremely quiet. No price-changes were poted in and straw goods. Boots and shoes remain ex-tremely quiet. No price-changes were noted in the dried-fruit and fish markets. Butter was quiet and firm. Cheese was in light request only, the hot weather tending to restrict the demand. Prices, however, remained firm. No changes were apparent in the coal and pig-fron market. Oils were active, and carbon was 1/20 le higher, at 14/4c for 150 test and at 191/4c for le higher, at 14%e for 180 test and at 19%e for 175 test.
The lumber market was active and firm. The The lumber market was active and firm. The yard trade is heavy, and retailers are buying freely of manufacturers to keep their stocks in order. The shipments are larger to date than they were a year ago, and the average daily outward movement is much larger than then. Wool remains quiet. Broom-corn is rather more active and steady. The first of the new crop will soon be coming forward. Seeds were in fair demand and steady, timothy

closing a little stronger. Hay is taken by the local trade for immediate use, and some inquiries were made by shippers. Prices were the same as herstofore. The street was filled up with green fruits, principally Michigan peaches, and prices were irregular and low. The crop of peaches appears to be an enormous one, and the hot sun is ripening it fast.

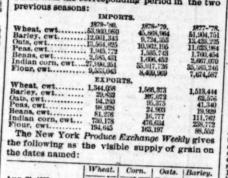
Lake freights were active at 50 for wheat and

Lake freights were active, at 5c for wheat and 11/5c for corn to Buffale, and 81/5c for corn to Kingston. About eighteen vessels were engaged for 180,000 bu wheat and 500,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55% c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58% c for do to Glasgow, 68% c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen. The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 477,000 bu. The corre-

ponding shipments were 311,000 bu. The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 18,820 bris; wheat, 380,940 bu; corn., 241,900 bu; oats, 41,102 bu; corn.meal, 753 pkgs; rye, 44,802 bu; malt, 15,600 bu; pork, 11 bris; beef, 2,830 bris; out meats, 3,208 pkgs; lard, 1,005 tos; hisky, 136 bris.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 96,000 bu; corn, 298,000 bu.
The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest—viz.: from the 1st of September to the close of last week, com pared with the corresponding period in the two



Also, 464,000 bu rye, against 483,000 bu a week previ-A letter received from Minburn, Ia., says: The drought you speak of is not known in these parts. I have been in Dallas, Green, Websters and Carroll Counties, and there is the largest crop of corn that we ever had, and no sign of

drought. Corn filling out at the ends of the ear, A letter from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "For 100 miles west of St. Joe corn was never better. Beyond that it is cut short by dry weather." A letter from Perry County, Iowa, says: "Corn will be the biggest crop that has ever been in this part of Iowa, both in quantity and quality. There is a great increase in acreage. The drought has not done any harm to crops, except oats, which are probably short one-half from

On the other hand, news comes from Nebraska to the effect that farmers there are drawing corn out of the elevators to feed stock, and in some cases selling their stock hogs because they have no corn to fatten them with. There seems to be no room to doubt that the corn crop of Iowa will be an immense one, that of Nebraska poor, and that of Illinois thin in places.

A case of much interest to the produce trade was decided by the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade Thursday. Mr. C. had sold 5,000 bu wheat to S. & L., and delivered it last Wednesday. That firm was not ready to make out a check for the property, but offered to do so as soon as they received pay from the parties to whom they were about to deliver it. Mr. C. refused to leave the wheat receipts on that conlition. He afterwards sold the wheat at a profit of le per bu, and kept that difference, claiming he was entitled to it, as the other party had given up all rights in the matter by refusing to pay for the property when tendered. The Arbitration Committee sustained the position taken by Mr. C. This will probably put a check upon the practice of making people wait for their money for hours after the property is delivered. These has undoubtedly been carried too far for the good of the trade, and it is a wonder that not a

swindle has been perpetrated under it during the last half-dozen years. It was remarked yesterday that the shipment It was remarked yesterday that the shipment of wheat to this city is interfered with by the unusually large movement in flaxseed. The shipping facilities are not great enough to accommodate both at the same time. Corn is coming in freely, however; they find cars to move that

that. Our reporter caught sight yesterday of a schedule of English charges which it was ex-pected would be incurred on 500 bxs of meats if consigned to England for sale on account of parties here. We turn the pound into English parties here. We turn the pound into English shillings? Quay porterage, 220s; entry dues, 80s; deck dues, 80s; town dues, 80s; quay rent, 40s; hoisting, 11s; carting, 200s; housing, etc., 200s; warehouse rent, 72s; fire insurance, 57s; interest, 30s; unhousing, 10s; carting samples, 10s; receiving samples, 10s; opening, 33(s; showing, 34s; rent on samples, 5s; averaging, 504s; coopering, 60s; delivering, 60s; broker's commission, 36s; interest on charges, 354s.

These foot up a total of £67 lbs on a selling value of about £3,750, and 3 per cent on that value of about 23,750, and 3 per cent on that sum is charged for brokerage in addition to the above charges. It is understood smaller items for rent, bank commission, and master porterage are often, if not always, charged. It will be noted that all of the above is independent of the cost of transportation from this port to the harbor at Liverpool, and does not include the cost of transportation to interior cities. It is interesting as showing how big a rasher can be pared from the flitch of bacon when the man who holds the knife has learned how to carve. J. C. Harris, Esq., furnishes the following:

J. C. Harris, Esq., furnishes the following:

The question has been asked several merchants, what is their opinion or ideas upon the quantity of wheat furnished foreat Britain by Russia for the first seven months of obtain their ideas upon values in case Russia should not export any, and to ascertain how well they keep posted relative to the production of grain in the export entitive to the production of grain in the export entitive to the production of 20,00,000.

Now, the British imports from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1880 (wheat, and flour reduced to wheat), were 65,282,290. Now, the British imports from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1880 (wheat, and flour reduced to wheat), were 65,282,290. Special forms of grain in the exportant failure that if their crop is a partial failure that if their crop is a partial failure that if their crop is a partial failure that for their crop is a partial failure that if their crop is a partial failure that the proportion of their imports that henceforth it might be one shilling per ouarter thereby.

The principle of the first seven when the world at large receiving indicate this fact very strongly. And also this other values above a partial for the partish merchants to our values when the world at large has so much for sale.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

Hog Products—Were less active, and sometimes tame, with less variation in prices. Liverpool reported an advance of is in pork, and a decline of 6d in meats, while the local hog market was lower, with a total receipt of about 127,000 head for the week. Old pork was very duil, but steady, while new was stronger, though the demand was not brisk. Some people thought the pork deal is getting pretty well evened up for everything on this side of. January. Lard was active, but unsettled, within not very wide limits. Meats were steadier on local futures, with too litle reported for shipment to permit close quotations on export cuts.

Special reports to the Cincinnait Price Current show the number of hogs packed from March I to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

70 August 25—

(lincinnai) Atchison... Kansas City... Other places, approximately. Total since March 1. 3.83,167
Winter packing 6,99,000 2,575,335 7,480,700 Total since Nov. 1.
Exports since Nov. 1—
Meats, ibs.
Lard, ibs. 10,055,335 735,500,000 724,600,000 288,100,000 Total product, lbs....

Short Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears. \$8.10 \$5.35 \$8.05 \$8.50 8.30 5.50 8.25 8.70 8.30 5.50 8.25 8.70 8.30 5.50 8.25 8.70

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again dull, though with a little more doing, a few lots being taken for export. There was no material change in prices. Sales were reported of 500 bris winters partly at \$4.706.52; 550 bris double extras at \$6.5% 67.30 for patents; and 575 bris low grades at \$2.493.00. Total. 2,175 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.0064.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and steady. Sales were 12 cars bran at \$0.25610.25; 2 cars middlings at \$11.50614.50; 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and easier, declining %c per ba, and closing %6%c below BREADSTUFFS.

\$14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and easier, declining &c per bu, and closing &c &c below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were dull and easier, and New York heavy, with little doing, while Milwaukee was also lower. Our receipts were small, however, and that helped to prevent a severe decline here. The early feeling was a steady one, though prices were slightly lower, and the market weakened later in sympathy with the break in corn. Outside buying orders seemed to be the reverse of numerous, but there was little pressure to sell, and local operators were not disposed to sell, and local operators were not disposed to sell, and local operators were not disposed to the reverse of numerous, but there was little pressure to sell, and local operators were not disposed to extensively in the direction of a further dependent of the reverse of numerous, but there was little pressure to sell, and local operators were not disposed to compared with British quotations, and little is moving under the reason. The shipping demand vesterdost for quite tame, as for several days past. Seller October opened at 8%c. Seller September ranged at 8%c. 38%c, closing at 8%c. Seller September ranged at 8%c. 38%c, closing at 8%c. Seller the month was quiet at 8%c. 38%c, closing at 8%c. Seller the month was quiet at 8%c. 38%c, closing at 8%c. Seller the month was quiet at 8%c. 38%c. and the year at 8%c. 38%c. 38%c. 38%c but were reported of 28%c. but have at other points were heavy of 34.00 but by sample at 8%c. The receipts here were smaller has usual, but those at other points were heavy of 34.00 but. Selfer August sold at 91%c. 390 but considered at 9%c. 390 c. 300 but on a 400 considered at 9%c. 300 considered at 9%c. 300 but on a 400 considered at 9%c. 300 considered at 9%c. 300

Listo to do (in Faliton Elevator) at life: Listo he longberried at 85c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 856c646c. Tojected at 85c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 856c646c. Tojected at 85c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 856c646c. Total, 20,200 bu. Long-berried was offered at 91c outside
of Central.

CORN—Was active and irregularly lower, declining
ge, and closing %65%c below the latest prices of
Thursday. Liverpool was reported firm, but or recelpts were again large, and reports from the corn
belt were more favorable than were received a few
days ago. Rains have been quite copious many
and willing the west during this week, and this increased
the willingness of holders to seil. The market ruled
rather steady, however, till a little before noon, when
one or twing-the holders, who had bought on the
recent rise, being holders, who had bought on the
recent rise, being helped by relieve at 86c465c, advanced
decline, being helped by role ther concessions in lake
freights. Seller October option at 856c6, with rumored
sales at 305c, and reacted to 80 at 856c, with rumored
sales at 305c, and reacted to 80 at 86c65c, advanced
sales at 305c, and reacted to 80 at 80 cc. Seller November was quite at 356c365c, closing at 35c. Seller November was quite at 356c365c, closing at 35c. Seller November was quite at 35c4635c, closing at 35c.
Seller November was quite at 35c4635c, closing at 35c.
Seller November was quite at 35c6365c; 7000 bu new mixed and
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sold at 45c. We note that the opening sale forthy; it
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TWO O'CLOCK CALL. Wheat was steady at 87%-888c for September, and 80%-89% for October. Sales 775,000 bu at 87%-887% for August, 87%c for September, 80% for November, and 87%c for the for October. 90%c for November, and 87%c for the year. Red win ter—3,000 but at 19% of August. Corn closed at 28% for September, and 37% for for year. Red win for September, and 37% for for Corner. Sales 184, for September and 37% for for September. Sales 184, and 38%c for 300 but at 25%c for September with sales of August. Oats closed at 28% of September with sales of August. Oats closed at 28% of 600 but at 25%c for September and 25%c for October. Barley—1600 but at 77 for September and 18675%c for October. Barley—1800 but at 77 for October. Mess pork closed at 38%c 187 for November, 1800 but at 77 for October. August, 217.05%c 17.00 for September and 1812.05%c 12.5% for November, 212.23%%c 12.5% for November, 212.23%%c 12.5% for September and 1812.05%c 12.5% for September and 1812.05%c 12.5% for September and 1812.05%c 12.5% for October. Sales 3,000 tes at 18.2% for languary. September, 1800 for the year, 21.90%c 1.22% for October, and 1812.05%c 1.5% for October. Sales 3,000 tes at 18.2% for languary. September, 1800 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is improving. Orders for old brush are more numerous. The crop is believed to be short, though the recent rains have helped the late corn, which will increase the supply a little probably, if the frost does not come too soon. Quotations: Choice hurl and carpet...

Choice hurl and carpet...

Sine green self-working...

Sine green self-working...

Sine from the description of the company of

Grease 8 600

BAGGING—Orders from the country trade are still pouring in in a generous way, and the market maintains a steady tone. Stocks are not excessive, and there is a confident feeling among holders:

Stark. 2216

Brighton A 236

Grease 12 cunnies, single 13966 446

CHEENE—Remains firm despite the absence of

Whitefish, family, \$\psi_6\text{-brl...}

The reason of th Dates. PO.
Pigs, layers.
Pigs, layers.
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes,
Turkish prunes,
Raisins, Jayers.
Raisins, Jayers.
Raisins, Jondon layers
Raisins, Jones Muscatel.
Zante currants. 6 6 6 6 4 13 6 15 4 6 434 5 6 6 64 2.15 62.20 2.30 62.35 Apples, evaporated DOMESTIC.
Apples, Eastern.
Peaches, unpared, balves.
Raspberries, new
Pitted cherries. 1116@ 13 516@ 6 636@ 7 28 @ 29 1834@ 834 18 @ 19 GREEN FRUITS—The street we stocked with fruit, peaches being in prices were resultar:
Peaches, wer box or basket.
Peaches, wer box or basket.
Pears, per box.
Grapes, per box.
Grapes, per box.
Grapes, per box.
Crabes, per box.
Apples, per box.
Crab apples, per box.
Crab apples, per crate.
Lemons, per box.
California pears, per box.
California pums, per box.
Galifornia pums, per box.

COFFEE

Nulmers.

HAY—Was steady under a fair local inquire. It is thought that some new hay will be shipped garners thought that some new hay will be shipped garners week. The crop is well cared on account of the dry weather, and dealers think some of it will bear ship. Slough.

HIDES—Were not changed. The rece
by the city dealers at previous changed. by the city dealers at previous questions of Green-cured, he have been cured by Green-cured by Green b SERDS—Timothy was in fair demand at 11.2 in barrels as prime closing at \$2.08 a.205. Flax sold at 11.401 is easy into for cash or September. Both markets were quote easy into Clover was \$3.005. Flax sold at 11.401 is easy into Clover was \$3.005. Flax sold at 11.401 is easy into Clover was \$3.005. Flax sold per bri.

Fine sait per bri.

Dairy with bags.

Ashon dairy, per sack. Dairy, without success
Ashton dairy, per sack
WHISKY-Was in good demand at le advance.
Sales were reported of 250 bris on the basis of fill
per gallon for highwines.
WOOL—Continues quiet and steady. Western mills LIVE STOCK.

SUGARS

Patent cut-loaf...

.22,749 113,585 98,577 9,162 20,356 t of the Wabash Road, was yer Freight Age

was formerly located as Stock Agent of the Milwaskee & St. Paul Road.

CATTLE—Trade opened reasonably active, and
maintained a good degree of activity throughout
with values showing little change from the previous
day. The feeling was firm so far as good to extra
grades was concerned, and for especially desirable
lots there were sales at slightly better figures than
were obtainable for like qualities on the day before.
Common and medium grass natives were to accepta
extent neglected, and Texans and Western ceitle
were a little slow, but the supply did not much esceed the wants of the trade, and prices were matained. Although the receipts were pretty full for so
near the end of the week, there were few casts int
after buyers had their orders filled. Sales were
noted at \$2.0065.09. Export grades sold at \$4.006.00
Common to choice alipping droves at £3.006.00
Export grades and poor to good
native butchers' stuff \$2.006.00
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CATTLE SALES.

Price No. 34. 4. 50 34. 4. 50 4. 55 4. 56 HOGS—Down they go," There was another dollar prices yesterday of a plump lie per 100 38 715 hot weather, the large receipts, and the unselled tone of the market for hog products led 0 8 75

Price No. 4r. Price.

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5.20 40 HOG SALES. No. Av. 44. 154
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33. 218
34. 342
102. 216
33. 163
63. 194
71. 192
69. 194
71. 212
41. 187
69. 210
88. 222

SHEEP—There was a quiet and unchanged market.
We quote inferior to choice qualities at 273015 per NEW YORK. Aug. 27.—Berves—Receipts, 3,000; quality fair to prime, with a number of calves and verifice steers; market fairly active, and prices \$1.00 per head to \$40 per b theor: extreme for native steers; \$1.00c 10.25, with 30 extra steers. 1.00 bits average, take for exportation at \$8.50c.00; shipmers to-day, 100 incattle; to go out to-morrow, 420 live cuttle, 4.00 quality of the prices of American refrigerator beef in London to-day, to pl. b.
SHEEF AND LAMBS-Receipts, 5,100; sheep more plenty, and closed easier, but all were sold a good enough prices, including common to choice a SLEGGE-30 per 100 lbs. Lambs doing better, and pen were cleared at \$1.7554.75 per 100 lbs. with tops at \$2.00 quality not generally good.

SWINE-Receipts, 3,200; quiet and unchanged, with about 3 car-loads sold alive at \$5.45 per 100 lbs. and other car-loads so

E.1564.70; one load choice export, H.30; Tear units Id.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, I.30 head; consigned through, 19 cars; market nothing doing in sheep; 3 loads Carada lambs at \$6.068.15.

Hoos—Receipts to-day, 7,002; consigned through, 157 cars; market duil and lower for light common grades; good lots steady; sales of common light of fair grassers, \$4.068.45; fair to good Michigans \$4.785.10; corn-fed Yorkers, \$5.15 \$5.40; heavy and medium, \$5.0065.40; 7 cars remain unsold, mostly common light.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—CATTLE Supply light and demand fair; heavy shipping steers, \$4.2564.50; light, stuff, \$2.5664.00; light, stuff, \$2.5664.00; latter for good steers; receipt, in Sirkep-Unchanged; receipts.

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CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Hous—Quiet; common, \$4.00 e455; light, \$4.00 e4.90; packing, \$4.80 e5.25; butchers', \$5.56.50; receipts, 1,100; shipments, \$65. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Hoos.—Steady at \$4.750 LUMBER.

The careo market was lightly supplied and quiet. A few loads were sold, prices ranging as before. Piece stuff was steady at the late advance, and some grades of inch are quoted firmer. Shingles continue strong of inch are yeard in the standy:
Green piece stuff...
Green common inch...
Green good inch...
Green good inch...
Sundard shingles... Cstock boards, 10:e12 inch.
Fencing, first quality.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards.
Common boards.
Formum boards

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, Ils 61; No. 2, 9s 63.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 8s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 3d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn-New

PROVISIONS-Prime mess pork, 67s.
REFINED PETROLEUM-84d.

YARNS AND FABRICS-At Manchester quiet but neady, RECEIPTS-The past three days-Wheat, 319,000 qrs; American, 25.000 qrs.
Londox, Aug. 25.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 25s 2d@20s
&i. Massavaeo, afloat, 22s@22s &d.
Repined Petroleum—Sd.
Linned Oil—£27.
Spirits of Turpentine—25s &d.

tens, mirie and tock. 63.08, 1.1 14

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print

market.

40: qual-nd very \$1.00 per steers, re, taken 160 live i26 quar-mutton.

nd pens

red, with

through, common n light to ns. \$4.700 medium, non light.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27 .- PETROLEUM-2844. The following were received by the Chicago Board Trade;

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade;

LAVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Wheat dull and éasier; red winter, 88 dl. No. 2 apring, 88 ild; No. 3 do, 88 dd;

California declined ld. Corn firm at 56 lb/d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; corn in moderate demand. Arrived—Wheat and corn not much doing. To arrive—Wheat illide doing; prices tending downward. Corn dull at \$2 declins. Fork firmer and is higher, at 58. Lard quiet at 488 dl. Recon—Long clear 66 jower, at 448 dl. Cheese being a fine at 58. Lard quiet at 488 dl. Recon—Long clear 66 jower, at 448 dl. Cheese being a fine at 58. Lard quiet at 488 dl. Recon—Long corn steady. Country markets rather dull. Receipts of wheat into Liverpool during the past week, 85. Moleculas, of which 41/4.00 were American.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California club, \$8 doids lod; white Michigan, \$8 dl. Western red winter, 88 dl. No. 2 spring, 88 ild; No. 3 do, 78 dd. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn steady, Cargoes of coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn rother casier. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 286.

NEW YORK

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. W.—GRAIN—Wheat-Under freez NEW YORK, Aug. 7:—GRAIN—Wheat—Under freer and more urgent offerings, winter wheat further receded %@c. generally %c. leading to increased activity, in good part for shipment. A fair business in spring wheat, mostly for export, at about previous faures; 186,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.08\tilde{0.03}\tilde{0.05}, 128,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at \$1.04\tilde{0.05}. Corn less active as well in the speculative line as for prompt delivery, and quoted generally a shade lower, closing somewhat irregular: mixed Western ungraded, 50\tilde{0.06} & 50\tilde{0.06 portat So. (Freight by steam to Leith at 7d per 60 lbs.)
Phovisions—Hog products moderately active and unsettled closing, however, more firmily; mess pork in good request for prompt delivery; quoted at \$1.50,000 lbs. (Western mess standard products and steady; \$1.50,000 lbs. (Western mess standard products) and steady; \$1.50,000 lbs. (Western land steady; \$1.50,000 lbs.) (Western land sought for mary delivers and steady; tourists grade at \$8.15. Option-line quite active, opening a shade lower and closing attrong; Aurgat, \$8.10; September, \$8.10; October, \$8.174,608.30.
TALLOW—Easier at \$5.166.87 -lbs.
SUGARS—Raw more active since our last on a basis of 75,677,60 for fair to good refining Cuba; refined quite active at hardening prices, cut-loaf closing at 1896; crushed, 1056.
FARIGHTS—A fair inquiry in the berth freight line; rates on parth freight generally well supported. A slight rise on grain charter contracts; restricted outsiness; rates more or less irregular. For Liverpool by steam \$1.00 bris flour at 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s 15,64, at 2s 9d mos

1546ga 3d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, AUE. 27.—COTTON—Steady at 1267156

Futures steady; August 12,072; September, 11.25c;
Cotober, 16,76c; August 12,072; September, 11.25c;
Cotober, 16,76c; February, 10.35c; Indianary, 10.35c;
FLOUB—Wesk; receipts, 19,335 bris; shipments, 13,000

Floub—Wesk; receipts, 10,335 bris; shipments, 13,000

Floub—Wesk; receip

18. 0018, 8. 1096.75; Minnesota patent process, 85.00 s GRAIN-Wheat-Moderate trade; receipts, 35.000 bu; shipments, 95.000 bu; No. 2 spring, \$1.04@1.05; unraded red, 98ccs\$1.11; No. 3 do, \$1.05\(\)(0.10\)(0.10\)(0.7\

HAY-Steady, with a fair demand. Hops-Dull and unchanged.

MAY—Steady, with a fair demand.
HOPS—Dull and unchanged.
GROCERES—Coffee quiet and unchanged, but very
Ready. Sugar steady; moderate inquiry; fair to good
refining. 74@75c. Molasses quiet, but firm. Rice
somitally unchanged.
PFEROLEUN—Quiet, but firm; United, 8346; crude,
6467c; refined, 246.
74.LLOW—Steady at 6 44@646.
RESIN—Firm at 81.456.50.
TURPANTINE—Higher at 3334c.
EGGS—Firm; 16667c.
PROVISIONS—POPK steady, with a fair demand;
bew mess, 818576@815.25. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet
but ateady; long clear middles, 856855(c; short clear
indidles, 856. Lard firm; prime steam, 81.5688.20.
BUTHER in fair demand and firm at 158356.
CREENS—Good demand, closing very strong at 94
EUG.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA. Aug. 27. — FLOTR — Quiet, but leady; Western extras, \$4.09; Minnesota extras, clear, \$1.55; 40. straight, \$6.00@6.50; Minnesota patent Process, \$7.50@8.25. Rye in better demand; new \$4.50. GEAIN.—Wheat dull and weak; rejected on track, \$6; No. 2 red, August, \$1.05% asked; Ceptember, \$1.05% bid, \$1.05% asked; Deptember, \$1.05% bid, \$1.05% asked; November, \$1.05% bid, \$1.05% asked; November, 00 track and grain depot, \$50; high mixed do, \$25% of the process of the proces

ta. Se: Western Reserve example to the color, lkelic.

Solor, lkelic.

Solor, Quiet but steady, at 15c.

Cherse—Quiet but firm; creamery, 113421134c; fair of cood. (0)461134c;

Ferroller M—Nominal; refined, 94c.

Whisky-Firm at \$1.13.

Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bris; wheat, 55,000 bn; corn, 200 bu; cots, 7,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

SELUMENTS—Wheat, 117,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Md., Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Dull and in
burers' favor: Western superfine, \$3.00\$3.75; extra,

Bibaido; family, \$5.00\$5,75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower: dull: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, \$1.057\$61.06; September, \$1.054\$105%; October, \$1.0541.08; November,

B.054105%; Corn—Western neglected; Western Liber 1994. Corn-Western neglected; Western hirst spot and Augus. 53@53%c; September, 52%68; Se; October, 53:e53%c. Oats stoady; Western white, sti october, Skatskyc. Oats stoady; Western white, sale. Bye quiet at Sce.

HAV-Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$20.00

HAU-Steady; prime to choice Western packed, backyc.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, backy.

Corn lower; 354@35c cash; 35c August; 354c Sep-tember; 37@354c October; 374@37c November and December: Osts better; 254@37c cash; 254@254c Sep-tember; 254@254c the year. Rye slow; 35c asked; 75c

tember: Experience the year.

bid.

LEAD—Quiet at 484c.

BUTTRE—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BGGS—Unchanged.

BHOVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at \$15.75. Dry

salt mests atrong; car-ious \$5.40gs 40gs 50gs 75. Bacon

firm at 65gs99gs99g, Lard held at \$5.00.

BREEIPTS—Flour, \$,000 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu: corn,

BGGD bu; cats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu;

corn, 4,000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—FLOTR—Quiet and firm; superfine, \$3.0092.5; XX, \$4.0094.5; XXX, \$4.5094.75; high grades, \$4.871/65.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; yellow mixed and choice white, 60c. Oats firmer; held at 59.640c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at \$2.30/2.35.

HAY—None in first hands.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at \$16.25. Lard firm; tierce, \$9.12/4; keg. \$9.63/4. Dry salt meats—None here; shoulders command 61/c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 6%c; clear rib, 93/c; clear, 10c, Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 94/6125/6c.

Shoulders, 6%c; clear rib, 9%c; clear, 10c, Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 9%d219%c.
Wi.18KY—Quiet; Western rectified, \$1.00%1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a sood demand;
Rio carroes, ordinary to prime, 13%q616%c. Sugar—
Demand active; choice weak; kettle and yellow clarified, 10%c Molasses dull and nominal. Rice active
and firm; Louisians, ordinary to choice, 58%4c.
BRAN—Scarce and firm at 55c.
MONETARY—Sught exchange on New York, \$2.50 per
\$1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 482%.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., Aug. 37.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 3 white Wabash, 36c; No. 1 white Michican, 36c; amber Michigan, 396c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 395c; August, 37c; September, 395c; Cotober, 375c; November, 390c; rejected, 86c; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.6c; No. 2 gust, 7:6; September, 30,0; Parker, 11linois, \$1.66; No. 2 red mixed, 94c. Corn dull; high mixed, 43;6c; No. 2, spot and September, 48c; October, 43;6c; No. 2 white, 43;6c; rejected, 41;6c; ansaged, 33;6c. Oats steady; No. 2, spot and August, 31c. No. 2 red, August, held at 58;6c;6c; Wheat dull; No. 2 red, August, held at 58;6c;6c;6c; University of the corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

HECGIFTS—Wheat, 140,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 165,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, none.

Cars of wheat on track, 250. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.-FLOUR-In fair demitwavker, wis., Aug. 2:.-FLOUR—in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and declined \(\)(c);
closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \(\)1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, \(\)4.00; No. 2 do. \(\)3.00; \(\)2.00; No. 4 nominal; rejected nominal. Corn quiet: lower; No. 2 at \(\)3\(\)6.00; \(\)6.00 Ataghigher; scarce; No. 2 at \(\)3\(\)6.00; \(\)6.00 Ataghigher; scarce; No. 2 at \(\)3\(\)6.00; \(\)6.00 Ataghigher; scarce; No. 2 at \(\)3\(\)6.00 Ataghigher; scarce; No. 2 at \(\)3\(\)6.00 Ataghigher; \(\)8\(\)6.00 October.

PROVISIONS—Shady. \(\)8\(\)8\(\)9\(\)0.00 Size and \(\)8\(\)9\(\)8\(\)1.00 Cash \(\) and \(\)8\(\)9\(\)8\(\)9\(\)9\(\)1.00 October.

PROVISIONS—Shady. \(\)4\(\)8\(\)9\(\)9\(\)8\(\)9\(\)8\(\)9\(\)9\(\)8\(\)9\(

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 790 bu; cats, 6,000 bu.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Moderate demand: Western superfine, 38.5064.00; common extras, \$4.0064.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.2565.25; Minnesota do, \$5.0067.00; winter wheat: Ohlo and Michigan, \$5.2566.75; Indiana and Illinois, \$5.2566.00; St. Louis, \$5.5066.25; spring rheat patents, \$6.50@8.75; winter do, \$6.00@7.50, GRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 56@58c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 46@48c; No. 2 white, 44@ 45c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 41@43c. Rye, 25c@ \$1.00 \$1.00.
BUTTER—Choice Western creameries,?%23c; choice ladie-packed, 26,22c; common to good, 16,619c.
EGGS—Western fresh, 14,615c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bris; corn, 37,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; corn, 17,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm at 1134c. FLOUR—Quiet; extra, 82.2563.75; extra family, 83.75 64.75; A No. 1, 84.7565.00; choice fancy, 81.0056.25. GRAIX—Wheat dull at 856288c. Corn active, firm, and GRAIN—Wheat dull at 86/280. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 white, 446/260; do mixed, 430. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 white, 320: do mixed, 310. Rye active, firm and higher; No. 2, 850.

Phovisions—Pork—Demand fair and market firm at \$15.20. Lard quiet; prime steam, 85/20. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand: shoulders, 56/20: clear ribs, 85/20; clear, 94/20. Bacon steady; shoulders, 85.25; clear ribs, 2000; clear, \$10.00. Hams—Surar-cured, 12/20. Whisky—Active and firm at \$1.08.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.-COTTON - Steady at 1114c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, \$4.50@4.75: fancy, \$5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 amber, \$2c; No. 2 red
winter, \$1c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed, 43@
433@6. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, \$1@313@6. Rye lower; No. 2 at 75@76c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 fall, No. 2 at logice. Park quiet at \$15.00. Lard dull and pominal at \$7.75@8.00. Bulk meats dull at \$3.75@8.75. Bacon easier: \$6.00@2.00@1.57%. WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.10. HUTTER—Firm; choice Western Reserve, 17@18c; choice Central Ohio, 14@18c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. T., GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 22,984 bu; shipments, 33,592 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, 79½c; September, 79½c; No. 3 cash, 72½c; September, 72½c, Corn—Receipts, 1,439 bu; shipments, 1,790 bu; dull; No. 2, cash, 27½c; September, 27½c. KANSAS CITY.

DETROIT DETROIT. Mich., Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Active. GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 white, 974c August. 974c bid; September, 954c; October, 2554c; November, 954c bid; No. 2 white, 254c; receipts, wheat, 53,000 bu; shipments, 80,000 bu. 1

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. N. Y. Aug. 71.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn neglected and easy. Oats scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unsettled, shippers asking a decline of Mc on yesterday's rates.

PEORIA, Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high-mixed and mixed A. 3746374c. Oats active; No. 2 white, 254284c. Rye firm at 754677c; sales August at 754c. Highwines—Firm at \$1.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$2c. Corn steady at 40%261c. Oats quiet at 29

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; Western mixed, 48@50c. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling. 113/c; low middling. 113/c; good ordinary, 105/c; net receipts, 430 bales; gross, 495; sales, 50; stock, 23,672; weekly net receipts, 1,389; gross, 2,341; exports, coastwise, 3,676; stock, 12,550.

NEWYORK, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts at all NEWYORK, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 20,000 bales; last year, 5,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,943,000; last year, 4,439,000; exports-from all United States ports for the week, 2,000; last year, 13,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,854,000; last year, 3,448,000; stock at all United States ports, 135,000; last year, 65,000; stock at all inserts of the context of the contex States ports, 135,000; last year, 65,000; stock at all interior towns, 14,000; last year, 5,000; stock at Liverpool, 624,000; last year, 3,000; stock of American affont for Great Britain, 29,000; jast year, 19,000.
Liverpool, Aug. 27.—Cottron-Sales of the week, 65,000 bales; American, 45,000; speculators took 7,000, of which exporters took 4,200; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 3,600; actual export. 4,500; total receipts, 3,000; American, 25,000; total stock, 624-100; American, 421,000; amount affont, 122,000; American, 29,000.
St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Cotton—Unchanged; middling, 136c; sales, pone; receipts, 22; shipments, none; stock, 5,500.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Wool.—Quiet; Ohio,
Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and
above, 446-46c; extra, 446-46c; medium, 476-48c; coarse,
40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine,
386-44c; medium, 486-85c; coarse, 40c; washed combing
and delaine, 426-52/5c; unwashed do, 336-36c; tubwashed, 456-50c; pulled, 386-40c. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. Z...-The jobbing trade continues active, and commission houses are doing a steady business. Cotton goods in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Prints moving fairly, and low grades are well sold up and steady at the advance. Ginghams active, and dress goods in steady request. Clothing woolens remain quiet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7.—PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 10c.
PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude firm at \$1.11½ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9½c, Philadelphia delivery.

Modern Æsthetics. It was my fortune to be present at a recent entertainment at which the apostles of the Esthetic cult had mustered in great force. The affectations of this curious clique make them deliciously amusing to watch. The men are rather more ridiculous than the women, and the women rather wilder in appearance than the men, owing to the greater freedom of the female in attire.

in attire.
The thinner the legs the better. No aesthetic must venture to be even comfortably round and substantial. When an aesthetic grows stout he immediately turns renegade and laughs at his substantial. When an aesthetic grows stout he immediately turns renegade and laughs at his former companions.

The attitude of the sesthetic lady is also worth describing. She begins by getting her chair close to the wall, and then sinks into it sideways in such a way that her draperies leave the outline of her figure plainly visible. Having ascertained, without appearing to do so, that this is correctly arranged, she leans her head against the wall, making the throat as long and the back of the neck as short as possible. Next, she stretches her arms to their utmost length, and crosses her hands so that the fingers droop in a lank, dejected, outstretched way over her knees. Having quite completed her attitude, her immobility strikes outsiders as something to be wondered at. She will remain thus for an hour at a time.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour.—Unchanged and slow.

St. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour.—Unchanged and slow.

Grants—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 974-676 cash; 396, 60-600er; 914-698; No. 4 do, 816-82c.

Substantial. When an aesthetic grows stout he immediately turns renegade and laughs at his former companions.

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If she stands she wears her arms behind her, with the fingers interlaced, or does the chimney-piece business with the top of the piano, for the me are sure to have already appropriated all the available

the silly inanities of their talk. It is not to be transcribed in its utter meaningless twaddle. So conscious are even the utterers of the weakness of the rubbish they talk, that they italicize and accentuate every third or fourth word they utter, in the attempt to give it an outer glaze of meaning.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The tow barge Saginaw, lumber laden, from Bay. City to Tonawanda, waterlopged in Lake Eric off Port Stanley, about 3 o'clook Thursday morning, and was abandoned. was abandoned. She was a steam-barge in company of three others, in tow of the tug Sum-

company of three others, in tow of the tug Sumner. Her bow was torn out. The crew of six men were washed overboard, with part of the deck-load. About 6 o'clock last evening they were picked up by the schooner H. M. Scove, and landed safely here. They lost all their baggage. The Saginaw was owned by E. W. Hudson and Capt. H. C. Brown, of this city.

Passed down-Propellers Empire State, Milwaukee; Roanoke, steam-barge Smith Moore, Ontonagon and barges.

Passed up-Propellers Toledo, Buffalo, Juniata and consort, steam-barges Minneapolis and schooner D. Vance, Missouri and barges, D. W. Rust and consorts, Burlington and barges, Egyptian and consorts, Smith and consort, and schooner Goshiwk, Isaac May and barges, Maythower and barges, H. D. Coffinberry and consort, Lothair and consort, Swain and consort, Plymouth and barges and schooner S. D. Hungerford; schooners Montpelier, Riverside, W. Y. Emery, Two Fannies, Cheney Ames, Champion, Trinidad, Donaldson, Canton. John Tibbets, M. L. Higgle, H. M. Scove, Thomas Quayle, A. J. Rogers, M. Fillmore, Acorn, Ellen Spry, Oliver Mitchell.

Quayle, A. J. Hogers, M. Fillmore, Acorn, Ellen Spry, Oliver Mitchell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2. — Arrived—Propellers.
Garden City, A. Everett, schooners Col. Cook, F. L. Danforth, Our Son, Brunette, W. H. Vanderbilt, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Garden City, Alpena, schooners Our Son, Brunette, W. H. Vanderbilt, Chicago.

Charters—Schooners Erastus Corning and F. L. Danforth, coal to Chicago, 60 cents; propeller Olean, coal to Saginaw, 75 cents.

Canal freights—Unsettled: shippers and carriers apart, the former holding off for 1/2 cent decline on yesterday's rates, which were 6½ cents for wheat and 5½ cents for corn to New York; pine lumber at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet to Albany, and \$3.25 to New York; staves, to New York, at \$1.50 per ton.

The Western Elevating Connenty, make the

per ton.

The Western Elevating Company make the following announcement: "On and after Sept. 10 next on all grain received the charge for elevating and storing will be as follows until further notice: Elevating, including five days' storage, & cent per bushel; storage each succeeding ten days or parts thereof, % cent per bushel, vessel paying in addition to above % cent per bushel."

Canal shipments, 186.000 Canal shipments, 186,000.

CLEVELAND.

Canal shipments, 186,000.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—Arrived—Propellers
St. Paul. Mackinnwy: Empire State, Duluth;
schooners C. H. Johnson, Escanaba, ore; Wabash, Fayette, pig-iron; Delaware, Republic,
Mont Blanc, Montmorency, Marquette, ore.

Cleared—Propeliers Willie Keller, Charles
Foster, M. W. Page, Chicago.

Charters—New propeller Henry Chisholm,
schooners C. J. Magill, O. L. Watson, V. C. C.
Barnes, coal. Cleveland to Chicago, \$1; Morning
Star, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, p. t.; Neille
Redington, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, \$1; Our Son, coal, Black River
to Milwaukee, \$1; Houghton, ore, Escanaba
to Fairport, p. t.; propeller Porter Chamberlain
and schooners George Sherman, Senator, J.
Bigler, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, p. t.;
Mary and Cataract, coal, Cleveland to Port
Stanley, p. t.; Paragon, coal, Ashtabula to Toronto, p, t.; Jane McLoud, I. N. Carter, coal,
Cleveland to Toronto; I. L. Quimby, J. U. Porter, ore, Toledo to Erle, \$1.25; Russia, block
stone, Cleveland to Port Stanley, \$1.25; Mary,
grindstones, Vermillon to St. Catherines, \$2.25;
H. P. Murray, block stone, Clough's Dock to
Toronto, p. t.; Annandale, coal, Cleveland to St.
Catherines, \$1.25.

Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Catherines, \$1.25.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27.—An examination of the main shaft of the steamer Waite to-day, showed that it was cracked so badly that it was liable to break down at any moment. She was therefore towed to dry-dock to have a new shaft put in, and snother boat was put on in her place, in the island trade. island trade; Vessel freights have suffered a marked de-

vessel freights have sunered a marked de-cline, notwithstanding there is a large amount of grain to move. Wheat to Buffalo, which a short time ago brought 3½ cents, is now going to-day at 2½ cents.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 27-Passed up-Pro-

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 21—Fasset up—13-beller Japan.
Down—Propeller Pacific.
Arrived—Propeller D. M. Wilson, schooners F.
Perew, E. Mayes
Cleared—Propeller S. Sheldon, schooners S.
P. Ely, F. Brown, and A. Bradley. The light and for whistle at Stannard's Rock has been discontinued, and work has been stopped also, owing to the failure of the contractors to supply stone. MANITOWOC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Aug. 27.—Capt. Hansen, of
the schooner Minnehaha, arrived here this
afternoon, and reports seeing the top-mast of a
sunken yacht above the water near the wreck
of the Hannah Etta, about six miles south of
Sheboygan, and about two miles from shore.
The topmast was painted black and bore a
large golden ball, which were the only marks
above water by which to identify it.

CHEBOYGAN.

above water by which to identify it.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 27.—The schooner Kelderhouse and the tug Mystic were released from Graham's shoals this morning with the aid of the tugs George Wood and Eva English and lighter. Some of the cargo was taken off and reloaded. She will tow to Chicago by tug or some steamer. The tug in charge is unable to take charge of the schooner, which is at Mackinaw. Wind-South and light, with rain.

Wind—South and light, with rain.

PORT DALHOUSTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT DALHOUSE, Ont., Aug. 27.—Passed up—
Schooners Lisgar, Kingston to Chicago, light;
Hyderabad, Kingston to Chicago, saft; Albacore,
Kingston to Chicago, pig-iron; propellers Lincoln., Kingston to Chicago, iight; Prussia;
Moutreal to Chicago, general cargo.
Passed down—Yacht Oracle. Chicago to
Toronto; propeller Ocean, Chicago to Montreal,
wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 27.—The schooner Hetty Taylor, of Milwaukee, bound for Escanaba, light, capsized about 11 o'clock last night, twe miles east of this harbor. Her crew were all saved and made this port in a yawl. The tug Messenger went in search of the wreck this morning, and found the schooner sunk in fourteen fathoms of water. She will probably be raised. BAY CITY.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BAY CITY, Mich. Aug. 27.—The Captain of the steamer Dove, which reached here this afternoon, reports the barge Northern Light sunk at Greenbush in twelve feet of water. She is lumber-laden, and owned by George L. Colwell, of Harrisville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 27.—Entered—Steamer Hiawatha, ore, Duluth.
Cleared—Propeller Gordon Campbell, merchandise, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE.

PORT COLBORNE

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLDORNE. Ont., Aug. 27.—Pissed up—
Schooners Lew Elisworth, Fair Haven to Menominee, coal: Leadville, Oswego to Chicago, coal;
Emerald, Kingston to Chicago, lig Tt.

COLLINS BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINS BAY, Ont., Aug. 27.—Arrived—Schooner Cavalier, from Cheboygan, timber.

KINGSTON:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 27.—Arrived—Schoone;
American, from Chicago, 17,300 bushels of corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskogon, sundries.

Stmr Flora, St. Joseph, excursion party.

Prop City of New York. Cleveland, sundries.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop O. C. Williams, Sauratuck, sundries.

Prop O. C. Williams, Sauratuck, sundries.

Prop Canada. Collingwood, sundries.

Prop Canada. Collingwood, sundries.

Prop Dankeye, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Northerner, Buffalo, light.

Prop Alaska, Erie, sundries.

Schr Phenix, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Phenix, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Bates, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. C. Woodruff, Pigeon island, railroad ties.

Schr Edena, Calumet, gravel.

Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr North Cape, Cheboygan, lumber.

Schr North Cape, Cheboygan, lumber.

Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.

Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr C. Raab, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Saveland, Muskegon, light.

Schr J. A. Holmes, Geand Haven, lumber.

Schr J. A. Holmes, Geand Haven, lumber.

Schr E. Fitzgerald, Black River, lumber.

Schr E. Fitzgerald, Black River, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowee, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, Scuth Haven, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, Scuth Haven, sundries.

Prop Mary Groh, Scuth Haven, sundries.

Schr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.

Schr A. G. Morey, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.

Schr Nevada, Buffalo, 19,000 bu flax seed.

Schr Maria Martin, Buffalo, 38,680 bu corn.

Schr Knight Templat, Black River, sundries.

Prop Hochester, Buffalo, 73,516 bu corn.

Schr Tecumsch, Port Colborne, 14,614 bu corn.

Schr Oak Leaf, Bark River, 3 bris pork and sur Schr J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, 16 bris pork and Schr John P. Merrell, Buffalo. 43,000 bu corn. Schr Bangalore, Kingston. 23,000 bu wheat. Schr Gleniffer, Kingston. 19,260 bu wheat. Schr Gleniffer, Kingston. 19,260 bu wheat. Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo. 40,000 bu corn, 316 bris pork, and sundries. Schr George W. Davis, Buffalo. 25,500 bu oats. Schr North Star, Pentwater, 700 bu oats and sun-

dries.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 19,300 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbiit, Buffalo, 45,500 bu corn and Prop Vanderbiit, Buffalo, 45,500 b dries.

Schr T. H. Howland, Escanaba.
Schr Driver, Carlton.
Schr Albatross, Bluffton.
Schr Albatross, Bluffton.
Schr J. M. Hill. Pentwater.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph.
Schr H. B. Burger, Manistes.
Schr Veriture, Muskegon.
Schr W. Mueller, Charlevoix.
Schr Conquest, Ahnapee.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland.
Schr Laura Beile, Ludington.
Schr Laura Beile, Ludington.
Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon.
Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon.
Schr L. Grant, Muskegon.
Schr L. Grant, Muskegon.
Schr C. Hibbard, Traverse Bay.
Schr C. Hibbard, Traverse Bay.
Schr A. Bronson, Manistee.

HUMOR. An upper flat-An aristocratic noodle. Why would the letter "h" make a good aurist?

Because it makes the ear hear. The only way to hang a murderer in Texas I to charge him with stealing a \$4 mule. Columbus made an egy stand. But Italians of ess renown have made the peanut stand. The Boston Globe says that a promising young

horse in South Boston has been named Dr. Tar ner, in hopes that he will become fast. He was from the mountain-side, and was buying his first glass of soda. "I wish you'd skim off that skum, boss; I ain't paying for no froth,

Kansas school-teacher: "Where does our grain go?" "Into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper," triumphantly shouted a scholar. Mrs. Coodle was telling Jane that the potatoes had an oniony smell, when that monster Coodle suggested that perhaps they had been cooked in a saucepan with a leak in it.

a saucepan with a leak in it.

Brown gave his wife an elegant umbrella for her birthday present. "Be very careful of it!" he said to her. "Oh, be easy dear; I will use it only on Sundays and holidays, and then only when the weather is fine."

The following advertisement appeared lately in an Irish newspaper: "This is to notify Patrick O'Flaherty, who lately left his lodgings, that if he does not return soon and pay for the same he shall be advertised."

Many physicians claim that intemperance is a Many physicians claim that intemperance is a disease. It must be confagious then; at any rate, a man who gets drunk usually eatches it when he goes home. There may appear to be some little discrepany or contradiction here, but we can't stop for thatnow.—Burdette.

We can't stop for thathow.—Burdette.
Unto an Oxford Professor, married late in life, a child was born. That child has now advanced to the mature age of 3 years. "A charming little fellow!" say all the Professor's friends. "Yes, yes," replies the learned man, dejectedly. "But I fail to see in him the least leaning toward the exact sciences." "Why is it," says a bore to a friend, "that you call on me and never invite me to call on you?"
"Well, you see," replies the other, "it is because when I go to your house and you bore me I can take my hat and go, whereas if I invited you to my house and you bored me I couldn't very well put you out, you know!"

A wicked boy got into a fight with his father, and biting off his progenitor's nose, swallowed it. He was brought before the Police Court, his father appearing against him. "This is your son, is he?" asked the Judge. "I am sorry to say he is." "I think I detect some resemblance," said the Judge." "Yes," replied the father mournfully, "he has my nose."—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

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| Cours & Texas Express | S.40 am | 7.20 am | St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | New Orleans & Texas Fast Ext. | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | Springfield Express | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | Springfield Express | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | Springfield Express | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | Pontiac & Chateworth Express | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | Pontiac & Chateworth Express | \$8.40 am | 7.20 am | Pontiac & Chateworth Express | \$8.40 am | 9.50 am | \$8.50 am | \$9.50 am | \$8.50 am bon Saturday night to Gilman only.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st. near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 28 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express..... nta Fe Night Ex + 9:00 pm 2:30 pm

Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex. | 9:00 pm | 7:35 am S. Louis, Springfield & Texas. | 9:00 am | 8:00 pm Mobile & New Orleans Express | 9:00 am | 8:00 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. | 9:00 pm | 7:35 am Peoria, Burling | Fast Express | 9:00 am | 8:30 pm ton & Keckuk Ex. Vis Chenoa | 9:00 pm | 8:30 pm Pekin & Peoria Ex. Vis Joliet. | 9:00 am | 8:00 pm Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. | 9:00 am | 8:00 pm Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. | 72:30 pm | 9:00 am | 3:00 pm | 9:00 am | 9:00 Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific Railread. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tieses Offices, 55 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison. Leave. | Arrive

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. Michigan Central Railrond.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st, southeast corner of Raidolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and as Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m.

Take Shore & Michigan Southern Ratiway Picket offices at depots, Van Buren-st, head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Tiekes and freight office under Sherman House, and tieket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. Leave. | Arrive.

Cincinnuti, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. Night Express. 8:40 am 7:05 pm Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twentysecond-st. Ticket Offices, Sc Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'z). Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. Chicago & Eastera Hinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trans leave from Depot. corner of Archer and Stewart-avs. Leave. | Arriva.

Chiengo & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot corner Archer and Stewart-aya. Tickets for
sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel Leave. | Arriva. Pullman Sieeping-Cars attached to night express.

Leave. Arrive.

Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Rail way. Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sta. Ticket Offices to Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific riots

PEERSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY-FOR circulars, address Col. C.J. Wright, A.M., Principal. \$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, EPIS-

THE HOME.

A Telling Reply to Forty Years by Eta Beta Pi.

The Grand Rapids Sage Hauled Over the Coals in Lively Fashion.

True Manhood as Conceived by One Who Has Pondered on the Subject.

Knight-Templarism as Seen by a Lady Inside Camp de Molai.

Another Young Lady Who Was Persecuted by a Too-Persistent Widower.

The Tobacco Question Again Brought to the face-Miscellaneous Contributions.

A SUMMER STORM.

For The Chicago Tribune. The waves of Michigan curi and crash; Against the driven piles they dash, Against the wall of yellow stone, Against the sand beach long and lone; Rolling, heaving, sinking, swelling, They throw their spray around my dwelling. The water birds with wayward wing

The boisterous steam tugs whistle shrill, And while the storm lasts blow their fill; Blowing, shricking, pulling smoke That towers aloft like a forest oak.

em to play with everything;

The long white steamers rise and fall,
The close-reefed schooners pitch and crawl;
The emerald waters far away
Seem with the scattering clouds to play;
Running, dancing, tossing, tripping,
Hurrying, scurrying, slanting, slipping.

The heated city likes the storm, For the wind is cool and the sky The boys on the pebbles run wit For the wind is cool and the sky less warm; The boys on the pebbles run with glee, And laugh at the pranks of this saitless sea. ting, while the waves Perchauce are digging their fathers' graves CHICAGO, 1880. WILLIAM PEIRCE.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon re-ceipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building: Polly Phemus.

FORE AND AFT

IS HOW FORTY YEARS IS RAKED. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Ten years ago the narrow orbit of my life traversed the internal econom of a boarding-house. I there found myself in conjunction with another "traveler 'twixt two eternities,"—Van Kirk: Van Kirk was heartisease white, had long eyelashes, and a Grecian nose. You could put a straight-edge against his pose and it would have fitted evenly against both nose and forehead. Under this nose was a mouth which widened and contracted without pening the lips. Van Kirk was a cynic. The sperity of his comment was always noticeablemarked as the unkindness of our own Jeams You might, at a distance, see him smile, and you could by the latitude of that smile gauge the exact degree of meanness of his accompanying remark. If the lines of the mouth were produced making it reach from ear to ear, you always knew he was in danger of being hit by his smarting victim within the pext eeding minute. Yet this unpleasant fellow

could be made companionable, and delightfully so. Enter the realm of music and his cynicism opposition vanished, despite his on. Strike up a tune and sneer upon his face would ally wither; you would find that Van upon his Kirk, like Harry Beckett at the Battle of the Nile, was there all the time. He could whistle a perfect alto to the whole of "Trovatore," chants and all. You could sit out on the breakwater choruses and duets from "Figaro," "Atilla," or "Fra Diavolo," and vow that Van Kirk was a soul symphonious. Alas! Van Kirk was superficial, contemptible. So much for Van Kirk.

I have read the last epistle of Forty Years. There does not seem to me to be a logical or philosophical observation in it. There are several expressions which are as wild as the flight

and get a view of all sides of things. Your storeoscope will not then be so flat." I gather about that idea from his reply. Let us see how broadly he himself inspects things, especially the written statements of an adversary. Begin with the so-called "undue laudation of

Mr. Proctor, or any other hero." There was in my observations, not a solitary word of praise for Mr. Proctor. Mr. Proctor is an Englishman, who parts his hair in the middle, and talks so fast that most people never understand more than one word in five. He does not arouse the

However, that Proctor understands all there is of the human science of astronomy, his article in the new "Encyclopedia Britannica" shows to any mind well enough trained to even read it. Therefore, I stated that a record by him would be of value in ages inconceivably distant. The affairs of this world are managed in the light of history. It is technically called precedent. There is no history of astronomy. In the desired accurate placing of the present positions of the stars there would be a record which, 25,000 years hence, would enable the observer of those times to accurately measure terrestrial perturbations now beyond mortal ken for lack of history. By the character of those perturbations the force, speed, heat, and other qualities of gravitation might possibly be determined. But the work of getting a star into its exact place on a map is the veriest astronomical drudgery, for which the worker can get no popular credit. The difference is exactly that existing between Ptolemy and Hipparchus. The one blew his born and got up a snide solar system which put back science a thousand years, while the other stayed on his island and mapped stars to the best of his ability, rendering possible some of the godlike deductions of Kepler, Halley, and Newton.

Now, to my suggrestion that the abstract aspiration of this plodder in helping out the astronomers of the future was unselfish in its driff, I am met with the silly insimuation of hero-worship, and the statement that a calculating machine can also make this needed map of stars, and is therefore as benevolent as the astronomer. This latter assertion is clinched with the solemn "I believe Babbage's machine was as much alive and intelligent as Mr. Proctor is, and as benevolent."

Really, I do not wonder that a sage has remarked that "skepties are ready to helican." However, that Proctor understands all there

is benevolent."
Really, I do not wonder that a sage has remarked that "skeptics are ready to believe anything, provided it is only sufficiently improba-

thing, provided it is only sumicently improbable."

Secondly, with an assurance which would have startled King Solomon or Socrates, Forty Years announces to me that I would absolutely change characters with no person in the world. Honestly, I should judge that Forty Years were climbing into my mortar, that I mignt bray him at my own sweet pleasure. Why, there are a million of people with whom I would exchange persons, and swindle any one of them most horribly—leaving him worse off than the victims of the world who hires Mrs. Dusenberry's barn on 'High Boller avenue, and then sells off the 'magnificent establishment of a widow forbidden her carriage by the family physician." You have a good gall, Forty Years, to predicate the exact actions or intentions of a man—"a walking den her carriage by the family physician." You have a good gall, Forty Years, to predicate the exact actions or intentions of a man—"a walking bundle of contradictions."—who does not know himself what will be his next thought or aspiration! There are whole classes of people who have been nurtured and taken care of, and I have sense enough to see that my poor, tolling, ill-kept organism has been left far in the rear of their general march of improvement. There is hardly one individual of the really aristocratic classes of the old countries with whom I would not exchange an equal degree of vitality and number of years. There are moral reasons why such classes should not rise as these classes have risen, but moral ethics and physical fact are two things. I have sense enough to see that a man like Garfield, or Argyll, or Gladstone is about such a critter as I should have been if my desire, or ideal, or seheme of life had not suffered considerable differentiation at the hands of circumstances. If Forty Years believes himself as full a man as the Duke of Argyll, for instance, he certainly has either a broad view of his own fine points, or a limited tolerance of current biography.

Thirdly, Forty Years answers the problem

his own fine points, or a limited tolerance of current biography.

Thirdly, Forty Years answers the problem of the origin of the voice of duty by saving it is easier to obey that voice than to deny it,—and that, any way, after you are 40 years old you are no longer disturbed by it. In this instance, the kettle was cracked when he borrowed it; it was whole when he returned it; and he never borrowed it, anyhow. Again, because I said I was ashamed that I did not try to save the poor man's goods from the thrifty landlord and the bad boys, Forty Years declares that I must either kill both the dying hore and the injured man at the hospital, or

else let them both live, thus blandly, and with an equatorial smile, scoring two errors against me. As another denial of the power and existence of the unselfish "still, small voice," this sounds to me like the famous charge of the Texan Judge: "Prisoner at the bar, Nature has endowed you with the faculties of an angel and the apprehension of a god, instead of which you go prowling round other people's premises pulling chickens and stealing sheep."

Herbert Spencer has just seen fit to write an immense volume, which is intended to demolish the obstacle to the theory of evolution placed in its way by the moral faculties of the highest animal. He took quite a job on his shoulders, and should have had the powerful aid and succor of a word or two from Grand Rapids.

Fourthly, I quoted Faith as holding the mighty universe to her ear, and thus hearing authentic tidings of invisible things. Forty Years reads this grand metaphor often enough to construe it into "a man listening to the confused whispers," etc., and then patronizes it with favorable mention as "a pretty simile," and awards it one of his medals of the sixth class.

Fifthly, I said the reason of man necessitated

and awards it one of his medias of the sixta-class.

Fifthly, I said the reason of man necessitated the discovery of gravitation. Here I find I must speak by the card or equivocation will undo me. Forty Years fortifies himself behind a word, and felicitates himself upon being non-comeatibus in swampo. My meaning was plain enough for all but a quibbler, notwithstanding I made a manuel error even in my own weak way of stat-ing the idea. Forty Years scores two errors here. I'll warrant the proof-reader scored a dozen.

dozen.

Sixthly, in the face of events—the arrest and death of Tweed, the telephone, the cables, the Geneva arbitration, the Channel tunnel, everything—Forty Years continues to declare we do not change. Queen Elizabeth was lousy, and

Geneva arbitration, the Channel tunnel, everything.—Forty Years continues to declare we do not change. Queen Elizabeth was lousy, and Burns wished we could see oursels as ithers see us. Forty Years has a thousand more luxuries than Charlemagne. The granger of the time of Clovis would have had his eyes gouged out in his bucket-shop as a souvenir of the loss of his money, and the best class of society, instead of the worst, would have made the deal.

The seer on his threshold at Grand Rapids flourishes his broom against the progress of an ocean. "Mrs. Parcington's splrit was up. The Atlantic Ocean was roused. But I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. rartington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest."

Throughout the whole of his six rejoinders there is an I've-got-you-now smile upon the sentences of Forty Years, which reminds one unpleasantly of Van Kirk. The letter even closes with the monition that we might better discuss "sure things." Let me guarantee you, Forty Years, that there is nothing surer than that the world progresses, and that for every wrong committed nowadays one hundred were perpetrated two thousand years ago, if we may trust reputable historians.

Forty Years is just now the champion and leader of a scrubby lot of ideas, and should not march them through Coventry, that's flat.

m through Coventry, that's flat. ETA BETA PL

ONE PERSON'S IDEA OF IT.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna LAWNDALE III. Aug. 24.-Drops of water form the rivulets, the rivulets unite to, make the mountain streams, the mountain streams combine to create the broad rivers, and the broad rivers are blended in the great ocean that surrounds the whole world, and whose wide waters typify eternity. A worm and a grasshopper are insignificant and inconsequential organisms, but when in myriad armies and countless swarms they cover the woodlands and fields, devouring every green leaf and blade of grass, their presence becomes a public calamity. Small sparks of fire have kindled conflagrations that have swept beautiful cities from the world. The great universe itself is but an aggregation of nolecules invisible to the eye, but each one performs a particular office and contributes to carry out the divine purpose for which it was

Human character is created in a similar man-Human character is created in a similar manner. Wortniess inves are made up of little acts
of evil. Minds gifted with genius are marred
and weakened by works of wickedness until no
trace of their forner beauty and strength remains; while, on the other hand, deeds of kindness and love, hours of patient perseverance
and plodding industry, principles of honesty,
integrity, and morality blend and fashion themselves into an exalted and noble manhood,—aselves into an exalted and noble manhood,—a-

selves into an exalted and noble manhood,—a creation comprised of little things, but an aggregation that wins the respect of the world and the approbation of God.

True manhood is not always indicated by handsome features or faultlesly-fitting wearing apparel; it is not displayed in assumed amiability or affected refinement and culture. It is not education without understanding; it is a quality that comes from an honest heart and a reliable soul.

When we encounter an individual whose loftiest ambition is to make a brilliant appearance in society by a pompous display
of his person, whose greatest gratification is to exact admiration by the elegant and overpowering presence he exhibits
to the world,—when we are brought into connet with a writer who has read more extensive. to the world,—when we are brought into con-tact with a writer who has read more extensive-ly than comprehensively, and who is apparently so enxious for public approbation that he configurally belittles his own productions and condescendingly bestows gratuitous grains of insincere praise upon other writers whose ability is at least quite equal to his own, that they may

condescendingly bestows gratuitous grains of insincere praise upon other writers whose ability is at least quite equal to his own, that they may feel upder ooligation to teil him in return-how deep and profound his knowledge is of all the perplexing problems of life and humanity, or may inwardly put him down as a creature of unsettled habits, unstable character, of a wavering and oscillating disposition,—one who will accomplish but little good in the world, who will isless way, and who will be but littled missed or mourned for when his immortal part drifts from the world into the unknown hereafter.

It is no mark of meanness to be poor. If a man has a true and kindly heart and a great and good soul, he will, if the Lord lengthens out his days, triumph over every obstacle that opposes him and achieve grand and gracious success in the same field that many enter with encouragement and strong backing only to make stupendous and melancholy failures.

The man who goes about his daily duties with a cheerful spirit and who works with willing hands, who is frank and generous with all whom he encounters in his business transactions, will live to be honored and respected when many who affect to despise him are forever forgotten.

A true man is an earnest man, an industrious man, a sincere man, and, above all, a man who never stoops to perform a mean or vulgar action. His soul, his mind, and his body grow in strength and beauty year by year. His true worth and greatness are to be justly estimated by taking into consideration his usefulness to the world and the happiness he confers upon others.

Only a true man can become a great re-

the world and the happiness he confers upon others.

Only a true man can become a great reformer or successful moral physician. A man must practice what he preaches in order to carry conviction with his theories of theology or philosophy; he must live up to his creed by acts as well as by words eloquently uttered. A man should never put himself forward for a pilot and live the life of a castaway. Earnestness and honesty are greathelps in the highway to success. A man may have the genius of a Gray, the brilliancy of a Byron, the eloquence of an Everett, and the power of a Pitt, and if he carry not into the hearts of his readers or hearers a conviction that he is truthful he might as well talk to bare walls.

hearts of his readers or hearers a conviction that he is truthful he might as well talk to bare walls.

The soul of a true man is without deformity. No soul that is misshapen can long remain concealed from the knowledge of the world. It cannot be hidden by a sanctimonious face, plausible words, ostentatious benevolence, and pretentious piety. A bad character is as hard to conceal as the limp of a lame soldier. A man without genuine goodness is soon consigned to his proper level in society. He may hold his head high for a considerable space of time, but be is seldom ultimately successful in imposition. There are little loopholes in his mean nature through which keen and observing individuals may regard his imperfections. A man may outlive a bad reputation, but he cannot permanently sustain a good one by continuous fraud, dissimulation, and hypoerisy. Nobody can commit many misdeeds without discovery. The fall of many individuals has been rendered hopeless by reason of their having attributed to themselves rare virtues and qualities of heart they never really possessed.

Another prominent attribute of true manhood is strong common sense. Some individuals are unfortunately born without this God-given quality. Others are ushered into existence and arrive at a healthful physical maturity with such a total disregard of it that they are virtually in the same melancholy situation.

Common sense implies sound perception, correct reason, mental capacity, and good understanding.

rect reason, mental capacity, and good under-standing.

It has to be born in a man. It may be im-proved by experience, and polished by educa-tion, but it cannot be created by them any more than the rare quality of genius.

Plain, practical common sense is the founda-tion of all sound philosophy. A proper exercise of this praiseworthy quality of the mind upon certain occasions would save many individuals from much subsequent humiliation and mortifi-cation.

certain occasions would save many individuals from much subsequent humiliation and mortification.

Another quality of true manhood is faith in and love for humanity. To be human is to be fallible. There is no sunny spot on this green earth where perfect beings dwell. The best and truest living men and women have their weaknesses and imperfections. Thus all should learn to look charitably upon the errors of others who are conscious of their own failings. There is much that is good and pure in humanity, as well as many things that are evil and odious. It is unreasonable to believe that all are treacherous and faise because one person has been untrue. It is unjust to affirm that one who has committed a single error has no remaining grains of good in him.

Faith in humanity is the foundation of earthly happiness. The man or woman destitute of it is miserable everywhere; without it there can be neither confidence nor love.

One may be guilty of gross improprieties done

neither confidence nor love.

One may be guilty of gross improprieties done in thoughtless and reckless moments, and yet be not utterly a cast-away. If the world was only as willing to praise virtue as to denounce vice there would be more true manbood in it.

In every human soul there are many grains of gold. When one is down, even by indiscretions of his own, do not stoop to throw additional mud upon him. Strive rather to reach him a helping hand to extricate him from the mire it which he is wallowing. This is true manbood.

ands to us and clamor for our compassion than n many of their gorgeous, pretentious, and self-ighteous accusers, who, gathering their gar-nents about their imposing persons as if in fear f contamination, thank God that they belong to of contamination, thank God that they belong to the best society.

True manhood is without false pride. It can-not be conteminated by vice. It fathoms all fraud and falsehood. It is generous, it is good, it is great and glorious.

EUGENE J. HALL.

THE CONCLAVE. A LADY'S EXPERIENCE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CAMP DE MOLAI, Aug. 20. I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!

And all but he departed:

Such is the prevailing sentiment in my mind as this morning I sit for the last time in my tent in Camp de Moiai. The hegira has begun, and the greater portion of the gallant Knights have started on their homeward way.

Before the excitement of the Triennial Con-clave burst upon our city I do not know that I ever honored the Sir Knights with half a dozen thoughts, but new, since I have been dazzled by their magnificence and overwhelmed by their courtesy. I need only close my eyes and thousands of reminiscences float around me in their courses, . I need only close my eyes and thousands of reminiscences float around me in bewildering confusion. First in that "goodlie companie" we see the gentle kulght, fair Una's champion: Yeladd in mightie armes and silver shielde.

And on his breast a bloodle cross he bore.

Right, faithful, true, he was in deed and word; But of his cheere did seeme too solemne sad; Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Right, faithful, true, he was in deed and word;
But of his cheere did seeme too solemne sad;
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.
On they come in knightly dignity,—those of Arihur's "Table Round," whose hearts had thrilled beneath the royal accolade; young Caradoe, and frank Gawaine, and Launcelot, truest of them ali. In later years the Crusade heroes who fought at Antioch and Acre,—Richard Cœur de Lion, Godfrey de Bouillon, Philip Augustus, and the noble, illustrious Tancred. And, later still, he who stood so high in the annals of the past as the Knight "sans peur et sans reproche," Chevalier Bayard.

My day-dream, fraught with the glories of bygone days, comes to an end, and the visions of coats of inali and flashing steel die away before the actual presence of broadcloth and shining beaver chapeaux.

The only way to obtain satisfactory enjoyment out of the Conclave was to take up residence for the time in the encampment. Our friends being chiefly in Commandery D, a cot in the ladies lent was easily obtained, and we had the advantage of taking it all in. The weather was favorable, and we found it delightful. It was an entirely new experience. The city of tents had inhabitants from every State,—Maine to California. There was the crusty Yankee, the haughty Southron, and the hearty Westerner, all united upon independent Chicago soil. Everybody was goodnatured, and everybody friendly, while the spirit of sociability brooded over all. Of the fun, mischief, and filtration that transpired in that canvas city no man knoweth. All day Monday the Knights were arriving, but by evening so many were settled and so fully at home that we were tempted to forget that Camp de Molai was only a "local habitation and a name,"—that soon we would, figuratively, fold our tents like Arabs, and silently steal away. The first evening we accompanied our friends to Central Music-Hail, had a foretaste of Paradise in delicious music, and oh! how the Chicago heart swelled with pride when "Our Carter" said his little say, and those f to one at "Camp Chatter." One missed the soothing flow of the Calumet, the lulling song of frog and cricket, but, rolled cocoonwise in our blankets, we resolved to sleep in spite of fog,

frog and cricket, but, rolled cocoonwise in our blankets, we resolved to sleep in spite of fog, locomotive, bass-drum, or anything else.

Tuesday morning what a hurrying to and fro there was! Each lady fair girded the sword of her Knight, adjusted the chapeau, and, with her blessing, sent him forth—to parade. Alas! what a seeking of pleasure under difficulties was there in the days that followed. Martyr-like we attended the ball, only to learn the meaning of Pandemonium at the entrance, and of crush after the admittance. Martyr-like we sat seven mortal hours in the broiling sun at the Jockey Club Park; martyr-like we made no moan, but cheered enthusiastically as "flashed all their sabres bare." and declared it was "lovely" as we walked a mile through the dust to the railway station. And then, that evening, how we sat till midnight on a three-legged stool awaiting the "surprise." Though in the camp the fun ran high, yet not more jovialisere we than was the mass of the "great unwashed" that had collected beyond the wire fence and favored us with various choice specimens of gamin Jargon.

But now they are gone, those dear, delightful heroes of the sword and plume, and no word can we say but in their favor. Many of them were men "such that mend upon the world," and when the part Triennial sheds its glory on the we say but in their favor. Many of them were men "such that mend upon the world," and when the next Triennial sheds its glory on the Pacific coast "may we be there to see SISTER ANNE.

TOBACCO, ETC.

A LETTER FROM F. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 18.—Bob, I was happy to see you again. I enjoyed your letter and week's Home was decidedly enjoyable all through. I believe you are a good-natured soul especially when puffing away at that eigar of yours, and so I'll venture a few more remarks on the tobacco question, and trust to the influ-ence of weed for your not saying anything

worse in reply than you did in your last.

I suppose it wasn't 'very bright of me to tell that I was selfish, but I might just as well, for it is proof positive that I am when I find fault about the smell of tobacco. Now, Bob, I presume you are right about the sulphuric acid and sume you are right about the sulphuric acid and Lake Muskegon, but you must admit that the water in the immediate vicinity of the acid would not be very pure, and so it is with the air within several rods of a suroker. I don't think it would be nice either for the smoker to stop every one he met and ask them if they liked smoke. I should want him to get past me as soon as possible. soon as possible. Yes, Bob, I did have a delightful time among

the clover fields, with never a soulf of tobacco-suroke for weeks.

I don't like perfumery of any kind,—that is, any amount of it,—still I would be glad of al-most anything-for a change. Tobacco is getting to be monotonous. You admit that tobacco does you no good physically; yet you claim it does you no harm. That is nonsense. It cer-tainly acts on the system, and must do good or harm. What that effect is I leave for those to explain who are better qualified to do so than I am; but that it is injurious has been stated often and again by scientists. It doesn't prove that it does you no harm because there is no visible injury to your health. Did you ever know the whisky-drinker to admit that there was any harm or wrong in drinking? Or did you visible injury to your health. Did you ever know the whisky-drinker to admit that there was any harm or wrong in drinking? Or did you ever hear a woman who wore corsets declare corsets to be injurious to her health? We don't like to believe where we don't want to. No doubt you thought me rather verdant about that cold tea affair. I am so glad you toid me what it was. You see I didn't know how anti-fat looked. But there is one thing that puzzles me yet. If that was anti-fat, why did that old fellow give some to his thin companion? Does it act as a preventive as well as a cure, or was the old sinner just trying an experiment on the unsuspecting young man? Please explain.

My dear Chat, what is the matter? Have you dyspepsia? If so, I think you will find relief in Graham mush. But, O. Chat, as you value the happiness of us all, do not write another such letter. It isn't your forte. There are plenty who couldn't write anything funny if they should try, and it is hardly right for you to infringe on their rights. If life is so dreadful, will you not please to try to make it as pleasant for us as you can? When you write your funny letters we forket in laughing over them that we have any trouble. Can't you sacrifice yourself for us? Prove to us that there is such a thing as unselfishness.

any trouble. Can't you sacrifice yourself for us? Prove to us that there is such a thing as unselfishness.

Polly Phemus, you deserve our best thanks. If that old bachelor was as amusing as you are, I don't wonder that your mamma found him very entertaining. One thing I'd like you to explain, though: just tell us in your next how big he was. You spoke of yourself as being a little thing, and then said he wasn't as tall as you. You somehow remind me of that "awful story about an awful girl that lived in an awful house," etc.

Mr. Daily, I cannot explain to you what were my feelings as I read your closing remarks, but I think they must have been similar to Polly Phemus' when she saw her letter in The Home. Please accept my thanks. You don't appear to like the new contributors very much. You must remember that we were all new once.

How could you say that about triendship after reading Bittersweet's beautiful letter? I thought that settled it. Apropos of friendship, I read semewhere not long ago that our friends were given us for as long'as they could be of service, then they gave place to others. A cold chill crept over me as I read. "Is it true?" I asked myself. "Must I be separated to morrow from the friend I love so well to-day, and merely because some one else can serve me better, or because I can serve some one else better?" Do we make use of each other for our advancement, unconsciously or otherwise?

THE DREADFUL WIDOWERS.

HOW ONE OF THEM ACTED.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. EARLYILLE, Ill., Aug. 25.—Polly Phemus, please be lenient when you are talking about bachelors, for they are angels; but widowers! Deliver me from such all the days of my life. If you were ever more actually annoyed by Alexander than I was by a widower the other evening.—saying nothing about other times,—then I will give up.

then I will give up.

I took my papa's horse and buggy and went for a drive to town, a distance of five miles. When I got there the first person I met was my widower. I believe he knew I was coming, and was waiting for me. He took his cigar from his mouth mised his hat and made several agonizwas waiting for me. He took his cigar from ma-mouth, raised his hat, and made several agoniz-ing bows, and came to assist me in climbing from the buggy. He is becoming quite aged, and his hands were so shaky that I verily thought I would tumble. However, I managed to land right side up, and made my way

to the Post-Office. Shortly after I entered the widower came in, approached me with one of his profound bows, and remarked: "Fine day, ahem! We had some fine boating on Lake Geneva." "Yes," said I, "I forgot to thank you for tying my horse; am much obliged for your kindness." Then I fied to a dry-goods store, but still he followed with, "You are a little mad, ain't you?" I nodded in the negative. "Ain't you a little cross?" Another negative nod, and I turned to talk to one of the clerks, and soon he became engaged in conversation with a Chicago traveling salesman near by. I made my purchases and went out unobserved, but this shrewd pursuer was not to be left, and soon followed me again. I was going to call on a friend, and he accompanied me to the gate. Then I bade him good-night for the last time I hoped.

Well, in halfsan hour I went back to the business part of town, and, behold, the widower was waiting. Utterly disgusted, I resolved to go home, and started for the burgry. He followed and confronted me thus: "Won't you go and have some ice-cream before you leave?" Never eat it," said I. "Some lemonade?" Told him that lemonade caused me to have headache. "Perhaps you would like some oranges?" Told him this time that I should like to accept his offer, but hadn't the time; so he put me in the buggy, and I thought I was off. Vain hope! He asked me to wait a minute, and wanted to know if I didn't pass his brother Ben's on my way home; said he was very anxious to go there, and, as I was alone, perhaps he could ride with me. There was no way of escaping, so I told him he could, and he drew himself up into the seat beside me. I felt a little uneasy, but it was only two miles to his "brother Ben's on my way home; said he was very anxious to go there, and, as I was alone, perhaps he could ride with me. There was no way of escaping, so I told him he could, and he drew himself up into the seat beside me. I felt a little uneasy, but it was only two miles to his "brother Ben's," and then I would go back in a minute. I sto in the darkness.

I went on to find every one in the house asleep, and so had the delightful job of taking care of the horse myself. I resolved, however, to "keep my mouth shut on this night's experi-

care of the norse myself. I resolved, however, to "keep my mouth shut on this night's experience."

Next morning my small brother came into the room where I sat quietly reading and recited the following: "He, he, he! ha, ha! Darkey had a feller last night, and pa says he must have been a devilish nice one." I denied the charge, and asked him his reason for thinking so. "He, he, pa looked in the buggy and there was a tobaccoquid on the oil-cloth; he, he, he! innocent, ain't you?" was the reply.

I explained that it might have been accidentally thrown there when the buggy was standing in the street, and remained innocent until five minutes afterward, when my father came in in a state of great excitement, flow hingers through his hair nervously, walked across the room several times, then faced me and sternly asked who! had riding in that buggy last. There was no way of evading the question, so! toid him that Widower Norman rode out to his brother's house with me, but I really couldn't help it. In due time the excitement subsided.

DARKEY.

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION, AND WHAT CAME OF IT. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Lyons, Ia., Aug. 23.-I want to tell Forty Years a story. Because he seems to be a mighty com-pound of selfishness (though really I don't believe he is as bad as he pictures himself), why should he catalog the world universal under the same head? It was a year ago that I heard this

Last September I was upon one of the steamers running between Chicago and Duluth. It was a little after "the season," and there were not many on board. One day, it being cold and dreary, most of the ladies had retired to their staterooms, and the few who were left gathered was a little after "the season," and there were not many on board. One day, it being coid and dreary, most of the ladies had retired to their staterooms, and the few who were left gathered around the steam-pipes in the ladies' cabin. I was reading, when my attention was suddenly attracted to the voice of the stewardess telling her story to one of the passengers. Here it is, as near as I can remember it: "Yes'm, I was free-born. My home was in —, N. J., I lived there until I was I3, and then I go! married. My husband he never was very strong; had the consumption. Well, he buly lived about three years, and then he died. I went to Columbus, where some of my foik; lived, and staid there a while. Then I came to Chicago, and after a while I got a place as stewardess on one of these boats. I didn't get married again, though I might if I had wanted to; but I didn't find any man I cared enough for. But about ten years after my first husband died I got married again. He kept a saloon, and his name was Dick. I thought an awful heap of him, but we hadn't been married more'n ten months when he was took sick. It took what little money he had to pay the doctor; and he got so bad he had to sell the saloon. We had one room to live in. and kind neighbors. By and by we got so awful poor I used to go out washing every day; had to leave him alone. But at night I used to do our own work and take care of him. I didn't get much sleep those days, and don't see how I lived hardly. About that time I got a good offer to come back to my old place on the steamer. I could get more money than I was earning, but there would be no one to take care of my poor Dick. So I told them I couldn't come. Dick, he was awful 'fraid I would go, and, if I didn't get much sleep those days, and don't see how I lived hardly. About that time I got a good offer to come back to my old place on the steamer. I could get more money than I was earning, but there would be not take care of my poor Dick. So I told them I couldn't come. Dick, he was awful 'fraid I would

out.

As for Mabel, I think it is well she is to be sent abroad to complete her education, for some of the rudiments have evidently been neglected at home. But she is young yet.

Jennie Jay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SMOKE LAND, Aug. 21.—Always after reading The Home I have that womanly feeling of wanting to talk back. I've been wondering why the

nen are always such advocates of patience-in the women. John comes home, and, if his wife has to scold one of the children, says: "Susan has to scold one of the children, says: "Susan lit used to be Susie], why don't you have patience? You should learn to control your temper. I never get angry as you do." It is on week days he says that. When Sunday comes and he is home all day, the poor man remarks a dozen times before night: "You youngsters are enough to try the patience of Job." And usually the stick is applied all around.

Marion May may advocate tobacco, but did she ever need the 45 cents a day that went for cigars?

Does she have to do her own washing and heavy wer need the f5 cents a day that went for cigars? boes she have to do her own washing and heavy work because they cannot afford to hire, while dr. May smokes up his 70 cents or more a week? It is not from my own experience I speak, but hat of others, yet I often wonder what our hus-lands would say if we spent money equally fool-sh.

BUY A CLUB.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—My Home friends, I write you because I have been a constant reader of The Home ever since its first appearance, and think you are the right ones to ask regarding what I wish to know. I always supposed a physician when consulted was in duty bound to secrey. Is it so? I have always placed my sec resy. Is it so? I have always placed my family physician a little above my minister, and considered everything sacred said to him. A few days since a lady friend came to me and told me how unprincipled and low her doctor had been in betraying her trust and confidence. When weak and feeble she said her doctor seemed to have her completely in his power, and would ask her questions regarding her family relations, etc., which, in her feeble state, she had no will to withstand, although she felt he had no right to ask them, and in this state he called out her confidence and repeated it to his family, and the end of the whole affair will undoubtedly be a separation of the husband and wife. Is there no punishment for a doctor who so treacherously deals with his weak and feeble patients? He is no better than the libertine who creeps into a home only to destroy. I want the opinion of The Home sisters, and, if there is any redress, hope to make an example of this reptile, pretending to be a doctor, that other families may not be broken up in like manner. Right.

A SELFISH WORLD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Having the good fortune to secure a seat on a platform built up for the accommodation of friends during the grand Knights Templar procession, I often had occasion to turn my attention from the sweeping array of white plumes and tinseled trappings to the throng of less fortunate sight-seers that surged and swayed to and fro, too densely packed to make any headway in striving to secure the best and nearest view, which seemed A SELFISH WORLD.

to be the sole aim of every man, woman, and child in that living, tossing, surying sea. Although they were crowded back dozens of times by mounted officers, still, the moment there was the least opening in the ranks, the turbulent billows rolled mercilesly in to fill the vacancy. It seemed to be one continual scramble to see which should be ahead,—which should hold the most prominent and sightly position in the ranks, regardless of those who were less capable of pushing their way through the world.

Just in front of me, a step or two nearer terrafirms, but still elevated far above the heads of the throng, stood a gentleman,—or I had supposed him to be one, for he was nicely dressed,—arms akimbo, to cover all the space possible, placidly viewing the grand procession in its march, oblivious of the fact that two or three ladies just back of him would like now and then a glimpse of the gorgeous array. Not until twice spoken to did he lower his ponderpus frame and deign to occupy the seat allotted him, which must have been at least six feet above the level of the sidewalk.

And thus it is in every walk of life. Seifishness predominates. The weathy crush and cramp the poor to add to their gains, while the poor cramp and crowd each other in the rush for life. Thank God, there are many exceptions to this rule of selfishness and greed; for now and then a noble soul drops out of the crowded ranks and picks up a fallen comrade and bears him away from the field of battle. Now and then a kind hand flutters to the brow of the pilgrim who has fainted by the wayside, and wipes the death-damp softly away, and brings life and happiness to the weary heart. Not all mankind are wedded to self, but a bird's-eye view of life gives one but now and then a glimpse of genuine charity and love.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECT.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—In reading The Home of last week, I noticed the question of An In-quirer, and thought that I could give the requirer, and thought that I could give up quired information, but on looking through my scrapbook find that "Mother Shipton's Prophecy" is the article I had in mind. As the names are similar, perhaps Inquirer has made a mistake. To be sure, there may have been a Mother which may be the right one, and if not it may

be of interest:
"What remains to be discovered in the realm be of interest:

"What remains to be discovered in the realm of the unknown, and what to be invented in the realm of the possible, awaits inquiring humanity in the immediate future. Never in the history of civilization has there been such a start forward—a hand-over-hand grasp upon futurity—as in the last sixty years. The girdle of Puck has been put around the earth in forty seconds, and the distorted dreams and visions of the world's catalog of invention in steam have at last been realized. The famous prophecy of Mother Shipton, in England, has at last been accomplished in many respects. Steamboats, telegraphs, ironclads, tinnels, the gold discoveries, the admission of the Jews into England, have been accomplished in one century, as the fire of London, the execution of Charles First, the death of Cardinal Wolsey, and the reigns of Elizabeth and James, prophesied long before, came to pass each in their own time. Her doggerel verses, which are a powerful influence in parts of Yorkshire to this day, are as follows:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with wo.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinking of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, but yet they shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at the root of a tree.
Through the hills man shall ride,
And horse nor ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air shall men be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat. As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found and shown
In a land that's now not known.
Fire and water shall wonders do.
England shall at last admit a Jew. KITTIE.

STICKS TO PRIENDSHIP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. HOMETOWN, Ill., Aug. 16.—I must lift up my voice against the manner in which T. A. Dailey disposes of my friends, and his own, and those of all the rest of the world. He is deluding himself in the belief that he has caught the spirit of sitting on a stone labeled "Progress," which he keeps it in. Let us rejoice that he is mistaken. When he opens the tomb he will find only a poor little mummy marked, perhaps, "The Spirit of a School Friend," or, "Ghost of an Eurly Love."

I believe in my friends, and I'd rather see all

I believe in my friends, and I'd rather see all the "gigantic enterprises" resolve themselves into the gigantic swindles, as many of them will prove eventually, than to let go of my faith in them. If I feared that friendship might reveal itself as a skeleton to me, I would crose my eyes and think it what I wanted to be anyway, knowing that, if I believed it dead, life would be fuller of dark days than it now is—days when no man seems our brother. Surely we would, were friendship nothing, be like some one sent out in a world of strange people to discover something which did not exist even in their language. I fear our friend is willing to sacrifice his friends in his zeal to do honor to the age of progress.

Friends will not "impede our progress." We are not all striving for the same goal. The

seal to do honor to the age of progress." We are not all striving for the same goal. The ways are as many as are the individuals with an ambition. At the end of each course lies the reward,—though few ever consciously reach it. Even though we speak kindly words to incite our brother to a greater effort as we go onward, it will not impede our progress. It may after awhile prove that it was bread cast upon the water coming back to us when we are starving for kindly words, and given to us by the very friend that was found along the highway. Would this friendship ever become a "relic of the past"? Ah, it might when the heart that was soothed by the kindly words forgets to set in motion the body it controls, for it may be when we cross the threshold that separates us from that which awes us even in thought, that our lives will not dare assert their little individuality. When we stand in the shadow we may be moved to fly to the great creative principle and clamor for "absorption." even though we lose our identity and our rights as "free American citizens" at the same time. But if friendship must be without an eternity because of our weakness, let us give it all of Time,—aye, even down to the grave. Ethell.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Aug. 23.—I have read with interest many of the letters in The Home, and believe I have derived a good deal of benefit from them. It amuses me to note the different opinions in regard to the habit of smoking, and, if this letter will not take up too much space, I would like to give some experience I have had with this habit.

Several years ago I made up my mind that in order to become a man I must first learn to smoke. Therefore one evening while stopping with an acquaintance who had often asked me to smoke, I surprised the young man by saying that I was ready and willing to smoke with him. He produced two cigars, and, seating ourselves by the fire (it was in December), we prepared ourselves for enjoyment.

that I was ready and willing to smoke with him. He produced two cigars, and, seating ourselves by the fire (it was in December), we prepared ourselves for enjoyment.

I chatted with him and seemed to enjoy my cigar so much that he declared I was as good as an old smoker. But a change came over me. I began to teel a trifle dizzy, but concluded the feeling would soon pass away. I smoked the cigar all up, and rose from my chair to walk across the room. The moment I stood on my feet everything whirled in the room. I reached for a chair, but it seemed to walk around me. I next attempted to reach a trunk close at hand. I sprang upon it, and landed—on the floor. I will draw the curtain here. The next day my head ached terribly, and I was unfit for work of any kind. In the evening I met my friend (?) of the night before, and we smoked again. This time it did not have the same effect on me, and from that time on I could smoke three or four cigars a day, and enjoy them; in fact, I began to feel that I could not get along without my cigar after each meal. I smoked regularly every day for about two years, and was persuaded then to give it up. It seemed hard at first, but I soon got used to it, and began to feel better for not using it. I have not smoked now for three years, am in good health, eat well, and my wife says she thinks more of me for not using the weed. But, before closing, let me say that I do not object to cigar smoke; in fact, I like it. I often visit with my father, who smokes quite regularly, and seems to enjoy it so much that it does me good to see him smoke. Now, this has been my experience with the weed: I found that it did me no good, and did do some harm, and any young man who has not already acquired the habit of smoking is very foolish indeed to begin it now. I believe Martin, way is correct when she says she does not believe that "smokneed the habit of smoking is very foolish indeed to begin it now. I believe Martin, smoke and enjoy yourself.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—If there be room in The Home column for an occasional contribution from one who, outside of the regular roll of its correspondents, has taken considerable interest of late in a number of the letters and discusof late in a number of the letters and discussions which have therein appeared, I trust my modest effusion may not be entirely discarded. Whether the writers established in The Home department make their classical offerings in a spirit of general good to all, or for the sake of self-edification and satisfaction, is a question which suggests itself to me, and one which I fancy might well be taken into consideration by more than one of them. It is not my avowed intention of entering this literary arena for the purpose of controversy; but, as one of the best modes of self-improvement is honest discussion with others, one may perhaps be permitted—should he so choose—to offer a few common suggestions without being challenged to a controversial combat by such redoubtable knights as Forty Years and old Greek Alfabet. The first two weeks of the pregent month I spent in entire quiet and seclusion while visiting friends at a hamlet situated in the great agricultural Commonwealth of Iowa. That season of respite was the first of the kind I have been permitted to experience for several years, and after a prolonged session of active town life and travel it came

That follows after prayer."

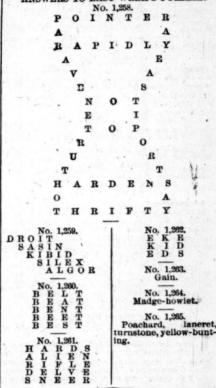
That follows after prayer."

During that time I once more began to realize that monotonous round of life which the poet calls "sweet contentment and quiet joy," which the young lady from town who is visiting her country cousins torms "horribly dull," and which the industrious Granger who toils from sun-up to sun-down says is 'honest life." I began to understand something of the feelings of the millions who are never surfeited with excitement; to whom a Sunday-school picnic is an ovation, a lecture by Beecher or Ann Eliza. Young a memorable event in life, and the receipt of the weekly newspaper published in the city a thing of such important interest as to be looked forward to with eager anticipation for several days before its arrival. It is among those homes that The Home is the most warmly appreciated. It is there that the prattle of Chat, if there be not too much Othello, at extern, in it, is devoured with the greatest relish. The majority of real home people take but little interest in the labored discussions of heavy topics, and hence, when every-day people describe their every-day feelings and actions, there is never a lack of sympathetic listeners. But we are told that people who write should think; and the art of thinking does not consist of making extended poetic quotations or copying worn-out platitudes and stale witticisms. Neither does it consist in "just splendid" phrases, and that sort of talk, even though they be marshaled under the fortifications of quotation marks. That is far from the purpose of letter-writing, and only serves to show in the one case the vanity, and in the other the lack of earnestness, of the writer. In some cases, too, a little more care with the manushow in the one case the vanity, and in the other the lack of earnestness, of the writer. In some cases, too, a little more care with the manuscript, and a closer conformation to the rules of rhetoric, might save no small amount of desperate work to the Conductor and proof-reader. Regarding myself, in order to waive any imputation of egotism, I suggest a remembrance of La Rochefoucauid's maxim, that the highest aim of friendship is not to display our defects to a friend, but to endeavor to make him see his own.

EPHEMERAL.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plume, addressed to the "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid producte words as far as possible. Answers wil be published the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.



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ST. ANDREW'S DIAMOND CROSS-NO. 1,206.

Upper left hand diamond—In Youngster; modern; an opinion; nasty; in Tyro. Upper right—In Forty Years; vogue; loose garments worn by the Romans: a horse; in Rose Maylie. Lower left—In Happy Thought; a pupil; sounds; the nose; in Mrs. Harris. Lower right—In Hal Megs; a pipe; a servant; small; in Poplar. Centre diamond—In Heather; a metal; prongs; a snare; in Mr. E. Us.

Fulton, Ill.

Towhead.

RHOMBOID-NO. 1,267. Across—Part of an animal; a pronoun; a tree.
Down—In Jasper; a preposition; an interrogaory; a pronoun; in Web.
URBANA, Ill.
PUNCE.

HALF-SQUARE WORD-NO. 1,268. Excursion; a genus of plants; contributing to tillage; a popular name for a city in the States; a species of buffaloes; trim, transposed; cold; two-thirds of an idiot; in Punch. CHARADE-NO. 1.269.

First may a noted actor be,
Second is a fish or grass;
In whole a social bird we see
Of European class.
NELSON, Ill. CHARADE-NO. 1,270.

The first's a kind of dainty fare;
The second's used for food as well;
The whole is useful to prepare
The first, and take it from its cell.
CHICAGO.
ENODATOR. AMERICAN CITIES AND STATES TRANS-POSED-NO. 1,271. (l) Tyro, eschew R. R. Keno. (2) Ring, iff Mr. Us is spoil d. (3) I'd royal stew, E. F. K. (4) ain Punch, he's a lucky mann.

DES MOINES, Ia. HAWKEYE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 1,272. I am composed of eight letters, and am a quaduped. My 1, 2, 3, is a quadruped. My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is a quadruped.

CRYPTOGRAM-NO. 1,273. CRYPTOGRAM—NO. 1,273.

DIMUR WARBLEBRYE CLANUX OR ENAD EASKR BA BYZ, LSX RFR YASXTRN,

XRLY TYMBMTE, ILYGUREE URB IMG HUZ,

DIA SRCRY BLANYIB BA CRSBSYR IMPI;

DIA HRLYUREE UMCRE AS ILNYI LSX URL,

WMWASP IME EMGWUR GRNAXZ.

HOLBORN. MRS. HARRIS.

CORRESPONDENCE. Badger, Wisconsin, catches the "Madgehow-et," and that is all. Fritz, city, has the hour-glass, rhomboid, and three-letter square. Three is better than one. Coochie, Burlington, Wis., incloses some new riddles, for which The Corner is much obliged. Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., had no time for study, but sends in a puzzle to keep up the connection. Swallow's letter was not received.

Tyro, city, finds himself unable to grapple uccessfully with the rhombold, riddle, and acrostic. After finding five, he rested. Dick Shunary, city, corraled all save the "Madgehowiet" of Towhead. Knowing nothing of "biled owi," he let the bird escape him. Nelsonian, Nelson, Ill., unraveled nearly all the mysteries. He found the acrostic too hard, and some of the birds too much mixed. He had almost seven.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., has to draw the line somewhere, and she draws it at the riddle and Poplar's acrostic. Six answers was the re-sult of the lady's diligence. The Dromios, Galena, Ill., apparently put the answers on paper as soon as The Corner was received, for their letter came first, as usual, with the answers as straight as a string. Poplar's acrostic is considered very ingenious, and the hardest one in the list.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., shows his sand by sending the hour-glass and an answer to Miss Cocchie's riddle. He is a trifle off in the latter, and his "Rest" is the Burlington lady's "Gain."

This is Towhead's lay: I've been looking in Webster,
O Coochie of B.,
For the word that's not obs.,
And what do 1 C?
A carpenter busy,
And doing his best:
"Its easily made,
So please give us a "Rest."

Punch, Urbana, Ill., wishes to say to Poplar that her acrostic was not landed with the greatest E's. The thought frequently entered Punch's mind, while working at it, to give it up. The idea at last came to him, and he rejoiced thereat. He says the puzzle was a beauty and the

For The Chicago Tribune,
"Tis our love's noon of glory.
You say with smiling face;
Not yet the wondrous story
For us grows commonpiace.
Then, dear lips, reach and kiss ma,
And, fond arms, hold me—50;
For now, when you will miss ma,
Is the time for me to go, Nay, nay, 1 am not cruel—
Speak not to chide or blame;
But now, when lips are fuel,
And now, when kiss is flame,
Before dreams lose their splende
Or ennul finds the heart
That is so fond and tender,
Is the time for us to part.

"Tis better to feel sorrow,
And part with tears this morn,
Than to wait until to-morrow,
And part with hate and scorn.
"Tis better to go grieving
With many a fond regret,
Than to defer the leaving
Till the sun of love has set,

author a genius. Punch doesn't expect to give her as great a "tease" as she has him, but he is going to try some time. Punch has everything in ship-shape, and it was no easy task to do it.

E. F. K., city, thinks the list was a very good one, and singles out Poplar's acrostic as meriting special praise. Mr. K.'s success under the hour-glass to the "Turnstone." The cross in this number is deducted to Mr. K. by Towhead.

THE TIME TO PART.

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CHICK STEIN DECK DECK KNAB HALL F. C. I KURT

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And the construct each to a a musica human to These

sold in

Corne

"Tis better to remember.
Our love-year in its bloom,
Than to wait until November,
Dull-skied and full of gloom."
Tis better to go freighted
With our passion, full of grace,
Then to wait till we are sated
And our love grows commonsies.

Then to wait till we are sated
And our love grows commonplace.
Than, dear lips, reach and kiss me,
And, fond arms, clasp me—so;
For now, when you will miss me,
Is the time for me to go.
ELLA Warnap.

The Grand Central Hotel, 671 Broadway, New York, has been almost transformed in the able hands of its new proprietors, Messrs. Keefer, McKinnie & Co. Every department of this immense hotel has been overhauled, the character of the table made second to none. Being secentrally located makes it the most desirable hotel to stop at, and the reputation of its proprietors as original managers of that famous Manhattan Beach Hotel is a guarantee that will be conducted to the satisfaction of its patrons.

CROCERIES

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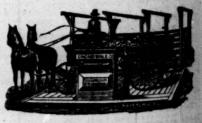


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